The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] **PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.** [No. 1.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

Notification No. Fl. 3137—*B.* 48-07-10, *dated* 30*th December* 1907.

The following draft rules proposed to be issued under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905, are published for general information. The draft will be taken up for consideration on or after the 1st day of February 1908.

All criticisms and suggestions received within this date will be duly considered.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

RULES FOR MAKING LOANS FROM STATE FUNDS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE MYSORE STATE.

Amount of advance.

1. (1) Loans from State Funds not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in any case may be made to any Co-operative Society at least one-half of the members whereof are agriculturists.

(2) The amount advanced to any society shall not exceed the paid-up share capital of the society.

Interest on advances.

2. All advances to a society shall be free of interest for the first two years and will afterwards, subject to Rule 8 (1), bear interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Instalments for repayment.

The advances shall be repayable in not more than three annual instalments commencing after the lapse of two years after the grant of the advance.

Application for an advance.

3. A society requiring an advance shall submit to the Registrar an application in Form A annexed to these rules.

4. The Registrar after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the statem made in the application, may sanction the payme advances from any treasury or sub-treasury, and may scribe the number of instalments of repayment and dates on which each instalment is to be repaid.

Power to sanction advances and prescribe instalments for repayment.

Provided that, without the special sanction of the Revenue Commissi no advance sanctioned by the Registrar shall exceed Rs. 250.

Order sanctioning advance.

5. (1) If the Registrar sanctions an advance, his sane shall be conveyed in an order in Form B annexed to t rules.

(2) The Registrar shall send the original order to the society; a dupl copy to the Comptroller for issue of order of payment to the treasury concerned.

6. (1) Payment of any advance so sanctioned shall be made to the pe authorised to receive the advance on behalf of the Soc on their producing the Registrar's order at the trea named therein, and executing an agreement in duplicate in Form C annex these rules.

Payment of advance.

(2) When payment of an advance has been made, the original agreement be sent to the District Treasury for safe custody and the copy forwarded to Registrar.

Power to suspend repayment of instalment.

7. (1) The Registrar may, if sufficient cause is sh and if all interest due has been paid, suspend the re ment of any instalment.

(2) Whenever the Registrar makes an order of suspension, he shall forth send a copy thereof to the Deputy Commissioner of the district and to the Co troller.

(3) When an order of suspension is made in respect of any instalment, repayment of that instalment and of all subsequent instalments shall be postp for one instalment period.

8. (1) If any instalment due from any society is not fully repaid on the date, interest at 6 per cent per annum to the date of re ment shall be recoverable on the amount overdue, u the Registrar by special order exempts the society this liability. Such orders are to be formally reported for the approval of Revenue Commissioner.

Procedure where instalment not repaid on due date.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner to whom any instalments are repayable give prompt notice to the Registrar of any default in repayment of any instalme

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FORM A.

Application for an advance from the Government.

1. We, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf by *the Comm of** .....Co-operative Society, Limited., for an advance of Rs.....(in words)..... .....from the Government, to be paid at .....Treasury.

*If the by-laws of the society do not empower the committee to borrow money on behalf of the society, these words should be deleted.

2. The amount of capital raised as shares, or as deposits received from bers, is Rs.....(in words).....

3. We request that the advance may b made repayable at the..... Tre in.....annual instalments, the date of payment in each year being

4. Particulars of the indebtedness of the society are as follows:—

(*a*) Due to members on account of deposits,.....rupees.

(*b*) The amount borrowed from other sources, and the interest payable on each amount borrowed are as under—

Amount borrowed.	From whom	Rate of interest	Condition as to repayment

5. We attach hereto a copy of the resolution of the Committee/Society authorizing the taking of an advance from the Government and specifying the members of the Committee who may, in conjunction with the Secretary, receive the amount and enter into an agreement with the Government for its repayment.

Dated.....

Signature of Secretary .....

Signature of three members.....

To

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

FORM B.

Order sanctioning an advance by the Government.

Registrar's No.....

1. Sanction is accorded to the payment of an advance of Rs..... (in words) from the.....Treasury to the undermentioned society subject to the following conditions as to repayment :—

Name of society.....

Registered address.....

Number of annual instalments of repayment.....

Date on which each instalment is to be recovered.....

2. The date on which the society was registered is the..... and the advance is free of interest for two years from that date.

3. The budget allotment for such advances in the year 190 is Rs..... The aggregate amount of advances hitherto sanctioned during the year is Rs.....

4. The persons recognized as authorized by the society to enter into an agreement for repayment of the advance are the Secretary and any three of the members of committee named below—

Name of Secretary.....

Names of members (1).....
(2).....
(3).....
(4).....

Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

FORM C.

Agreement to be executed on behalf of a Co-operative Society obtaining an advance from the Government.

We, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf by the *Committee of** the.....Co-operative Society..... .....under the by-laws of the society, acknowledge to have received from the Government the sum of Rs.....as an advance to that society; and we undertake on behalf of the society to repay the said advance, with interest, in the following..... .....instalments, each instalment being payable on the date shown opposite thereto:—

*If the by-laws of the society do not empower the committee to borrow money on behalf of the societys, these words should be deleted.

	Principal	Interest	Total	Date
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

2. We further agree to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum on any instalment or portion of an instalment which is not paid on due date, such interest to run from due date to date of payment.

3. We declare that, since the application in Form A was submitted to the Registrar, the society's indebtedness either to members or to non-members, has not increased otherwise than by the accrual of interest on debts specified in the application.

Date.....

Signatures (1).....
(2).....
(3).....
(4).....

Witnesses' signatures (1).....
(2).....

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 245—L. C. 9-07, dated 10th January 1908.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held in the Public Office Buildings at Bangalore on Wednesday the 29th January 1908 at 3 P.M.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 4.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 278—L. C. 6-07, dated 21st January 1908.

Under Rule 40 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Police Bill and the Bill as amended by them, are published for general information.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

Report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Police Bill.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Police Bill, beg to submit the following report thereon. Owing to several causes, the Committee was unable to sit earlier, and had consequently to get the period for the submission of the report extended by about two months. We have now carefully considered the several provisions of the Bill in detail and also the several representations that were received. The principal amendments proposed and the reasons therefor are noted below.

Clause 3, Sub-clause (i), (i).—We are of opinion that the expression "subject to the provisions of the Village Offices Regulation," should be inserted between the words "provide" and "for" occurring herein, so as to subject the entertainment, appointment, etc., of the officers mentioned, to the provisions of the said regulation and not to interfere therewith.

In this connection we would recommend that printed books with counterfoils and pages consecutively numbered should be supplied to the patels for communicating their first information reports to the Police, one copy being retained by the patels and the other sent to the Station House Officer.

Clause 4—Definitions.—The word "vehicle" has been added in the definition of 'common gaming house,' so as to remove all doubts as to whether vehicles come under the definition or not; and meet gambling in carriages, etc., in transit.

A definition of the word "vehicle" has been added. It is the same as is contained in the Municipal Regulation but with a slight amendment so as to include conveyances used or capable of being used not only on a public street but also elsewhere, for instance on a railway line.

Clause 9.—The word 'and' is replaced by the words "or by," to make the meaning clear and to avoid any misapprehension that both the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent should concur in making the appointment.

Clause 11 (2) (a).—This clause is transposed and inserted under clause 10 (2) which is its proper place. It is a little imperfect; for instance, it does not cover the case of an Inspector who ceases to be such, but may nevertheless continue to be a Police Officer, as when he is degraded, and his certificate should become null and void and should be surrendered by him. We have therefore added a new para under clause 10 (1) regarding the certificates of Inspectors. The corresponding provision in the Bombay Act provides for the previous service, if any, being entered in the certificate. We have thought it desirable to note in the certificate the length of the previous service, if any, and have accordingly amended the schedule prescribing the form of certificate by inserting an additional heading.

Clause 12.—The words "adviser of Government in all matters connected with the Police," are omitted, as they appear to be unnecessary and unusual.

Clause 13.—As the clause stands, unless and until any limitation is imposed by Government, the Inspector-General of Police may exercise all the powers of a First Class Magistrate. We are of opinion that the Inspector-General should not exercise such powers without being specially authorised by Government, and should do so only in such cases and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government. We have therefore amended the clause by adding the words "only in such cases and" after the words "exercise such powers."

Clause 15, Sub-clause (2).—We fully approve of the wisdom of the policy of Government enunciated in this sub-clause and are of opinion that it is conducive to the highest public good. We are glad to recognize in the recent act of Government an earnest of the policy of separating the executive from the judicial.

Clause 17.—The expression "any Magistrate in the neighbourhood" has been replaced by the words "the nearest Magistrate," the words used in the Madras Act, XXIV of 1859, and the expression "so many of the residents of the neighbourhood as may be required to act," has been qualified by "so many of the fit and capable male residents," in order to prevent indiscriminate impressment.

Clause 22, Sub-clause (1).—It seems to us that the period prescribed for the injured party to prefer an application under this clause for compensation, *viz.*, one month, is too short to meet all cases. We have accordingly extended it to three months and as a consequential change have omitted the expression "or such shorter period as may be prescribed."

Clause 22, Sub-clause (2) (a) (ii).—As the sub-clause stands, the declaration the Deputy Commissioner may make is with respect to the local area the inhabitants of which have caused or contributed to the holding of the unlawful assembly. But application for compensation may be made to the Deputy Commissioner not only by a person who has suffered injury from any act done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly, but also from the misconduct of the inhabitants or any class or any section of them in any area referred to in section 21, and the Deputy Commissioner should therefore be empowered to declare the area in which the misconduct of the inhabitants has caused the injury. We have therefore

added the words "to such disturbed or dangerous state or" after the word "contributed."

Clause 22, Sub-clause (6).—What is intended by this sub-clause evidently is that a party who *has taken the amount awarded* by the Deputy Commissioner is precluded from seeking further relief in a Civil Court. But it does not prevent a party in whose favor an award is made but who does not take the amount on the ground of its being inadequate, from going to the Civil Court for redress. In order to avoid any possible ambiguity, the words "and received" are added after "granted."

Clause 26, Sub-clause (3).—The words "under sub-section (1)" are omitted as being unnecessary and as limiting the powers of the punishing authority to the cases mentioned therein, which do not cover all the cases in which a police officer may be punished.

Clause 27, Sub-clause (2).—This sub-clause is somewhat amplified and the right of appeal is affirmed beyond all doubt.

Clause 28.—The words "or Assistant Superintendent" are deleted, as the words "District Superintendent" have been defined to include an Assistant Superintendent.

Clauses 33 and 34.—The words "on conviction before a Magistrate" are inserted between the words "shall" and "be punished" in these clauses, so as to make the sense more complete.

Clause 35.—We are of opinion that this provision is unnecessary. The District Magistrate who has to move the Government generally in such cases can himself take action under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The clause is therefore omitted.

Old clause 36, Sub-clause (3).—*New clause 35, Sub-clause* (3).—We consider that the period of fifteen days fixed for the rule to be in force is too short and have therefore extended it to thirty days.

Old clause 38.—New clause 37.—As the clause now stands, it is applicable only to villages and towns proper. We have reason to think that gambling prevails largely outside the towns and villages and by the side of public roads. The scope of the prohibition has therefore been extended by omitting the words "in any town or village" therefrom.

Old clause 42, Sub-clause (2).—*New clause 41, Sub-clause* (2).—As the clause stands, the inhabitants of the place where a festival, etc., are held, are liable to be taxed along with the pilgrims resorting thereto. It seems to us that it is inequitable to tax the inhabitants on such occasions as they already pay taxes in some shape or other. The *raison-d'etre* of special taxation in this connection is the influx of extra and fresh people as pilgrims. We understand that the practice hitherto has been to levy the tax on the outside visitors only. We have accordingly amended the clause so as to make the tax leviable only from the persons repairing to the place.

Old clause 45.—New clause 44.—We are of opinion that the power to issue licenses should be reserved in the hands of higher officers, such as Amildars and City Magistrates, and that from order granting or refusing licenses, appeals should lie in the first instance to the District Magistrate, and secondly to Government. We have accordingly added two new sub-clauses marked (1) and (2) and omitted in the original sub-clause (1) (*a*) new sub-clause (3) (*a*) the words "and issue licenses therefor."

Old clause 46, Sub-clause 4.—New clause 45, Sub-clause 4.—We consider that such a provision as is made herein, should not find a place in the Regulation, but should be left to be provided for by rules and have therefore omitted it.

Old clause 55, Sub-clause (*k*)—*New clause 54, Sub-clause* (*k*).—The words "knowingly or" are inserted before "negligently" in this sub-clause, as these words are found in the corresponding provision in the Indian Penal Code, Section 289. We have also inserted the words "in any street" between the words "animal"

and "to attack," because the provision as it stands, is needlessly rigorous and may render it an offence to suffer a ferocious dog to be at large even within an enclosed compound, during nights, to guard against thieves and trespassers.

Old clause 63.—New clause 62.—This clause shows how instruments of gaming may be disposed of but not how moneys and securities for money found in a common gaming house and seized under clause 38 of the original bill—new clause 37—may be disposed of. We have therefore inserted the words "moneys, securities for money" after the word "all."

Old clause 76.—New clause 75.—We are of opinion that rewards granted by officers of Government and by private persons should also be brought under the operation of this section and have accordingly amended the clause.

Old clause 77.—New clause 76.—This clause is omitted as sufficient provision has been made in the Municipal Regulation for exempting Police Stations, etc., from payment of taxes and in case any further exemption is required in respect of police buildings intended for the occupation of the members of the Police Force, the necessary provision therefor should be left to be made by subsidiary rules.

Old clause 78, Sub-clause 3.—New clause 76, Sub-clause 3.—The period of one month is considered too short and is therefore extended to two months.

Old clause 78, Sub-clause 4.—New clause 76, Sub-clause 4.—The period of imprisonment fixed is quite disproportionate to the fine which may be imposed for the breach of the rules as an alternative punishment. We have therefore reduced it to eight days.

Old clause 81 (4).—New clause 79 (4).—This is omitted as sufficient provision to the same effect already exists in the Civil Procedure Code.

The other amendments are unimportant or are consequential to those already mentioned.

We recommend that the Bill as amended by us may be passed into law.

BANGALORE,
21st January 1908.

V. N. NARASIMMIYENGAR,
Chairman.

M. C. RANGIENGAR.

B. NAGAPPA.

K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.

Note.—The portions within heavy brackets are the deleted portions of the original bill and those in italics are newly inserted.

THE MYSORE POLICE BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

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(*f*) causing any obstruction in street;
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(*h*) exhibiting mimetic, musical or other performances, etc.;
(*i*) gambling in street;
(*j*) doing offensive acts on or near public streets;
(*k*) letting loose horses, etc., and suffering ferocious dogs to be at large;
(*l*) bathing or washing in place not set apart for those purposes;
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(*p*) being drunk and incapable;
(*q*) obstructing or annoying passengers in streets;
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THE MYSORE POLICE BILL.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to Consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Police of Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Police of Mysore: His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Regulation may be cited as the Mysore Police Regulation, 190 .

Extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The enactments mentioned in Schedule A are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

All references made in any enactment in force to any enactment hereby repealed shall be read as if made to the corresponding portion of this Regulation.

All rules prescribed, appointments made, powers conferred, and orders and certificates issued under any such enactments shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, conferred and issued hereunder.

Rules as to Village Police.

3. (1) The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette make rules having the force of law regarding the organization and regulation of the village Police in Mysore and may cancel, alter or add to such rules; and the Government may, by such rules, among other matters,

(i) provide, *subject to the provisions of the Village Offices Regulation*, for the entertainment of such village headmen, village watchmen, totis, talaris, and other establishments of village Police as may be necessary for each village or place, the appointment of permanent, temporary or acting incumbents for the said offices, and their remuneration;

(ii) define the relations of members of the village Police to one another and to the regular Police;

(iii) prescribe the powers and duties of village Police officers of different grades as regards the collection and communication of intelligence [regarding] *relating to* the condition of the community, the state of crime, the commission of offences, the occurrence of suspicious or unnatural deaths, and the like, *and as regards* the execution of processes, the apprehension of offenders or suspicious characters, the conduct of searches, the holding of inquests, the custody and disposal of unclaimed property, the investigation of offences, the examination of witnesses, the taking of precautionary measures against dangers to the public health, peace or safety,

the maintenance and charge of village boundary hedges and walls, gates, Chavadi and other buildings, and other matters;

(iv) require the inhabitants of villages to aid the village Police, when called upon to do so, in keeping watch and patrolling their villages at night, in preventing or resisting robbery or other cognizable offences, in pursuing or apprehending offenders, in the recovery of stolen property, in the maintenance of village fences and village gates in good order, and in carrying out other communal purposes of a like nature;

(v) define the ordinary powers of village headmen and the powers with which village headmen may be specially invested, in respect of the trial and punishment of offenders, and the procedure to be followed in the exercise of such powers;

(vi) provide for the punishment departmentally or otherwise of members of the village Police for misconduct or dereliction of duty; and

(vii) attach to the breach of any rule under this section a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) Until such rules shall be made and published as aforesaid, the "Rules for the organization and regulation of the village Police in Mysore," published under the Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 230 J., dated the 16th October 1872, and as subsequently amended from time to time, shall continue to be in force, and shall be deemed to be rules made under this section.

Definitions.

4. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

"Inspector-General," "Deputy Inspector-General," "Assistant Inspector-General," "District Superintendent," and "Assistant Superintendent."

(a) "Inspector-General," "Deputy Inspector-General," "Assistant Inspector-General," "District Superintendent" and "Assistant Superintendent" mean, respectively, the Inspector-General of Police, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, a District Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent of Police appointed under this Regulation;

"District Superintendent."

(b) "District Superintendent" includes any Assistant Superintendent or other person appointed by general or special order of the Government to perform all or any of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under this Regulation in any district or part of a district;

"Inspector."

(c) Subject to such rules and orders as the Government may pass, "Inspector" includes "Sub-Inspector" and "Jamadar;"

"Police Officer."

(d) "Police Officer" means any member of the regular Police force appointed under this Regulation;

"Constable."

(e) "Constable" means a Police officer of the lowest grade;

"District."

(f) "District" means a territorial division constituting a district for the purposes of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, and includes a portion of a district placed under the charge of a District Superintendent for the purposes of this Regulation;

"Taluk" and "Sub-Taluk."

(g) "Taluk" and "Sub-Taluk" mean, respectively, the local limits within which an Amildar and a Deputy Amildar ordinarily exercise revenue jurisdiction under the Mysore Land Revenue Code;

"Street."

(h) "Street" includes any highway and the way over any causeway, bridge, viaduct or arch, and any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley, or passage accessible to the public, whether a thoroughfare, or not;

"Common gaming-house."

(i) "Common gaming-house" means any building, enclosure, room [or] place, *or vehicle* in which, cards, dice, tables or other instruments of gaming are kept or used for the profit or gain of the person owning, occupying, using, or keeping such building, enclosure, room or place, whether by way of charge for the use of instruments of gaming, or of the building, enclosure, room or place, or otherwise howsoever;

"Cattle."

(j) "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

"Vehicle."

[k] (k) "*Vehicle*" *includes bicycles, tricycles, motor cars and every wheeled conveyance;*

Words and expressions defined in the Criminal Procedure Code.

(l) Words and expressions which are defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure have the same meaning as in that Code.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REGULAR POLICE.

Constitution of Police force.

5. The entire Police establishment under the Government shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be one Police force and shall consist of such number of officers and men, and shall be enrolled and constituted in such manner, and receive such pay, as shall from time to time be ordered by Government.

Appointment of Inspector-General of Police;

6. (1) The Government may appoint an Inspector-General of Police for the direction and supervision of the Police force in Mysore.

and of Deputy or Assistant Inspector-General.

(2) The Government may appoint one or more Deputy or Assistant Inspectors-General of Police, to whom Government may assign such duties being amongst the lawful duties of the Inspector-General of Police, or in aid and furtherance thereof, as shall to Government seem expedient.

Their suspension or removal.

(3) The Inspector-General and Deputy or Assistant Inspector-General may be suspended or removed from office by Government.

Appointment of District and Assistant Superintendents.

7. The Government may appoint for each district such Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police as it may think expedient, and may dismiss, suspend, reduce, remove or transfer any of such officers as it may think fit.

Appointment of Inspectors.

8. The appointment of Inspectors shall, subject to the rules and orders of Government, vest in the Inspector-General.

Appointment of Police officers below the grade of Inspector.

9. Police officers below the grade of Inspector shall be appointed in each district by the Deputy Commissioner [and] *or by* the District Superintendent, subject to such rules as the Government may from time to time prescribe.

Certificates of appointment to be given to Inspectors.

10. (1) An Inspector shall, on appointment, receive from the Inspector-General a certificate of appointment in Form I of Schedule B. *Such certificate shall become null and void whenever the person named therein ceases for any reason to be an Inspector and shall be forthwith surrendered by him.*

Certificates of office to be given to Police officers below the grade of Inspector.

(2) Every Police officer below the grade of Inspector shall, on enrolment, receive a certificate in Form II of Schedule B, from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which he is enrolled.

Such certificates when to become null and void.

[11 (2)] (3) Every certificate of appointment shall become null and void whenever the person named therein ceases for any reason to be a Police officer and shall be forthwith surrendered by him to any officer empowered to receive the same.

Powers, etc., of persons appointed as aforesaid.

11. (1) Every person appointed as aforesaid shall, in virtue of such appointment, be vested with the powers, functions, privileges and responsibilities of a Police officer.

Temporary suspension of powers, etc., of Police officers.

(2) [(*b*)] A Police officer shall not, by reason of his being suspended from office, cease to be a Police officer, but during the term of such suspension, the powers, functions and privileges vested in him shall be in abeyance and he shall continue subject to the same responsibilities and subject to the same auhorities as if no such suspension had taken place.

General powers of the Inspector-General.

12. The Inspector-General shall be the head of the Police Department [and the adviser of Government in all matters connected with the Police.] He will exercise general control over the Police force and over crime—more particularly, organized and professional crime—and subject to the approval of Government he may make rules and orders under the provisions of Sections 24 and 25 of this Regulation.

Inspector-General to have magisterial powers; and to exercise them subject to limitations imposed by Government.

13. The Inspector-General of Police shall have the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class throughout Mysore, but shall exercise such powers *only in such cases and* subject to such limitations as may from time to time be imposed by Government.

General powers of Deputy Commissioner.

14. Subject to the general control of the Inspector-General, the Deputy Commissioner shall be the head of the Police in his district, and shall, as such, direct and regulate all matters connected with the efficient discharge of their duties by the Police force of his district.

Powers of Superintendent.

15. (1) Subject to such rules and orders as may be made by Government in this behalf, and to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent may exercise all or any of the powers of the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation; and without prejudice to the powers and responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent shall have direct control over all ordinary matters connected with :—

(*a*) Arms, accoutrements, clothing;
(*b*) Drill, exercise;
(*c*) Observation and surveillance of gangs, [K. Ds] *known depradators*, suspects; collection and communication of intelligence and information; identification of persons by finger prints or otherwise;
(*d*) distribution of duties and beats;
(*e*) education of men and officers in law[s; orders, and modes of] Police Procedure; and
(*f*) all other ordinary matters of a routine nature;

and may correspond direct with the Inspector-General in ordinary matters connected arms, accoutrements, clothing, drill and discipline, escorts, reports and returns, identification of persons by finger prints or otherwise, and other routine matters.

Powers of Amildar, Deputy Amildar and Inspector.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the Amildar and Deputy Amildar shall be *ex-officio* Police officers within their revenue charges and shall have general powers of control over the Police and be responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of order within such charges; and the Inspector shall be the executive head of the Police within his range, subject to the general control and direction of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

Deputy Commissioner may make necessary distribution of Police force.

16. Subject to the approval of the Inspector-General, the Deputy Commissioner may make such distribution or movement of the allotted Police force within his jurisdiction as may be found necessary to meet local requirements.

Appointment of Special Police officers.

17. When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place or is reasonably apprehended and that the Police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in the place where such unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has occurred, or is apprehended, it shall be lawful for [any] *the nearest* Magistrate [in the neighbourhood], on the application of any Police officer having authority in the place, not below the rank of officer in charge of Police Station, to

appoint, by a written order signed by himself and sealed with his official seal, so many of the residents of the neighbourhood as may be required, to act as Special Police officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary.

Powers and responsibilities of Special Police officers.

(2) Every Special Police officer so appointed shall have the same powers, functions, privileges and immunities and be liable to the same duties and responsibilities and be subject to the same authorities as an ordinary Police officer; but it shall not be necessary for him to receive a certificate of office under Section 10.

Employment of additional Police at request of persons showing the necessity therefor.

18. (1) The Inspector-General, or the Deputy Commissioner subject to the approval of the Inspector-General, may, on the application of any person showing the necessity therefor, depute any additional number of Police to keep the peace or to perform other Police duties at any place within [their respective] *his* jurisdiction.

Cost thereof.

(2) Such additional Police shall be at the charge of the person making the application, but shall be subject to the orders of the Police authorities and shall be employed for such period as may be deemed necessary.

Proviso regarding relief from cost.

(3) Provided that, if the person upon whose application such additional Police are employed shall at any time make a written requisition to the Inspector-General or the Deputy Commissioner for the withdrawal of the said Police, he shall be relieved from the charge therefor on the expiration of such period, not exceeding one month from the date of delivery of such requisition, as such officer shall determine.

Employment of additional Police near large works.

19. (1) Whenever it shall appear to the Inspector-General or the Deputy Commissioner that the behaviour, or a reasonable apprehension of the behaviour, of the persons employed on any Railway, canal or other public work, or in or upon any manufactory, or other commercial concern under construction or in operation at any place, necessitates the employment of additional Police at such place, such officer may, with the sanction of Government, depute such additional Police to the said place and keep the said Police employed there for so long as he shall consider necessary.

Cost thereof.

(2) Such additional Police shall be *employed* at the charge of the person by whom the work, manufactory or concern is being constructed or carried on, at such rates and payable at such times as the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, may prescribe.

Dispute as to payments of cost.

20. In the event of any dispute in any case under section 18 or section 19, the decision of the Deputy Commissioner shall be conclusive as to the amount to be paid and as to the person by whom it is to be paid, and the sum so ascertained may be levied as if it were an arrear of Land Revenue.

Employment of additional Police in cases of special danger to public peace.

21. (1) The Government may, from time to time, by notification duly published, direct the employment of additional Police for such period as it shall think fit in any local area which shall appear to it to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in which the conduct of the inhabitants or of any particular section of the inhabitants shall, in its opinion, render it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the Police.

Cost thereof.

(2) The cost of such additional Police shall, if Government so direct, be either in whole or in part defrayed by a tax imposed on the persons herein below mentioned, or by a rate assessed on the property of such persons, or both by a tax and by a rate in such proportions as the Government may fix, and charged—

(*a*) either generally on all persons who are inhabitants of the local area to which such notification applies; or

(*b*) specially on any particular section or sections or class or classes of such persons;

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and of Section [*21*] "inhabitants" shall include persons who themselves or by their agents or servants occupy or hold land or other immovable property within such area, and landlords who themselves or by their agents or servants collect rents or revenue, direct from raiyats or occupiers in such area, notwithstanding that they do not actually reside therein.

Extension of period for payment of cost.

(3) It shall be lawful for Government to extend the period for the payment of such tax or rate for a term not exceeding in any case five years beyond the period for which such additional Police are actually employed.

Assessment of cost.

(4) The said tax shall be imposed, or the said rate shall be assessed, by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion.

Exemption from liability to bear cost.

(5) It shall be lawful for Government, by order, to exempt any persons from liability to bear any portion of such cost.

Application for compensation for injury caused by misconduct of inhabitants or unlawful assembly.

22. (1) If death or grievous hurt or loss of or damage to property has been caused by or has ensued from the misconduct of the inhabitants or any class or section of them in any area referred to in the preceding section or by anything done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly, it shall be lawful for any person or persons who claim to have suffered injury from such misconduct or act to make, within [one month] *three months* from the date of the injury [or such shorter period as may be prescribed] an application to the Deputy Commissioner for compensation.

Compensation how recoverable.

(2) With the previous sanction of Government obtained through the Inspector-General, the Deputy Commissioner may—

(*a*) after such enquiry as he deems necessary,

(i) determine the amount of the compensation which should be paid to such person or persons, and

(ii) declare the local area, the inhabitants of which have, in his opinion, by their conduct caused or contributed *to such disturbed or dangerous state or* to the holding of such assembly;

(*b*) recover the amount so determined, in such proportions as he may think proper, from all or any of the inhabitants of the local area so declared as aforesaid, or from any section or sections, or class or classes of such persons;

(*c*) award or apportion, all or any moneys so recovered to any person or among all or any persons whom he considers entitled to compensation in respect of the loss or damage or death or grievous hurt aforesaid.

Exemption from liability to pay compensation.

(3) It shall be lawful for Government, by order, to exempt any person from liability to pay any portion of such compensation.

Conditions under which compensation recoverable.

(4) No recovery shall be made and no compensation shall be granted under this section unless the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the person claiming compensation is himself free from [claim] *blame*, in respect of the occurrences which led to the death, grievous hurt, loss or damage as aforesaid.

Orders of Deputy Commissioner subject to revision.

(5) Every declaration, assessment and order made by the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1) shall be subject to revision by Government or by such officer as it from time to time empowers in this behalf, but save as aforesaid shall be final.

Bar to maintaining civil suit.

(6) No civil suit shall be maintainable in respect of any loss or injury for which compensation has been granted *and received* under this section.

Recovery of rates and charges under Sections [20] *21* and [21] *22* by Deputy Commissioner.

23. Every tax imposed or rate assessed or amount recoverable by the Deputy Commissioner under the last two preceding sections or other provision of this Regulation, shall be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person answerable therefor.

CHAPTER III.

REGULATION, CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Framing of rules for administration of Police.

24. Subject to the orders of Government, the Inspector-General may, from time to time, make rules or orders not inconsistent with this Regulation or with any other enactment at the time in force—

(*a*) relating to the recruitment, organization, classification and discipline of the Police;

(*b*) regulating the inspection of the Police by his subordinates;

(*c*) determining the description and quantity of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries to be furnished to the Police;

(*d*) for the institution, management and regulation of any Police fund for any purpose connected with the Police administration;

(*e*) regulating the distribution, movement and location of the Police;

(*f*) regulating the duties of Police officers of different grades;

(*g*) regulating the collection and communication by the Police of intelligence and information, and the investigation of crime;

(*h*) prescribing the books and registers to be maintained and the returns to be submitted by the several Police officers;

(*i*) generally, for the purpose of rendering the Police efficient and preventing abuse or neglect of their duties.

Inspector-General may make inspections and call for returns, etc.

25. The Inspector-General [of Police] may, subject to the rules and orders of Government, make periodical inspections of Police establishments and stations, and require from the Deputy Commissioner and other officers subordinate to him, returns, reports and statements, either particular or general, on subjects connected with the suppression of crime, the condition of the criminal classes, the maintenance of [the] order and the prevention of disorder, the regulation of assemblies and amusements, the distribution of the Police force, the utilization of auxiliary means, the performance by the Police of their duties, and all other matters in furtherance of his control of the Police force.

Punishment of Police officers departmentally for neglect of duty, etc.

26. (1) Any officer authorized by sub-section (3) in that behalf may suspend, reduce or dismiss any Police officer whom he shall think cruel, perverse, remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or unfit for the same, and may fine, to an amount not exceeding one month's pay, any Police officer below the grade of Assistant Superintendent who is guilty of any breach of discipline or misconduct which does not require his suspension or dismissal, or who, by any act of his own, renders himself unfit for the discharge of his duty.

Punishment under this section to be in addition to penalty under Section 33, [58] *57* or [59] *58*.

(2) Any punishment inflicted on a Police officer under this section shall be in addition to the penalty to which such officer is liable under Section 33, [58] *57* or [59] *58* of this Regulation or any other law in force.

Punitive powers of Inspector-General and Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Inspector-General shall have authority to punish any Police officer below the grade of Assistant Superintendent [under Sub-Section (1)]. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent shall have each the like authority in respect of any Police officer subordinate to him below the grade of Inspector; and the Deputy Commissioner may suspend an Inspector who is subordinate to him, pending inquiry into [a] *any* grave complaint against such Inspector and until an order of the Inspector-General can be obtained. But the exercise of any power conferred by this sub-section shall be subject always to such rules and orders as may be made by Government in that behalf.

Procedure to be observed in awarding punishment.

27. (1) When any officer passes an order for fining, suspending, reducing or dismissing a Police officer, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded, together with the reasons therefor and a note of the inquiry made, in writing, in Kanarese or in English, [under his signature] *and signed by him.*

[(2) In regard to appeals against the orders aforesaid, the final authority in the case of constables, shall be the Inspector-General, and in the case of all other officers, appeals may lie to Government.]

(2) *From all orders passed by the District Superintendent under sub-section (1), an appeal shall be to the Deputy Commissioner. From the order of the Deputy Commissioner an appeal shall lie to the Inspector-General. In the case of all officers above the rank of constables, a further appeal shall lie to Government.*

Departmental punishment for insubordination.

28. (1) The Inspector-General or the Deputy Commissioner or any District Superintendent, [or Assistant Superintendent] may punish by confinement for a period not exceeding three days, any Police officer below the rank of jamadar or head constable who is, in his presence, grossly insubordinate or who is insolent to him.

Procedure to be observed in awarding such punishment.

(2) Every order for punishing a Police officer as aforesaid shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in Section 27, and a copy of every such order made by a Deputy Commissioner *or* District Superintendent [or Assistant Superintendent] shall be forwarded by him without delay to his immediate superior.

Police officers to be deemed to be always on duty and to be liable to employment in any part of Mysore.

29. Every Police officer shall, for all purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be always on duty and may at any time be transferred to or employed on Police duty in any part of Mysore for so long as his services may be there required.

Police officer not to engage in trade, etc.

30. (1) Without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner or Inspector-General, or of Government, no Police officer shall engage in trade or be in any way concerned, either as principal or as agent, in any dealing in land within the district wherein he is employed or in any commercial transaction whatever, or bid for property sold by order of a Criminal Court, or have money transactions with another Police officer.

Police officers not to [be employed] *engage* on other than Police duties.

(2) No Police officer shall, unless with the written permission of the Inspector-General, hold any office, or practice in any profession, or engage in any employment whatever, other than his office or duties as such Police officer.

These prohibitions to apply also when Police officer is on leave or under suspension.

(3) The prohibitions in sub-sections (1) and (2) apply when a Police officer is on leave or under suspension as well as when he is on duty.

Under what conditions Police officer may resign.

31. (1) Unless with the written permission of the Deputy Commissioner or of some other Police officer empowered by the Inspector-General in this behalf, no Police officer of or below the rank of Inspector shall resign his office or withdraw himself from the duties thereof until—

(*a*) the expiration of two months after written notice of his intention so to do has been given by him to the Deputy Commissioner: and until—

(*b*) he has fully discharged any debt due by him, as such Police officer, to Government or to any Police fund.

Proviso.

(2) Provided that, if any such Police officer produces a certificate signed by the principal Medical officer in the district declaring him to be unfit, by reason of disease or mental or physical incapacity, for further service in the Police, the necessary written permission to resign shall forthwith be granted to him on his discharging or giving satisfactory security for the payment of any debt due by him as aforesaid.

Arrear pay of Police officer contravening this section may be forfeited.

(3) If any such Police officer as aforesaid resigns or withdraws himself from the duties of his office in contravention of this section, he shall be liable, on the order of the Deputy Commissioner, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him. This forfeiture shall be in addition to the penalty to which the said officer is liable under Section 33 of this Regulation or other law in force.

Certificate, arms, etc., to be delivered up by person ceasing to be Police officer, and

32. (1) Every person who for any reason ceases to be a Police officer shall forthwith deliver up to some officer empowered by the Deputy Commissioner to receive the same, his certificate of appointment or of office and the arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries which have been furnished to him for the execution of his office.

if not delivered up, may be seized under search warrant.

(2) Any Magistrate and, for special reasons which shall be recorded in writing at the time, any District Superintendent may issue warrant to search for and seize, wherever they may be found, any certificate, arms, accoutrements, clothing or other necessaries not so delivered up. Every warrant so issued shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, by a Police officer or, if the Magistrate or District Superintendent issuing the warrant so directs, by any other person.

Saving of certain articles.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any article which, under the orders of the Inspector-General, has become the property of the person to whom the same was furnished.

Penalty for making false statement, etc.,

33. (1) Any person who makes a false statement or uses a false document for the purpose of obtaining employment or release from employment as a Police officer, or

and for misconduct of Police officers.

(2) any Police officer who—

(a) contravenes any provision of Section 30, or

(b) is guilty of cowardice, or

(c) resigns his office or withdraws himself from the duties thereof in contravention of Section 31, or

(d) is guilty of any wilful breach, or neglect of any provision of law or of any rule or order which, as such Police officer, it is his duty to observe or obey, or

(e) is guilty of any violation of duty for which no punishment is expressly provided by any other law in force,

shall *on conviction before a Magistrate* be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Consequence of failure to return to duty after leave.

(3) A Police officer who, being absent on leave, fails, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave, shall, for the purposes of clause (c), be deemed to withdraw himself from the duties of his office within the meaning of Section 31.

Penalty for failure to deliver up certificate of appointment or of office or other article.

34. Any Police officer who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver up his certificate of appointment or of office or any other article, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 32, shall *on conviction before a Magistrate* be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IV.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

Power of Government to make orders in matters under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code.

[35. It shall be competent for the Government to make by notification, any order which, if made by a Magistrate under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, could be continued in force by Government under the said section.]

Rules may be made by District Magistrate regarding use of streets, etc.

[36] *35.* (1) In any town or other place in which he thinks fit the Magistrate of the District, may, from time to time and subject to such orders as may have been made by a Municipal or other authority empowered in that respect, make rules or orders—

(a) closing certain streets or places temporarily, in cases of danger from ruinous buildings or other cause, with such exceptions as shall appear reasonable;

(b) for guarding against injury to persons and property in the construction, repair and demolition of buildings, platforms and other structures from which danger may arise to passengers, neighbours or the public;

(c) regulating the leading, driving, conducting or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street;

(d) prohibiting the hanging or placing of any cord or pole across a street or part thereof, or the making of a projection or structure so as to obstruct traffic or the free access of light and air;

(*e*) prescribing certain hours of the day during which ordure and offensive matter or objects shall not be taken from or into houses or buildings in certain streets or conveyed through such streets, and during which cattle shall not be driven along the streets or along certain specified streets, except [subject to] *under* such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;

(*f*) prohibiting the setting fire to or burning any straw or other matter, or [letting] *lighting* a bonfire or wantonly discharging a fire-arm or air-gun, or lighting off or throwing a fire-work or sending up a fire-balloon in or upon or within fifty feet of a street or building, or the putting up of any post or other thing on the side of or across a street for the purpose of affixing thereto lamps or other contrivances for illumination, except [subject to] *under* such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;

(*g*) prohibiting, except under such reasonable regulations as he may impose, the making of any excavation, the placing of building materials or other articles, or the fastening or detention of any horse or other animal in any street;

(*h*) regulating the blasting of rocks or the making of excavations in or near any street, and providing for the taking out of licenses for such operations;

(*i*) prohibiting, save under such regulations as aforesaid, the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases and the carcasses of animals or parts thereof and the corpses of persons [deceased];

(*j*) setting apart places for the slaughtering of animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matters, and for obeying calls of nature;

(*k*) laying down such directions in cases of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious disease of men or animals with respect to cleanliness and disinfection of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein, and [as to] the segregation and management of the persons or animals diseased or supposed to be diseased, as may have been ordered or approved by Government with a view to prevent the disease or to check the spreading thereof;

(*l*) directing the closing or disuse wholly or for certain purposes, or limiting to certain purposes only, the use of any source, supply or receptacle of water; and providing against pollution of the same or of the water therein;

(*m*) regulating the hours during which and the manner in which any place for the disposal of the dead, any chattram, village gate or other place of public resort may be used, so as to secure the equal and appropriate application of its advantages and accommodation and to maintain orderly conduct amongst those who resort thereto;

(*n*) regulating the entrance and exit of persons at theatres and other places of public amusement or assembly, the decent and orderly conduct of proceedings therein and the movement of persons, animals and vehicles at such times and such places at which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, special regulations may be necessary for the public safety and convenience.

Manner of publication of such rules.

(2) Every regulation made under clause (*i*) or made under clause (*m*) with respect to the use of a place for the disposal of the dead shall be framed with due regard to ordinary and established usages, and to the necessities of prompt disposal of the dead in certain cases. The rules [and], *orders and regulations* made under the several clauses of this section shall be published in one or more of the methods described below, to be determined by the Magistrate of the District with reference to the circumstances of each case :—

(*a*) by delivery of copy [of the rule or order] *thereof* to the [party] *person* concerned,

(*b*) by affixing notice of the same in such language *or languages* as may be found suitable at a conspicuous place or places in or near the building, platform, structure, street, locality, source of supply or receptacle of water, place for disposal of the dead, chattram, village gate, theatre or other place of public resort or amusement,

(*c*) by affixing such notice in the chavadi, Police station or Taluk Cutcherry or in more than one of these places,

(*d*) by publication of the same in the official Gazette, and if the Magistrate so direct, in local newspapers,

(*e*) by beat of tom-tom in such places and at such times as the Magistrate may prescribe.

Rules under clause (1) (*k*) to be reported to Government.

(3) Every rule promulgated under authority of clause (*k*) of sub-section (1) of this section shall be forthwith reported to Government and shall be in force for not more than [fifteen] *thirty* days unless extended by Government for longer period and in such case for so long as Government directs.

(4) It shall be the duty of all persons concerned to conform to any order duly made as aforesaid so long as the same shall be in operation.

Discontinuance of brothels.

[37.] *36.* On complaint being made to a Magistrate of a District or of a Sub-Division that any house in a town or village in his district or sub-division to which the Government has by notification extended this section is used as a common brothel or lodging-house or place of resort for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the said Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used may order the owner or tenant, within a reasonable period which shall be set forth in the order, to discontinue such use of it.

District Magistrate, etc., may authorise Police officer to enter common gaming-house.

[38.] *37.* If the Magistrate of the District or a First Class Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police has reason to believe that any building, enclosure, room [or] place *or vehicle* [in any town or village,] is used as a common gaming-house, he may, either himself enter or by his warrant give authority to any Police officer

above the rank of a constable to enter with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or by day and by force, if necessary, any such building, enclosure, room [or] place *or Vehicle* and to arrest all persons found therein, and to seize all instruments of gaming and all moneys and securities for money and articles of value reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gambling, which are found therein, and to search all parts of such building, enclosure, room or place and also the persons found therein.

Issue of orders by Magistrates for prevention of disorder.

[39.] *38.* (1) The Magistrate of the District, or in his absence and subject to his order, any Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in any town or village and present therein or in the neighbourhood thereof, may, *for reasons which he shall record*, whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary, by a notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit in such town or village or the vicinity thereof the carrying of arms, cudgels or other weapons, the carrying, collection and preparation [s] of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, the exhibition of persons or of corpses or figures thereof, the public utterance of cries, singing of songs, playing of music, delivery of harangues and use of gestures or mimetic representations and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing, which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency or, in the opinion of such Magistrate, may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to or contempt of the law, or of a lawful authority.

Orders by subordinate Magistrate to be communicated to District Magistrate.

(2) An order made under this section by a subordinate Magistrate shall be forthwith communicated to the Magistrate of the District, who shall thereupon confirm, cancel or modify the same as shall seem expedient *stating his reasons therefor*.

Issue of orders by Magistrate of the District for prevention of riot or grave disturbance of peace.

[40.] *39.* In order to prevent an impending or apprehended riot or grave disturbance of the peace, the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence [and subject to his control] any Magistrate of the First Class having local jurisdiction, *subject to the control of the District Magistrate*, may temporarily close or take possession of any building or place, and may exclude all or any persons therefrom or may allow access thereto to such persons only and on such terms as he shall deem expedient. All persons concerned shall be bound to conduct themselves in accordance with such order as the Magistrate may make and notify in the exercise of the authority hereby vested in him.

Issue of orders by Magistrate of District for maintenance of order at religious ceremonials, etc.

[41.] *40.* (1) In any case of an actual or intended religious or ceremonial or corporate display or exhibition, or organized assemblage, in any street, as to which, or the conduct of or the participation in which, it

shall appear to the Magistrate of the District that a dispute or contention exists which is likely to lead to grave disturbance of the peace, such Magistrate may give such orders as to the conduct of the persons concerned towards each other and towards the public as he shall deem necessary and reasonable under the circumstances, regard being had to the apparent legal rights and to any established practice of the parties and of the persons interested. Every such order shall be published in the town or place wherein it is to operate, and all persons concerned shall be bound to conform to the same.

Orders to be subject to decrees, etc., of Courts.

(2) Any order made under the foregoing sub-section shall be subject to a decree, injunction or order made by a Court having jurisdiction, and shall be recalled or altered on its being made to appear to the Magistrate of the District that such order is inconsistent with any judgment, decree, injunction or order of such Court.

District Magistrate may take special measures to prevent outbreak of epidemic disease at fairs, etc.

[42.] *41.* (1) Whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate of a District, that any place in the district at which, on account of a fair, pilgrimage or other such occurrence, large bodies of persons have assembled or are likely to assemble, is visited or will probably be visited with an outbreak of any epidemic disease, he may take such special measures and may by [Police notice] prescribe such regulations to be observed by the residents of the said place and by persons present thereat or repairing thereto or returning therefrom, as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak [of such disease] or the spread [thereof] *of such disease.*

Levy of fees in such cases.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the District, subject to the orders of the Government, to assess and levy such reasonable fees on persons [falling under the provisions of sub-section (1)] *repairing to such place* as will provide for the expenses of the arrangements for sanitation and the preservation of order at and about the place of assemblage.

Recovery of expenses from municipalities.

(3) When the place of assemblage is within the limits of a municipality such sums as shall be necessary for the purposes aforesaid may be recovered from the municipality.

Dispersal of gangs and bodies of persons.

[43.] *42.* Whenever it shall appear to the Magistrate of a District or to any Sub-Divisional Magistrate that the movement or encampment of any gang or body of persons in the district is causing or is calculated to cause danger or alarm or to create reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such gang or body or by members thereof, such Magistrate may, by notification addressed to the persons appearing to be the leaders or chief men of such gang or body and published by beat of drum or otherwise as such Magistrate thinks fit, direct the members of such gang or body so to conduct themselves as shall seem necessary in order to prevent violence and alarm, or to disperse and each of them to remove himself to such place by such route as such Magistrate shall prescribe.

Police to provide against disorder, etc., at public places of amusement and public meetings.

[44.] *43.* (1) For the purpose of preventing serious disorder or breach of the law or manifest and imminent danger to the persons assembled at any public place of amusement or at any assembly or meeting to which the public are invited or which is open to the public, the senior Police officer of *the* highest rank superior to that of constable, present in the town or village where such place of amusement is situate or such assembly or meeting is to be held, may, subject to such rules and orders as may have been lawfully made, give such reasonable directions as to the mode of admission of the public to, and for securing the peaceful and lawful conduct of the proceedings at, such place of amusement or such assembly or meeting, as he thinks necessary; and all persons shall be bound to conform to every such reasonable direction.

Police to have free access thereto.

(2) The Police shall have free access to every such place of amusement, assembly or meeting, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of sub-section (1) and to any direction made thereunder.

Issue of licenses for the conduct of processions.

[45.] *44. (1) It shall be lawful for the City Magistrates in Bangalore and Mysore and for the Amildars elsewhere and also for any other officers specially authorised by Government, to issue licenses for the conduct of processions, the playing of music, the beating of drums, tom-toms or other instruments and the blowing or sounding of horns or other noisy instruments in or along a street within their respective jurisdictions.*

Appeal against the orders granting or refusing such licenses.

(2) *An appeal shall lie to the District Magistrate from an order granting or refusing a license under sub-section (1) and a further appeal to Government.*

Police to regulate assemblies, etc., in public streets.

[1](3) Any officer of Police not below the grade of an Inspector may, subject to any rule or order which may at any time be legally made by any Magistrate, or other authority duly empowered in this behalf—

(*a*) make rules for and direct the conduct of and behaviour or action of persons constituting assemblies and processions and moving crowds or assemblages on or along the streets, and prescribe, in the case of processions, the routes by which, the order in which, and the times at which the same may pass; [and issue licenses therefor;]

[(*b*) regulate and control, by the grant of licenses or otherwise, the playing of music, the beating of drums, tom-toms or other instruments and the blowing or sounding of horns or other noisy instruments in or near a street;]

[(*c*)] (*b*) make reasonable orders subordinate to and in furtherance of any order made by a Magistrate under Sections [36 to 43] *35 to 42* of this regulation.

Manner of publication of such rules and orders.

[(2)] (*4*) Every rule and order made under this section shall be published at or near the place where it is to operate, or shall be notified to the person affected thereby, and all persons concerned shall be bound to act conformably thereto.

Powers with regard to assemblies, etc., violating such rules or orders.

[(3)] (5) Any Magistrate or any Police officer not below the *rank of an* officer in charge of a Police station may stop any procession which violates any such license, rule or order, and may order it or any assembly, moving crowd or assemblage which violates any such license, rule or order to disperse.

Assembly violating such orders to be deemed unlawful assembly.

[(4)] (6) Any procession or assembly or moving crowd or assemblage which neglects or refuses to obey any such license, rule or order given under [the last preceding sub-section] *this section* shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.

Provisions as to dogs.

[46]. *45.* (1) The Magistrate of the District, may, by public notice, extending to such place or places within the district as shall therein be named, require every dog, while in the streets and not led by some person, to be muzzled in such a manner as will admit of the animal breathing and drinking without obstruction and effectually prevent it from biting, and the Police may, except as is hereinafter in sub-section (2) provided, destroy any dog found loose in any place beyond the premises of the owner thereof during the currency of such order, or may take possession of any such dog and detain the same until the owner claims it, provides a proper muzzle, and pays all expenses connected with such detention.

When dogs may be destroyed or sold by Police.

(2) The Police shall not destroy any dog which wears a collar bearing a known owner's name, unless such dog is rabid, until the same has remained in their possession for three clear days without the owner claiming it and paying all expenses incurred by its detention; but may sell or destroy any dog which has remained in their possession for the said period without the owner claiming it and paying the said expenses.

How expenses may be recovered.

(3) For the expenses incurred under the preceding sub-sections the owner of the dog shall be answerable as for an arrear of land revenue.

Provision in case of dog wearing collar with owner's address.

[(4) When any dog taken possession of by the Police wears a collar with the apparently genuine address of any person inscribed thereupon, a letter stating the fact of such dog having been taken possession of shall be forthwith sent by post to the said address.]

CHAPTER V.

EXECUTIVE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

Duties of Police officer.

[47.] *46.* (1) Every Police officer shall—

(*a*) promptly obey and execute every warrant or other order lawfully issued to him by competent authority; and shall by all lawful means endeavour to give effect to the commands of his superior;

(*b*) to the best of his ability, obtain intelligence concerning the commission of cognizable offences or designs to commit such offences, and report such information and

take such other steps, consistent with law and with the orders of his superiors, as shall be best calculated to bring offenders to justice or to prevent the commission of offences;

(*c*) to the best of his ability, prevent the commission of public nuisances;

(*d*) apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension there is sufficient reason;

(*e*) aid another Police officer when called on by him or in case of need, in the discharge of his duty, in such ways as would be lawful and reasonable on the part of the officer aided;

(*f*) discharge such duties as are imposed upon him by any law [relating to revenue or any other law at the time in force] *or rule having the force of law.*

Power to enter places of public resort without warrant.

(2) Every Police officer may subject to the rules and orders made by Government or by a person lawfully authorized, enter for the purpose of sub-section (1) without a warrant, and inspect any place of public resort and any place which he has reason to believe is used as a drinking shop, or shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs or a place of resort for prostitutes and disorderly persons.

Power to search suspected persons in the streets.

(3) When in a street or place of public resort a person is suspected to be in possession or apparent possession of any article which a Police officer in good faith suspects to be stolen property, such Police officer may search for and examine the same and may require an account thereof, and should the account given by the possessor be manifestly false or suspicious, may detain such article and report the facts to a Magistrate, who shall thereon proceed according to Sections 523 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or other law in force.

Duties of Police officers towards the public.

[48.] *47.* It shall be the duty of every Police officer (——).

(*a*) to afford every assistance within his power to disabled or helpless persons in the streets, and to take charge of intoxicated persons and of lunatics at large who appear dangerous or incapable of taking care of themselves;

(*b*) to take prompt measures for procuring necessary help for any person under arrest or in custody, who is wounded or sick, and to have due regard to his condition whilst guarding or conducting him;

(*c*) to arrange for the proper sustenance and shelter of every person who is under arrest or in custody;

(*d*) in conducting searches, to refrain from needless rudeness and the causing of unnecessary annoyance;

(*e*) in dealing with women and children, to act with strict regard to decency and with reasonable gentleness;

(*f*) to use his best endeavours to prevent any loss or damage by fire;

(*g*) to use his best endeavours to avert any accident or danger to the public.

Police to regulate traffic, etc., in streets; and

[49.] *48.* It shall be the duty of a Police officer—

(*a*) to regulate and control the traffic in the streets, to prevent obstructions thereon and, to the best of his ability, to prevent the infraction of any

of the provisions of this Regulation or of any rule or order made thereunder or of any other law in force for observance by the public in or near the streets;

to keep order in streets and other public place; and

(*b*) to keep order in the streets and at and within public bathing, washing and landing places, fairs, temples and all other places of public resort and in the neighbourhood of places of public worship during the time of public worship;

to regulate resort to public places.

(*c*) to regulate resort to public bathing, washing and landing places, to prevent overcrowding thereat and in public ferry boats and, to the best of his ability, to prevent the infraction of any rule or order lawfully made for observance by the public at any such place or on any such boat.

Persons bound to conform to reasonable orders of Police.

(2) All persons shall be bound to conform to the reasonable directions of a Police officer given in fulfilment of any of the said duties.

Police officer may restrain or remove contumacious person.

(3) A Police officer may restrain or remove any person resisting or refusing or omitting to conform to any such direction as aforesaid, and may either take such person before a Magistrate or, in trivial cases, may release him when the occasion is past.

Enforcement of orders issued under Section [39, 40 or 41] *38, 39* or *40*.

[50] *49*. Whenever a notification has been duly issued under Section [39] *38* or an order has been made under Section [40] *39* or [41] *40*, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or Police officer to require any person acting or about to act contrary thereto to desist or to abstain from so doing, and, in case of refusal or disobedience, to arrest the person offending. Such Magistrate or Police officer may also seize any object or thing used or about to be used in contravention of such notification or order as aforesaid and the thing seized shall be disposed of according to the order of any Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place.

Duty of Police to see orders issued under Section [42] *41* or [43] *42* carried out.

[51] *50*. It shall be duty of a Police officer to see that every regulation and notification made by the Magistrate of the District under Section [42] *41*, or by the Magistrate of the District or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section [43] *42* is duly obeyed, to warn persons who, from ignorance, fail to obey the same, and to arrest any person who wilfully disobeys the same.

Police officer may take charge of stray cattle.

[52] *51*. A Police officer may take charge of any cattle which may be found straying in a street, and may take or send the same to the nearest pound, and the owner and other persons concerned shall thereon become subject to the provisions of The Cattle Trespass Act.

Duty of Police with regard to unclaimed property.

[53] *52*. The Police shall take charge of all unclaimed property found by or made over to them, and shall forthwith report the same to the Magistrate having local jurisdiction, who shall deal with the property as if it were property falling under Section 523 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Superior Police officer may himself perform duties imposed on his inferior, etc.

[54] *53.* A Police officer of rank superior to that of constable may perform any duty assigned by law or by a lawful order to any officer subordinate to him; and in case of any duty imposed on such subordinate, a superior, where it shall appear to him necessary, may aid, supplement, supersede or prevent any action of such subordinate by his own action or that of any other person lawfully acting under his command or authority.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Punishment of certain street offences and nuisances.

[55.] *54.* In any local area to which the Government by notification from time to time extends this section or any part thereof, whoever contrary thereto—

driving on dark nights without light;

(*a*) without lawful excuse drives along, or keeps standing in, any street a vehicle of any description at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without a sufficient light or lights except when there is sufficient moon-light to render such light unnecessary;

disregarding the rule of the road;

(*b*) without reasonable cause, drives, drags, or pushes any vehicle otherwise than on the near or left side of the road, or passes any vehicle except on the right side of it and at any speed higher than what may be prescribed by notification by Government;

leaving cattle, etc., insufficiently tended;

(*c*) leaves in any street insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle;

causing obstruction or mischief by animals;

(*d*) causes obstruction, injury, danger or alarm in any street, or mischief, by any misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management or care of any animal or vehicle, or drives any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles or other unwieldy articles through a street, contrary to any regulation made in that behalf and published by the Magistrate of the District;

exposing animal for hire or sale, etc.;

(*e*) exposes for hire or sale any animal or vehicle, cleans any furniture or vehicle, or cleans, grooms, trains or breaks in any horse or other animal or makes or repairs any vehicle or any part of a vehicle in any street (unless when in the case of an accident repairing on the spot is necessary) or carries on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be a serious impediment to traffic or a serious annoyance to residents or to the public;

causing any obstruction in street;

(*f*) (i) causes obstruction in any street by allowing any animal or vehicle which has to be loaded or unloaded or has to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand therein longer than may be necessary for such purpose; or by leaving any vehicle standing or by fastening any cattle therein, or using any part of a street as a halting-place for vehicles or cattle or by leaving any box, bale, package or other thing whatsoever in or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time;

(ii) *or* causes obstruction by exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, board, cask, basket or in any other way whatsoever contrary to any regulation made and published by the Magistrate of the District.

obstructing foot-way;

(*g*) causes obstruction on any foot-way, or drives, rides or leaves any animal or drives, drags or pushes any vehicle thereupon;

exhibiting mimetic, musical or other performances, etc.;

(*h*) exhibits, contrary to any regulation made and notified by the Magistrate of the District, any mimetic, musical or other performances of a nature to attract crowds, or carries or places bulky advertisements, pictures, figures, or emblems in any street whereby an obstruction to passengers or annoyance to the inhabitants may be occasioned;

gambling in street;

(*i*) assembles with others or joins any assembly *gathered* in a street [gathered] for the purpose of gaming or wagering;

doing offensive acts on or near public streets;

(*j*) (i) slaughters any animal or cleans a carcass or hide, except in some place set apart for the purpose by order of the District Magistrate or of some other person having lawful authority in that behalf;

(ii) obeys a call of nature or [permits] *causes* a child to do so, or bathes or washes his person in or near to and within sight of a street, so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passers-by;

letting loose horses, etc., and suffering ferocious dogs to be at large;

(*k*) negligently lets loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance to the public, or suffers a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or sets on or urges a dog or other animal *in any street* to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal;

bathing or washing in places not set apart for those purposes;

(*l*) bathes or washes in or by the side of a public well, tank, or reservoir, not set apart for such purpose by order of the Magistrate of the District or of some other person having lawful authority in that behalf, or in or by the side of any pond, pool, aqueduct, part of a river, stream, nalla or other source or means of water-supply in which such bathing or washing is forbidden by order of the Magistrate of the District or other person having lawful authority in that behalf;

defiling water in public wells, etc.;

(*m*) defiles, or causes to be defiled, the water in any public well, tank, reservoir, pond, pool, aqueduct or a part of a river, stream, nalla or other source or means of water-supply, so as to render the same less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart as aforesaid;

obstructing bathers;

(*n*) obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at a place set apart for that purpose as aforesaid, by wilful intrusion or by using such place for any purpose for which it is not so set apart;

(o) wilfully and indecently exposes his person, uses indecent language or behaves indecently or riotously or in a disorderly manner in a street or place of public resort, or in any public office;

behaving indecently in public;

(p) is drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a street or place of public resort;

being drunk and incapable;

(q) wilfully pushes, presses, hustles or obstructs any passenger in a street, or disturbs the public peace or order, by violent movements, menacing gestures, wanton personal annoyance, screaming, shouting, wilfully frightening horses or cattle, or otherwise;

obstructing or annoying passengers in streets;

(r) uses in any street any threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour or posts up or affixes or exhibits any indecent, threatening, abusive or insulting paper or drawing with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned;

misbehaviour with intent to provoke breach of peace;

(s) begs importunately for alms, or exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound, in or near to and within sight of any street;

begging and exposing offensive ailments;

(t) throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish, or any stones or building materials in any street, or causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dungheap, or the like, into any street;

throwing dirt into the street;

(u) neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank, or other dangerous place or structure;

neglecting to protect dangerous places;

(v) without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes or causes to be affixed any bill, notice or other paper upon any building, wall or fence, or writes upon or defaces or marks any such building, wall or fence;

affixing bills or defacing walls;

(w) solicits or molests any passenger *in any street* for the purpose of prostitution;

soliciting for prostitution.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, provided that imprisonment in default of payment of such fine shall not exceed eight days, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code.

[56.] *55.* (1) Whoever cruelly beats, goads, overworks, overloads, ill-treats or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, overloaded, ill-treated or tortured any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Punishment for cruelty to animals.

(2) Jurisdiction in cases arising under this section shall not be exercised by a Magistrate of lower rank than

the Second Class, unless such Magistrate be specially invested with jurisdiction for that purpose by the Government.

Penalty for refusal to serve as special Police officer.

[57.] *56.* Any person appointed a special Police officer under Section 17 who, without sufficient excuse, neglects or refuses to serve as such or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for vexatious search, arrest, etc., by Police.

[58.] *57.* Any Police officer who,—

(*a*) without lawful authority or reasonable cause, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel, tent or place; or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person; or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches, or arrests any person; or

(*d*) offers any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody; *or*

(*e*) holds out any threat or promise not warranted by law to an accused person;

shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for vexatious delay in forwarding person arrested.

[59.] *58.* Any Police officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding any person arrested to a Magistrate or to any other authority to whom he is legally bound to forward such person, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of rules under Section [36,] *35* or of directions under Section [49.] *48.*

[60.] *59.* Whoever—

(*a*) contravenes any rule or order made under Section [36,] *35* or

(*b*) opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by the police under Section [49] *48, or*

(*c*) abets the commission of any offence referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*),

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for failure to comply with order under Section [37.] *36.*

[61.] *60.* Whoever fails to comply with an order made under Section [37] *36,* shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees for every day that such order continues to be disobeyed by him.

Penalty for opening, etc., common gaming-house.

[62.] *61.* (1) Whoever opens, keeps, or uses or permits to be used any common gaming house, or conducts or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house, or advances or furnishes money for gaming therein, shall be punished with [a] *imprisonment not exceeding three months, or with* fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or *with* both [imprisonment not exceeding three months];

Penalty for being found gaming in common gaming-house.

(2) whoever is found gaming or present for the purpose of gaming in a common gaming house, shall be punished with *imprisonment not exceeding one month or with* fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, [or imprisonment not exceeding one month,] or *with* both.

Explanation 1.—Any cards, dice, gaming-table or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming found in any building, enclosure, room, [or] place *or vehicle* entered, or searched, under the provisions of Section [38] *37* or on any person found therein shall be evidence that such building, enclosure, room, [or] place *or vehicle* is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming although no play was actually witnessed by a Police officer or others.

Explanation 2.—It shall not be necessary, in order to convict any person keeping a common gaming-house or of being concerned in the management of any gaming-house, to prove that any person found playing at any game was playing for any money, wager, or stake.

Explanation 3.—Any person found in any common gaming-house, during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Instruments of gaming may be ordered to be destroyed on conviction.

[63.] *62.* On conviction of any person for keeping common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein may be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, and such Magistrate may order all *moneys, securities for money*, or any of the other articles seized or the proceeds thereof to be forfeited.

Indemnification of witnesses.

[64.] *63.* Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Regulation, and who shall be examined as a witness before a Magistrate on a trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of the Regulation relating to gaming and who upon such examination shall make true and faithful discovery to the best of his knowledge of all things as to which he shall be so examined and who shall thereupon receive from the said Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Regulation for anything done before that time in respect of such gaming.

Saving of games of skill.

[65.] *64.* Nothing in Sections [38] *37* and [62] *61* of this Regulation shall be held to apply to games of mere skill wherever played.

Payment of portion of fine to informer or Police.

[66.] *65.* The Magistrate may award any portion, not exceeding one-half, of any fine which shall be levied under Section [62] *61* of this Regulation, and of the moneys or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section [63] *62*, to informers or Police officers who may have assisted in the detection of the offenders.

Penalty for setting birds and animals to fight in public street or place.

[67.] *66.* Whoever is found setting any birds or animals to fight in any public street, place or thoroughfare or is there present aiding and abetting such public fighting of birds and animals, may be arrested by any Police officer without a warrant, and shall be punished

with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine not exceeding fifty rupees [or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month] or *with* both.

Penalty for being found armed between sunset and sunrise intending to commit an offence, etc.

[68.] *67.* Whoever is found between sunset and sunrise—

(1) armed with any dangerous instrument with intent to commit an offence, or

(2) having his face covered, or otherwise disguised, with intent to commit an offence, or

(3) in any dwelling house or any other building, or on board any vessel or boat, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence there, or

(4) lying or loitering in any street, or other place, being a reputed thief, and without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself, or

(5) having in his possession without lawful excuse any implement of house-breaking,

may be arrested by any Police officer without a warrant, and shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for contravention of rules or directions under [Sections 39, 40, 41, 44, and 45.] *38, 39, 40, 43 and 44.*

[69.] *68.* Whoever—

(*a*) disobeys an order lawfully made under Section [39, 40 or 41] *38, 39 or 40,*

(*b*) opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by the Police under Section [44,] *43* or—

(*c*) opposes and disobeys any rule made or direction given [by the Police] under Section [45,] *44* or—

(*d*) contravenes any condition of a license granted under clause [s (*a*) and (*b*)] (1) of the said section, or

(*e*) abets the commission of any offence referred to in clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), *of this section,*

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for contravention of regulation made under Section [42.] *41.*

[70.] *69.* Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any regulation made under Section [42] *41,* shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for contravention of direction given under Section [43.] *42.*

[71.] *70.* Whoever opposes or disobeys any direction given by a Magistrate of a District or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section [43] *42,* or abets opposition to, or disobedience of any such direction, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for opposing or not complying with direction given under Section 50.

[72.] *71.* Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable direction given by a Magistrate or a Police officer under Section [50] *49,* or abets opposition thereto or failure to comply therewith, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Jurisdiction when offender is a Police officer above the rank of constable.

[73]. *72.* Offences against this Regulation when the accused person or any one of the accused persons is a Police officer above the rank of constable, shall not be cognizable by a Magistrate below the Second Class.

Prosecution for certain offences against Regulation to be at discretion of Police.

[74]. *73.* It shall not, except in obedience to a rule or order made by the Government or by the Magistrate of the District, be incumbent on the Police to prosecute for an offence punishable under Section [55, 56, 60, 61, 69, 70, or 71,] *54, 55, 59, 60, 68, 69 or 70* when such offence has not occasioned serious mischief, and has been promptly desisted from on warning given.

Prosecution for offences under other enactments not affected by Regulation.

[75]. *74.* Nothing in this Regulation shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted and punished under any other enactment for any offence made punishable by this Regulation or from being prosecuted and punished under this Regulation for an offence punishable under any other enactment: Provided that all such cases shall be subject to the provisions of Section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disposal of rewards, etc., payable to Police officers.

[76]. *75.* All sums paid for the service of process by Police officers and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties or shares thereof which are by law payable to Police officers or are awarded to them by Magistrates *or granted by officers of Government or others* shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be credited to Government: Provided that, with the sanction of Government, or under any rule made by Government in that behalf, the whole or any portion of any such reward, forfeiture or penalty may, for special services, be paid to Police officers or other persons.

No Municipal or other rates to be payable by Government on Police buildings.

77. [No Municipal or other local rates shall be payable by the Government on account of the occupation or use of any house or place by members of the Police force for the convenient performance of their duties.]

Power of Government to make rules.

[78]. *76.* (1) The Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation for more effectually carrying out the objects thereof and may, from time to time, repeal, alter or amend such rules.

Surveillance, etc., of criminal gangs.

(2) Such rules may, among other matters, provide for the registration, surveillance, and control of gangs or classes of persons believed to be addicted to the systematic commission of crime, and for the recording of finger-impressions by the Police of any person who—

(a) is in custody for a non-bailable offence, or

(b) has no settled abode and is suspected to be addicted to crime, or

(c) is a member of a gang or class of persons generally addicted to crime.

Publication of rules.

(3) Every rule under this section shall be published in the official Gazette in English and Kanarese, and shall come into effect [one month] *after two months* from the date of its first publication.

Penalty for breach of rules.

(4) For every breach of any such rule, the offender shall, on conviction, be punished with *imprisonment not exceeding eight days or with* fine not exceeding ten rupees, [or imprisonment not exceeding one month.]

Method of proving orders and notifications issued under Regulation.

[79]. *77.* Any order or notification published or issued by the Government or by a Magistrate or officer under any provision of this Regulation, and the due publication and issue thereof may be proved by the production of a copy thereof in the official Gazette, or of a copy thereof signed by such Magistrate or officer and by him certified to be a true copy of an original, published and issued according to the provisions of the section of this Regulation applicable thereto.

Rules and orders not to be deemed invalid on account of defect of form or irregularity in procedure.

[80.] *78.* No rule, order, direction, adjudication, inquiry or notification made or published, and no act done under any provision herein contained or in substantial conformity to the same, shall be deemed illegal, void, invalid or insufficient for any defect of form or *in* publication or any irregularity of procedure, *unless such defect or irregularity has prejudicially affected the person concerned.*

No Magistrate or Police officer to be liable to any penalty *or* damages for act done in good faith in pursuance of duty.

[81.] *79.* (1) No Magistrate or Police officer shall be liable to any penalty or to payment of damages on account of any act done in good faith in pursuance [or intended pursuance] of any duty imposed or any authority conferred on him by any provision of this Regulation or of any rule, order or direction lawfully made or given thereunder.

No public servant liable as aforesaid for giving effect in good faith to any rule, order or direction issued with apparent authority.

(2) No public servant or person duly appointed or authorized shall be liable as aforesaid for giving effect in good faith to any such order or direction issued with apparent authority by the Government, or by a person empowered in that behalf under this Regulation or any rule made under any provision thereof.

Suits or prosecutions in respect of acts done under colour of duty as aforesaid not to be entertained or to be dismissed if instituted after one year.

(3) In any case of an alleged offence by a Magistrate, Police officer or other person, or of a wrong alleged to have been done by such Magistrate, Police officer or other person, by *reason of* any act done under colour or in excess of any such duty, or authority as aforesaid, or wherein it shall appear to the Court that the offence or wrong if committed or done was of the character aforesaid, the prosecution or suit shall not be entertained, or shall be dismissed, if instituted [more than] one year [after] *from* the date of the act complained of.

Tender of amends.

(4) [No plaintiff shall recover in any such suit if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the institution of such suit, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after institution thereof, by or on behalf of the defendant, and, though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such suit, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Court shall certify its approbation of the suit].

Regulation not to affect any law relating to municipalities.

[82.] *80.* Nothing in this Regulation shall affect any of the provisions of any law in force relating to municipalities.

SCHEDULE A.

(*See Section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year of enactment	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal
V of 1861 ...	An act for the Regulation of Police (as extended to the town of Bangalore by Government of India Notifications No. 385, dated the 11th December 1866, and No. 322—I. J., dated the 19th November 1879).	The whole.
III of 1867 ...	For the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming-houses (as extended to the town of Bangalore by Government of India Notification No. 240, dated the 11th December 1867).	The whole.
1872 ...	Regular Police Rules, published under Government of India Notification No. 230 J., dated the 16th October 1872.	The whole, with the exception of the provisions prescribing diaries, books, registers, returns and reports, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Regulation or Rules framed thereunder.

SCHEDULE B.

(See Section 10.)

Form I.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR INSPECTOR OF POLICE.

The seal of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

*A. B.** has been appointed an Inspector in the Mysore Police Force.....and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police officer under the Mysore Police Regulation 190 .

Dated the.....

(Signature)
Inspector-General of Police.

*Particulars :—

Father's name.....
Race, religion, caste.....
Native place.....
Age.....
Length of previous service, if any .....

Form II.

Form of Certificate for Police Officer below the grade of Inspector.

Seal of the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

*A. B.** has been appointed to the Police Force, Mysore, and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police officer under the Mysore Police Regulation, 190 .

Dated the.....

(Signature)
Deputy Commissioner.

* Particulars :—

Father's name.....
Race, religion, caste.....
Native place.....
Age.....

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 306—L. C. 20-07, dated 5th February 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the accompanying bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure is published for general information, together with a statement of objects and reasons therefor :—

Draft of a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment of Section 310(A)

1. The following shall be substituted for clause *b* (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 310 (A) :—

"for payment to the decree holder, a sum equal to the purchase money, together with the costs of the attachment and sale, provided that in cases in which such sum is less than the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered (less any amount which may since the date of such proclamation of sale have been received by the decree holder), it shall not be necessary for the judgment-debtor to pay more than this latter amount."

2. The following shall be added between sub-sections (1) and (2) of the said Section :—

"(1A). If such deposit is not made within thirty days of the sale, the court shall pass an order setting aside the sale."

Addition to Section 584(*d*).

3. In clause (*d*) of Section 584 of the said Code, after the words "in those cases," there shall be inserted the following words, namely :—

"of which the amount or value of the subject matter is five hundred rupees or above, and."

4. In Section 586, for the words "fifty rupees," the words "five hundred rupees," shall be substituted.

Amendment of Section 586.

5. To Section 588 of the said Code, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

Addition to Section 588.

"(16 A). Orders under Section 310A."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The accompanying Bill is intended to rectify certain formal defects in the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by Regulation, III of 1906, and to promote the speedier disposal of business in the Chief Court by curtailing the right of second appeal to a certain extent.

2. As Section 310A introduced by Regulation, III of 1906, stands, the judgment debtor is in all cases required to pay into Court in addition to the 5 per cent of the purchase money payable to the purchaser as and by way of compensation for the cancellation of the sale made in his favor, the full amount of the purchase money together with the cost of attachment and sale, for payment to the decree-holder. It will be seen that the section thus makes the decree-holder entitled to the whole amount of the purchase money even though the same may be greater than the decretal amount which is all he can justly lay claim to. To remedy this apparent inconsistency, clause (ii) has now been amended suitably. Also a new sub-section has been added to it to make it clear that where a deposit is made, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale. A clause has also been added to Section 588, so as to render orders under Section 310A appealable, a fact already implied in Sub-Section (4), Section 310A.

3. When the Code of Civil Procedure was introduced into Mysore in 1884, clause (*d*) was added to Section 584 so as to allow to the Chief Court (then newly formed, with three Judges) a second appeal on questions of fact when the two lower Courts differed in opinion on such questions. The Chief Court have recommended that either clause (*d*) may be repealed altogether, or that the provisions in regard to second appeals on questions of fact may be limited to appeals of the value of Rs. 500 and over. Considering the fact that the decrees of the Chief Court are final in Mysore, and that there is no further appeal to a higher tribunal as in British India, the Government are of opinion that the second alternative is the preferable one. Hence the amendment proposed as regards Section 584.

4. Section 586, as amended by Regulation, II of 1884, allows second appeals in all suits of a small cause nature exceeding Rs. 50 in value. The limit is Rs. 500 in British India; and there seems to be no good reason why the limit should not be similarly raised in Mysore. The Chief Court have urged the change on the ground that second appeals in petty cases have greatly blocked the progress of litigation. Section 586 is proposed to be amended accordingly.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

Notification No. 335—L. C. 9-07, dated 18th February 1908.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held in the Public Office Buildings at Bangalore on Monday the 24th February 1908 at 3 P.M.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

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PART III.

RETAIL PRICES OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

1. Though this is a compilation from the Prices Current returns relating to thirteen kinds of marginally noted food-stuffs, the publication is confined to the six principal articles of food, *viz.*, rice, first sort, rice, second sort, ragi, cholam, Bengal gram or chenna and salt.

1 Wheat.	8 Italian millet.
2 Barley.	9 Bengal gram.
3 Rice, best sort.	10 Maize.
4 Rice, common.	11 Arhar or Thurcadjou pea.
5 Javar or cholam.	12 Arhar dal.
6 Bajra or kambu.	13 Salt.
7 Ragi.	

2. The prices given herein relate to retail prices and are based upon the returns furnished every fortnight by Deputy Commissioners as being the prices which prevailed in the several District head-quarters.

3. The prices quoted are expressed in seers and decimals of a seer (the standard seer of 80 tolas per rupee).

U6C

PART III

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

BANGALORE — RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·75	8·62	1st Fortnight ...	8·62	7·19
2nd do ...	9·75	8·00	2nd do ...	8·62	7·19
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·75	8·00	1st do ...	8·62	7·19
2nd do ...	9·75	8·00	2nd do ...	8·62	7·19
September—			March—		
1st do ..	9·19	8·00	1st do ...	8·62	7·19
2nd do ...	9·75	8·00	2nd do ...	8·62	7·19
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·75	8·00	1st do ...	8·62	7·75
2nd do ...	9·75	8·00	2nd do ...	8·62	6·87
November—			May—		
1st do ..	9·75	7·19	1st do ...	8·62	6·56
2nd do ...	9·19	7·19	2nd do ...	8·62	6·56
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·62	7·19	1st do ...	8·62	6·56
2nd do ...	8·62	7·19	2nd do ..	8·62	6·56
			Year's Average	9·05	7·39

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·50	10·37	1st Fortnight ...	10·37	8·31
2nd do ...	11·50	9·75	2nd do ...	10·37	8·31
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·50	9·75	1st do ...	10·37	8·31
2nd do ...	11·50	9·75	2nd do ...	10·37	8·31
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·87	9·75	1st do ...	10·37	8·31
2nd do ...	12·06	9·75	2nd do ...	10·37	8·31
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·06	9·75	1st do ...	10·37	8·62
2nd do ...	12·06	9·75	2nd do ...	10·37	7·75
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·06	8·31	1st do ...	10·37	7·44
2nd do ...	10·87	8·31	2nd do ...	10·37	7·44
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·37	8·31	1st do ...	10·37	7·44
2nd do ...	10·37	8·31	2nd do ...	10·37	7·44
			Year's Average	10·88	8·66

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	34·00	19·00	1st Fortnight ...	17·00	15·00
2nd do ...	34·00	18·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	34·00	18·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	34·00	18·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	30·00	19·00	1st do ...	18·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	19·00	2nd do ...	18·00	17·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	26·00	19·00	1st do ...	18·00	18·50
2nd do ...	27·00	19·00	2nd do ...	18·00	17·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	27·00	15·00	1st do ...	19·00	17·00
2nd do ...	21·00	15·00	2nd do ...	19·00	16·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	17·00	14·00	1st do ...	19·00	15·00
2nd do ..	17·00	14·00	2nd do ...	19·00	14·50
			Year's Average	22·92	16·65

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

BANGALORE — CHOLAM

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
October—			April—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
			Year's Average	...	...

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·06	12·06	1st Fortnight ...	11·56	9·69
2nd do ...	11·50	11·00	2nd do ...	12·06	9·69
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·50	11·00	1st do ...	12·06	9·39
2nd do ...	11·50	11·00	2nd do ...	12·06	8·87
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·50	10·50	1st do ...	12·06	8·37
2nd do ...	10·50	10·50	2nd do ...	12·06	9·44
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·69	1st do ...	12·06	8·37
2nd do ...	10·50	10·50	2nd do ...	12·06	8·3
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·94	1st do ...	12·06	8·37
2nd do ...	10·50	9·94	2nd do ...	12·06	8·37
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·94	1st do ...	12·06	8·37
2nd do ...	11·50	9·69	2nd do ...	12·06	8·37
			Year's Average	11·49	9·66

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·62	13·75	1st Fortnight ...	11·50	14·37
2nd do ...	12·62	13·75	2nd do ...	11·50	14·37
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·62	14·37	1st do ...	11·50	14·37
2nd do ...	12·62	14·37	2nd do ...	11·50	14·37
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·62	14·37	1st ...	11·50	14·94
2nd do ...	11·50	14·37	2nd do ...	11·50	14·94
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·50	14·37	1st do ...	11·50	14·94
2nd do ...	11·50	14·37	2nd do ...	12·62	14·94
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·50	13·75	1st do ...	12·62	15·50
2nd do ...	11·50	13·75	2nd do ...	12·62	16·69
December—			Junne—		
1st do ...	11·50	13·75	1st do ...	12·62	17·25
2nd do ...	11·50	13·81	2nd do ...	12·62	17·25
			Year's Average	11·97	14·70

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

KOLAR

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ..	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	10·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	7·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
			Year's Average	8·33	7·29

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	8·50	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·50	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
August—			February		
1st do ...	11·00	8·50	1st do ..	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·50	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·50	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·50	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·50	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·50	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	9·00	7·50	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
			Year's Average	9·75	7·85

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	40·00	18·00	1st Fortnight ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	40·00	18·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	40·00	16·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	40·00	16·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	28·00	17·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	28·00	17·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	28·00	17·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	30·00	17·00	2nd do ...	20·00	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	28·00	17·00	1st do ...	20·00	15·00
2nd do ...	18·00	17·00	2nd do ...	20·00	15·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	18·00	15·00	1st do ...	20·00	15·00
2nd do ...	18·00	15·00	2nd do ...	20·00	15·00
			Year's Average	24·25	15·83

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

KOLAR

CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
October—			April—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	..
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	...	..	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
			Year's Average	...	...

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
			Year's Average	10·00	9·42

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	12·00	1st Fortnight ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	11·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	13·00	1st do ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	13·0	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·00	13·00	1st do ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	13·00	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·00	13·00	1st do ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	13·00	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·00	15·00	1st do ...	12·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	15·00	2nd do ...	12·00	15·00
			Year's Average	11·87	14·00

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

TUMKUR, RICE 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimels) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Totals.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	8·50	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	6·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·50	2nd do ...	8·00	6·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·50	8·50	1st do ...	8·00	6·50
2nd do ...	11·50	8·50	2nd do ...	8·00	6·50
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·50	1st do ...	8·00	6·50
2nd do ...	11·00	8·50	2nd do ...	8·50	6·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·50	1st do ...	8·50	6·50
2nd do ...	10·00	8·50	2nd do ...	8·50	6·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	6·00	1st do ...	8·50	6·50
2nd do ...	7·50	6·00	2nd do ...	8·50	6·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·50	6·50	1st do ...	8·50	6·50
2nd do ...	8·00	6·50	2nd do ...	8·50	6·50
			Year's average	9·18	7.12

2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-05		1904-05	1905-0
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·50	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·50	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	13·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	13·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	13·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	13·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	13·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	7·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·50	7·44	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·50	7·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·50	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
			Year's Average	10·29	8·21

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-09
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	40·00	20·00	1st Fortnight ...	20·00	16·06
2nd do ...	40·00	20·00	2nd do ...	20·00	18·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	40·00	20·00	1st do ...	20·00	18·00
2nd do ...	40·00	19·00	2nd do ...	24·00	18·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	40·00	19·00	1st do ...	24·00	18·00
2nd do ...	40·00	19·00	2nd do ...	20·00	18·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	40·00	19·00	1st do ...	20·00	18·00
2nd do ...	36·00	19·00	2nd do ...	20·00	18·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	32·00	16·00	1st do ...	20·00	18·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ..	20·00	18·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	20·00	16·00	1st do ...	20·00	18·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	20·00	18·00
			Year's Average	2[illegible]·33	18·04

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food

TUMKUR — CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the Standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	26·00	21·00	1st Fortnight ...	20·00	16·00
2nd do ...	30·00	21·00	2nd do ...	16·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	32·00	21·00	1st do ...	16·00	16·00
2nd do ...	32·00	21·00	2nd do ...	20·00	16·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	32·00	21·00	1st do ...	20·00	16·00
2nd do ...	32·00	21·00	2nd do ...	21·00	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	32·00	21·00	1st do ...	21·00	16·00
2nd do ...	32·00	21·00	2nd do ...	21·00	16·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	32·00	14·00	1st do ...	21·00	16·00
2nd do ...	20·00	14·00	2nd do ...	21·00	16·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	24·00	15·00	1st do ...	21·00	16·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	21·00	16·00
			Year's Average ...	24·29	17·46

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	11·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	11·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	9·00
			Year's Average ...	10·58	9·33

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	12·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	13·00
2nd do ...	11·50	12·00	2nd do ...	11·00	13·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·50	12·00	1st do ...	11·00	13·00
2nd do ...	11·50	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	13·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·50	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	13·00
2nd do ...	11·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	13·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	13·00
2nd do ...	10·50	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	13·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	13·00	1st do ...	12·00	13·00
2nd do ...	10·00	13·00	2nd do ...	12·00	13·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	13·00	1st do ...	12·00	13·00
2nd do ...	10·00	13·50	2nd do ...	12·00	13·00
			Year's Average ...	11·23	12·67

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Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

MYSORE

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·12	8·56	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	10·12	8·12	2nd do ...	9·56	7·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·12	1st do ...	9·56	7·50
2nd do ...	9·00	7·12	2nd do ...	9·56	7·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·12	1st do ...	9·56	7·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·12	2nd do ...	9·56	7·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	9·12	7·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·44	6·25	1st do ...	9·12	7·00
2nd do ...	8·44	7·25	2nd do ...	9·12	7·31
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·44	7·50	1st do ...	9·00	7·31
2nd do ...	7·44	7·50	2nd do ...	9·25	7·31
			Year's Average	9·10	7·25

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1904-04	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	13·50	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·87	8·50
2nd do ...	13·50	9·56	2nd do ...	10·69	8·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·19	9·12	1st do ...	10·69	8·50
2nd do ...	11·25	9·12	2nd do ...	10·69	8·50
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·25	9·12	1st do ...	10·69	8·25
2nd do ...	11·25	9·00	2nd do ...	10·69	8·25
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·25	8·00	1st do ...	10·69	8·25
2nd do ...	11·25	8·00	2nd do ...	10·69	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·25	7·00	1st do ...	10·69	8·00
2nd do ...	11·25	8·00	2nd do ...	10·69	8·44
December—			June—		
1st do ...	11·25	8·50	1st do ...	10·12	8·44
2nd do ...	9·31	8·50	2nd do ...	10·69	8·44
			Year's Average	11·02	8·46

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	29·37	16·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·81	14·00
2nd do ...	29·37	16·50	2nd do ...	17·50	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	29·37	16·06	1st do ...	17·50	14·00
2nd do ...	32·56	17·00	2nd do ...	17·50	14·50
September—			March—		
1st do ...	26·50	16·50	1st do ...	18·00	14·50
2nd do ...	25·25	17·19	2nd do ...	20·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	26·25	17·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	26·25	16·00	2nd do ...	18·00	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	26·25	14·00	1st do ...	18·00	15·00
2nd do ...	16·81	13·50	2nd do ...	18·00	13·62
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·81	13·00	1st do ...	18·00	12·56
2nd do ...	16·81	14·00	2nd do ...	17·00	12·56
			Year's Average	21·50	14·85

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

MYSORE

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

CHOLAM

	1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	40·50	18·00	1st Fortnight ...	18·00	14·00
2nd do ...	40·50	15·75	2nd do ...	19·69	14·00
August:—			February—		
1st do ...	40·50	15·06	1st do ...	19·69	14·00
2nd do ...	40·50	18·12	2nd do ...	19·69	14·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	37·50	20·25	1st do ...	20·25	14·00
2nd do ...	31·50	21·06	2nd do ...	22·50	13·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	31·50	18·25	1st do ...	22·50	13·00
2nd do ...	31·50	16 00	2nd do ...	22·50	12. 50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	31·50	13·00	1st do ...	22·50	12·50
2nd do ...	18·00	13·50	2nd do ...	22·50	13·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	18·00	13·50	1st do ...	22·50	12·37
2nd do ...	18·00	13·50	2nd do ...	19·12	12·37
			Year's Average	26·29	14·80

BENGAL GRAM

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·56	11·56	1st Fortnight ...	11·56	8·25
2nd do ...	12·56	11·56	2nd do ...	12·56	8·25
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·56	11·56	1st do ...	12·56	8·25
2nd do ...	12·56	11·56	2nd do ...	12·56	9.00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·56	10·50	1st do ...	12 06	9·00
2nd do ...	12·56	9·12	2nd do ...	12·06	9·00
October—			April...		
1st do ...	10·50	9·00	1st do ...	12·06	9·00
2nd do ...	10 50	9·00	2nd do ...	12·06	9·50
ovember—			May—		
1st do ...	10·50	8·50	1st do ...	12·06	9·50
2nd do ...	10·50	8·50	2nd do ...	12·06	9·44
December—			June—		
1st de ...	10·50	8·50	1st do ...	12·06	9·44
2nd do ...	10·50	8·00	2nd do ...	11·56	9·44
			Year's Average	11·82	9·39

SALT

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·50	14·69	1st Fortnight ...	13 25	14·00
2nd do ...	11·50	14.69	2nd do ...	12·56	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·50	14·69	1st do ...	13·12	14 00
2nd do ...	11·50	14·69	2nd do ...	13·12	14·00
Sedtember—			March—		
1st do ...	11·50	14·69	1st do ...	13·12	14·00
2nd do ...	12·50	14·69	2nd do ...	13·12	13·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·50	14·00	1st do ...	13 ·62	13·00
2nd do ...	12·50	14·00	2nd do ...	14·69	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·50	14·00	1st do ...	14·69	15·00
2nd do ...	9·44	14.00	2nd do ...	14·69	15·75
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·06	14·00	1st do ...	14·69	15·19
2nd do ...	12·06	14·00	2nd do ...	14·69	15·19
			Year's Average	12·74	14·34

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

HASSAN — RICE 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnigt ...	11·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	7·50	2nd do ...	10·00	7·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	7·50	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	6·62	1st do ...	9·00	7·50
2nd do ...	10·00	7·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·50	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd po ...	8·00	6·62
			Year's average	9·66	7·68

RICE 2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	11·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	9·00	1st do ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	11·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	9·00	1st do ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do ...	11·00	8·00	2nd do ...	11·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	7·50	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	7·50	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
			Year's average	10·75	8·48

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	40·00	18·19	1st Fortnight ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	36·50	20·00	2nd do ...	18·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	36·50	20·00	1st do ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	32·00	20·00	2nd do ...	18·00	20·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	32·00	20·00	1st do ...	18·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	20·00	2nd do ...	20·00	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	24·00	20·00	1st do ...	18·19	16·00
2nd do ...	24·00	20·00	2nd do ...	20·00	16·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	24·00	16·00	1st do ...	20·00	16·00
2nd do ...	24·00	16·00	2nd do ...	20·00	16·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	18·00	16·00	1st do ...	20·00	16·00
2nd do ...	17·00	16·00	2nd do ...	20·00	15·00
			Year's average ...	25·59	17·42

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

HASSAN — CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
August—			February—		
1st do ...	..	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	..	...	2nd do ...	...	...
October—			April—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ..	..	...	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	..	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	..	...
			Year's average	...	...

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	10·00	1st fornight ...	1 ·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10 00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12 00	10·00	1st do ..	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	11·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ..	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8.00
October—			April—		
1st do .	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	11·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	11·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	7·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	7·50
			Year's average	10·42	8·71

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	11·00	1st Fortnight ..	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	11·00	12·00	2nd do ..	10.00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·00	12·00	1st do ...	9·00	12·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
September—			March—		
1st do ..	11·00	12·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	14·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	10·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	10·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	12·00	1st do ..	14·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	14·00
			Years average	10·79	12·21

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Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

SHIMOGA — RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·50	7·87	1st Fortnight ...	8·37	8·37
2nd do ...	10·50	7·87	2nd do ...	8·62	8·37
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·44	7·87	1st do ...	9·44	8·37
2nd do ...	9·44	7·37	2nd do ...	8·37	8·37
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·44	7·37	1st do ...	8·37	7·37
2nd do ...	9·44	7·37	2nd do ...	8·37	7·37
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·44	7·62	1st do ...	8·37	7·37
2nd do ...	9·44	8·37	2nd do ...	8·37	6·31
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·44	8·3	1st do ...	8·37	7·37
2nd do ...	7·87	8·37	2nd do ...	8·37	6·31
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·37	7·37	1st do ...	8·94	6·31
2nd do ...	·37	7·37	2nd do ...	8·37	6·31
			Year's average	8·92	7·56

RICE 2ND SORT

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	13·62	11·56	1st Fortnight ...	11·56	9·44
2nd do ...	14·69	10·94	2nd do ...	11·56	9·44
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·69	9·44	1st do ...	11·56	9·44
2nd do ...	14·69	8·94	2nd do ...	11·56	9·44
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·69	8·31	1st do ...	11·56	8·37
2nd do ...	14·69	8·94	2nd do ...	11·56	8·37
October—			April—		
1st do ...	13·62	9·19	1st do ...	11·56	8·37
2nd do ...	12·62	9·44	2nd do ...	11·56	7·37
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·62	9·44	1st do ...	11·56	8·37
2nd do ...	11·56	9·44	2nd do ...	11·56	7·37
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·50	8·50	1st do ...	11·56	7·37
2nd do ...	11·56	8·37	2nd do ...	11·56	7·37
			Year's average	12·43	8·89

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	42·00	21·00	1st Fortnight ...	23·12	14·69
2nd do ...	42·00	21·00	2nd do ...	22·06	14·69
August—			February—		
1st do ...	42·00	19·44	1st do ...	23·12	14·69
2nd do ...	37·81	19·44	2nd do ...	21·00	14·69
September—			March—		
1st do ...	57·81	23·12	1st ho ...	21·00	16·81
2nd do ...	33·62	21·00	2nd do ...	25·19	16·81
October—			April—		
1st do ...	29·37	19·94	1st do ...	25·19	16·81
2nd do ...	31·50	21·00	2nd do ...	23·12	14·69
November—			May—		
1st do ...	31·50	18·87	1st do ...	23·12	14·69
2nd do ...	21·00	16·81	2nd do ...	23·12	12·62
December—			June—		
1st do ...	21·00	16·81	1st do ...	23·12	13·62
2nd do ...	22·06	15·75	2nd do ...	21·00	13·62
			Year's average	27·74	17·19

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

SHIMOGA

CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	21·00	1st Fortnight ...	21·00	14·69
2nd do ...	...	21·00	2nd do ...	21·00	14·69
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	18·87	1st do ...	26·25	14·69
2nd do ...	29·37	18·87	2nd do ...	21·00	14·69
September—			March—		
1st do ...	29·37	21·00	1st do ...	21·00	16·81
2nd do ...	25·19	18·87	2nd do ...	21·00	14·69
October—			April—		
1st do ...	25·19	17·87	1st do ...	25·19	14·69
2nd do ...	25·19	16·81	2nd do ...	23·12	12·62
November—			May—		
1st do ...	25·19	16·81	1st do ...	25·19	12·62
2nd do ...	25·19	16·81	2nd do ...	23·12	12·62
December—			June—		
1st do ...	21·00	16·81	1st do ...	23·12	12·62
2nd do ...	21·00	16·81	2nd do ...	23·12	12·62
			Year's Average	23·85	16·23

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	14·69	12·06	1st Fortnight ...	12·62	9·44
2nd do ...	14·69	11·56	2nd do ...	12·62	9·44
August—			February—		
1st do ...	13·62	11·56	1st de ...	...	9·44
2nd do ...	14·12	10·50	2nd do ...	12·62	9·44
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·12	10·50	1st do ...	12·62	8·37
2nd do ...	13·62	10·50	2nd do ...	12·62	8·37
October—			April—		
1st do ...	13·62	10·50	1st do ...	12·06	7·37
2nd do ...	11·56	10·50	2nd do ...	12·06	7·37
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·50	10·50	1st no ...	12·62	8·37
2nd do ...	12·62	10·50	2nd do ...	12·06	8·37
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·62	10·50	1st do ...	12·06	8·37
2nd do ...	12·62	9·44	2nd do ...	11·56	8·37
			Year's Average	12·87	9·64

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·62	15·75	1st Fortnight ...	12·62	14·69
2nd do ...	12·62	14·69	2nd do ...	13·12	14·69
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·62	14·69	1st do ...	12·62	14·69
2nd do ...	12·06	12·62	2nd do ...	12·62	14·69
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·56	14·69	1st do ...	12·62	14·69
2nd do ...	11·56	16·81	2nd do ...	13·62	16·81
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·56	14·69	1st do ...	12·62	16·81
2nd do ...	11·56	13·62	2nd do ...	14·69	16·81
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·62	12·62	1st do ...	14·69	16·81
2nd do ...	12·62	12·62	2nd do ...	16·81	16·81
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·62	12·69	1st do ...	16·81	16·81
2nd do ...	18·62	14·69	2nd do ...	14·69	14·69
			Year's Average	13·09	14·96

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

KADUR — RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do	9·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·25
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	7·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·00	1st do ...	8·00	7.00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	7·00
			Year's Average	8·07	7·61

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do ...	11·00	10·00	2nd do ..	11·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·00	9·00	1st do ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do .	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	11·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	11·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	9·00
2nd do ...	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·00	1st do ..	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
			Year's Average	10·67	8·71

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	35·00	19·00	1st Fortnight ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	35·00	18·00	2nd do ...	18·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	35·00	18·00	1st do ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	35·00	18·00	2nd do ...	18·00	16·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	35·00	18·00	1st do ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	28·00	18·00	2nd do ...	20·00	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	20·00	18·00	1st do ..	20·00	16·00
2nd do ...	22·00	18.00	2nd do ...	19·00	16·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	23·00	18·00	1st do ...	19·00	16·00
2nd do ...	17·00	16.00	2nd do ...	19·00	15·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	18·00	15·00	1st do ...	19·00	15·00
2nd do ...	18·00	15·00	2nd do ...	19·00	15·00
			Year's Average	22·75	16·58

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

KADUR. CHOLAM.

Quantity [seers and decimals] per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	30·00	22·00	1st Fortnight ...	25·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	22·00	2nd do ...	25·00	17·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	30·00	20·00	1st do ...	25·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	20·00	2nd do ...	25·00	17·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	30·00	20·00	1st do ...	25·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	20·00	2nd do ...	25·00	17·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	30·00	20·00	1st do ...	23·00	17·00
2nd do ...	30·00	20·00	2nd do ...	23·00	17·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	30·00	20·00	1st do ...	22·00	17·00
2nd do ...	25·00	17·00	2nd do ...	22·00	17·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	25·00	17·00	1st do ...	22·00	17·00
2nd do ...	25·00	17·00	2nd do ...	22·00	17·00
			Year's Average	26·21	18·29

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	13·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	11·00	9·00
2nd do ...	13·00	10·00	2nd do ...	11·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	13·00	10·00	1st do ...	12·00	9·00
2nd do ...	13·00	10·00	2nd do ...	12·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	13·00	10·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	10·00	2nd do ...	12·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	11·00	10·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	11·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	11·00	9·00	1st do ...	11·00	8·00
2nd do ...	11·00	8·00	2nd do ...	11·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	11·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
			Year's Average... ...	11·46	8.83

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	14·00	1st Fortnight ...	11·00	14·00
2nd do ...	10·00	14·00	2nd do ...	11·00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	14·00	1st do ...	11·00	14·00
2nd do ...	10·00	14·00	2nd do ...	11·00	14·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	14·00	1st do ...	11·00	14·00
2nd do ...	10·00	14·00	2nd do ...	12·00	14·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	14·00	1st do ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	10·00	14·00	2nd do ...	12·00	14·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	14·00	1st do ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	11·00	14·00	2nd do ...	12·00	14·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	11·00	14·00	1st do ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	11·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14.00
			Year's Average	11·00	14·00

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of food.

CHITALDRUG — RICE 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	7·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	12·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·00	6·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	10·00	6·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·00	1st do ...	9·00	7·00
2nd do ...	9·00	6·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·00
			Year's average	10·17	7·47

RICE 2ND SORT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	14·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	14·00	10·00	2nd do ...	11·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·00	10·00	1st do ...	11·00	8·00
2nd do ...	14·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	14·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	14·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	14·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	14·00	7·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	7·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	7·00	1st do ...	10·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	7·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·00
			Year's average	11·75	8·46

RAGI.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	32·00	24·00	1st Fortnight ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ...	34·00	24·00	2nd do ...	24·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	34·00	24·00	1st do ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ...	34·00	22·00	2nd do ...	24·00	16·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	34·00	22·00	1st do ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ...	30·00	24·00	2nd do ...	24·00	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	34·00	22·00	1st do ...	24·00	15·00
2nd do ...	32·00	20·00	2nd do ...	24·00	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	30·00	16·00	1st do ...	24·00	15·00
2nd do ...	30·00	16·00	2nd do ...	24·00	14·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	24·00	16·00	1st do ...	24·00	14·00
2nd do ...	24·00	16·00	2nd do ...	24·00	13·00
			Year's average	27·50	17·83

Retail Prices of 6 Principal Articles of Food.

CHITALDRUG — CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 Tolas.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	30·00	24·00	1st Fortnight ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ..	30·00	24·00	2nd do ..	24·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ..	30·00	24·00	1st do ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ...	32·00	22·00	2nd do ...	24·00	16·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	32·00	22·00	1st do ...	24·00	16·00
2nd do ...	30·00	22·00	2nd do ..	24·00	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	24·00	22·00	1st do ...	24·00	13·00
2nd do ...	32·00	20·00	2nd do ..	24·00	13·00
November—			May—		
1st do ..	30·00	16·00	1st do ...	24·00	13·00
2nd do ..	24·00	16·00	2nd do .	24·00	13·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	24·00	16·00	1st do ...	24·00	12·00
2nd do ...	24·00	16·00	2nd do ...	24·00	12·00
			Year's Average ...	26·25	17·33

BENGAL GRAM.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1905-06
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	14·00	12·00	1st Fortnight ..	12·00	9·00
2nd do ...	14·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·00	10·00	1st do ...	12·00	9·00
2nd do ...	14·00	10·00	2nd do ...	12·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	12·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ..	12·00	10·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	12·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ..	12·00	8·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	8·00	2nd do ...	12·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·00	8·00	1st do ...	12·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	9·00	2nd do ...	14·00	8·00
			Year's Average ...	12·50	9·12

SALT.

	1904-05	1905-06		1904-05	1904-05
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ..	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ..	10·00	10·00
September—			March—		
1st do	10·00	10·00	1st do ..	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10·00
October—			April—		
1st do ..	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	10·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	12·00	2nd do ...	10·00	10·00
			Year's Average ...	10·00	9·96

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5056—*Edn.* 356-05-7, *dated* 30*th November* 1907.

The following first 5 Chapters of the Mysore Educational Rules sanctioned by Government are published for general information:—

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

Mysore Educational Rules.—Part I.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

A.—CLASSIFICATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS.

1. Educational institutions are divided into two classes:—

(i) Public Institutions.—These include (1) Government and Municipal Institutions which are wholly maintained from public funds, that is, State, Local or Municipal funds; (2) Aided Institutions which receive aid in any form from public funds; (3) Unaided Recognised Institutions which receive merely the benefits of inspection and supervision, or which follow the curriculum prescribed by the Mysore Education Department and regularly send their pupils to the Examinations held by the University or by the Mysore Education Department or by the Madras Government.

(ii) Private Institutions.—These include all Indigenous Schools which have not accepted the departmental standards of instruction, and all others in which the course of instruction, however advanced, does not conform to the standards prescribed or accepted by the University or the Department and which do not submit to any public test.

2. Public and Private Institutions are further subdivided as follows:—

- Public Institutions ....
  - i. Under public management.
    - Managed by Government.
    - Managed by Municipalities.
  - ii. Under private management.
    - Aided by Government or Municipalities.
    - Unaided.
- Private Institutions ....
  - i. Advanced—Teaching (*a*) Arabic or Persian, (*b*) Sanskrit, (*c*) any other Oriental classical language.
  - ii. Elementary—Teaching a Vernacular language only or mainly as in Indigenous Schools.
  - iii. Elementary—Teaching the Quran.
  - iv. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.

3. Public Institutions in Mysore are classified according to the nature of education and grade as follows:—

- College Education.
  - Arts Colleges.
    - First-grade Colleges.
    - Second-grade Colleges.
  - Oriental do
    - Sanskrit Colleges.
    - Maulvis' and Kannada Pandits' classes.
- School Education.
  - General ....
    - Secondary ....
      - Upper Secondary or High Schools.
      - Lower Secondary or Middle Schools.
    - Primary ....
      - Upper Primary Schools.
      - Lower Primary Schools.
  - Special ....
    - Schools for training Teachers.
    - ,, of Engineering.
    - ,, of Industries.
    - ,, of Commerce.
    - Sanskrit Pathasalas.
    - Other Special Schools.

4. Schools for general education are also classified according to the first language taught in them into—

(1) English Schools intended for European and Eurasian pupils whose mother-tongue is English and who learn English as the first language.

(2) Vernacular Schools intended for Indian pupils whose mother-tongue is a Vernacular of India and who learn a Vernacular as the first language.

(3) Anglo-Vernacular Schools intended for Indian pupils who learn a Vernacular and English.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools are either High or Middle Schools.

Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools are either of the first or second grade according as they have all the five Anglo-Vernacular classes or only Anglo-Vernacular classes I, II and III.

5. Schools for general education in Mysore are also classified by grade and locality in departmental returns in the following manner:—

I. High or Upper Secondary Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

II. Taluk Middle or Lower Secondary Schools.
- 1. Anglo-Vernacular.
- 2. Vernacular.

III. Village Elementary Schools .... Vernacular.

High Schools have a High Department consisting of Forms IV, V and VI and also usually a Middle Department consisting of Anglo-Vernacular classes I to V.

For purposes of classification when a school or department of a school consists of the five Anglo-Vernacular classes, the school or department is considered to be of the middle grade. Nearly all the Taluk Schools are of the middle grade except some Hindustani Schools and auxiliary Kannada Schools at Taluk stations. Most of the Taluk Middle Schools for boys are Anglo-Vernacular and teach English as a second language. But English is not taught compulsorily to all boys above the II Vernacular standard except in a few Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Most of them have a complete series of Vernacular classes from I to V and such boys above the II Vernacular standard as have a desire to learn English are permitted to commence English at any time they choose, special classes being provided for their instruction in English.

English classes have of late been added to a few Taluk Branch Schools which for that reason are now called Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

All Village Elementary Schools irrespective of their standard of instruction are classified as Primary Schools.

6. Schools for Special Education in Mysore are—

I. Normal Schools which are either of the Upper Secondary or Lower Secondary grade. The following tabular statement shows the classes and final examinations :—

Grade	Classes	Examinations
Upper Secondary.	VII Training ... VII General ...	Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade. Upper Secondary Examination.
	VI General ...	School Annual Examination.
Lower Secondary.	V Training ... V General ...	Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade. Lower Secondary Examination.

II. School of Engineering (Mysore) which has the following departments or classes:—

Classes.	Examinations.
(1) Sub-Overseers' and Surveyors' class.	Madras Technical and School Examinations.
(2) Draughtsmen's class.	Do.
(3) Sub-Surveyors,' Maistris,' Tank and Work Inspectors' class.	Do.

III. Schools of Industries for teaching the following Arts and Industries:—

Arts or Industries.	Examinations.
1. Drawing.	Madras Technical Examinations.
2. Modelling.	,,
3. Carpentry.	,,
4. Cabinet-making.	,,
5. Blacksmiths' work.	,,
6. Rattan work.	,,
7. Pottery.	,,
8. Weaving.	,,
9. Lacquer work.	,,
10. Masonry.	,,

IV. Schools of Commerce teaching the subjects of the examinations for the Diploma of Commerce conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, or the Chamber of Commerce, London.

Subjects.	Examinations.
Book-keeping.	Madras Technical or London C. of C. Examinations.
Short-hand.	,,
Commercial correspondence.	,,
Geography.	,,
Banking.	,,
Type-writing.	,,

B. Standards, Forms or Classes.

(Government Order C. No. 121, dated 21st November 1893.)

7. The subjoined statement gives the grades, standards and final examinations of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools :—

Pupil's age	Vernacular Schools			Anglo-Vernacular Schools		
	Grade	Standard	Final Examination	Grade	Form or Standard	Final Examination
15—16	High.	VII.	Mysore Upper Secondary Examination.	High.	VI Form.	Matriculation Examination.
14—15					V Form.	
13—14		VI.			IV Form.	
12—13	Middle.	V.	Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.	Middle.	V A.-V. class or III Form.	Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.
11—12					IV A.-V. class or II Form.	
10—11					III A.-V. class. or I Form.	
9—10		IV.			II A.-V. class.	
8—9	Upper Primary.	III.			I A.-V. class.	
7—8		II.				
6—7	Lower Primary.	I.				
5—6		Infant.				

Standard of admission into the lowest class of an Anglo-Vernacular School.

(Government Order C. No. 121, dated 21st November 1893.)

8. No boy shall be admitted into the I class of an Anglo-Vernacular School who has not passed the II Vernacular standard.

NOTE.—No boy shall be considered to have passed the II Vernacular standard unless he has passed in—(1) a Vernacular, and (2) Arithmetic by that standard. The admission of boys into the I class of an Anglo-Vernacular School will be made —(1) on the production of a certificate signed by a Deputy Inspector showing that the boy seeking admission has passed the II Vernacular standard in the subjects named above, or (2) on the production of a leaving certificate signed by the Head Master of a Government, Municipal, Aided or Unaided Recognised Vernacular School showing that the boy has qualified himself for promotion to the III Vernacular class, or (3) on the results of an examination held by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School to ascertain whether the boy seeking admission is qualified in the subjects of the II Vernacular standard specified above.

CHAPTER II.

SCHOOL ECONOMY AND DISCIPLINE.

General qualifications of Teachers.

1. A teacher of an Upper Secondary Form should, as a rule, have passed the B. A. Degree Examination in the subject which he is teaching. An English teacher of the IV and V Anglo-Vernacular classes should, as a rule, have passed the F. A. Examination. Teachers of English in Anglo-Vernacular classes I to III should have passed the Matriculation Examination. Teachers of the IV and V Vernacular classes should have passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination. Teachers of Vernacular classes below the IV should have passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. As the supply of trained and certificated teachers increases, they shall be employed in preference to untrained and uncertificated teachers.

Politics.

2. No Manager, Head Master, or other member of the establishment of a Public Institution shall be permitted to take part in political agitation directed against the authority of the British Government or the Mysore State or inculcate opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty or disaffection, nor shall any student or pupil take part in such political agitation.

Private tuition and other avocations.

3. No teacher employed in a Public Institution shall take up *private work of any kind* which is likely to interfere with his usefulness as a teacher, except, in the case of a master employed in a Government School, with the express permission of the Inspecting Officer, and in the case of a teacher of an Aided or Municipal School, with the express permission of the Manager or the Municipal Board. Private tuition must in no way be allowed to interfere with the professional duties of a teacher of any kind whether it be teaching in school, preparation at home or correction of exercises. Such duties must never be made subordinate to private work.

Site, plan and accommodation.

4. No school shall be entitled to receive aid from public funds whether State, Local, or Municipal, that is held in a building of which the site, plan and accommodation have not been approved by the Head of the Education Department in the case of Secondary Schools or by the Inspecting Officer in the case of Primary Schools.

Size of class rooms.

5. In Primary Schools for general education eight square feet and eighty cubic feet of space shall be provided for each pupil. In all Higher Schools the space provided for each pupil should not be less than ten square and eighty cubic feet. The area of windows and open doors should not be less than one-fifth of the area of the floor of the class room.

Sanitation.

6. Every school building shall be maintained in substantial repair and in a cleanly condition. Scribbling on the walls, doors and windows or otherwise defacing them shall be strictly forbidden on pain of heavy punishment. The building shall be subject to inspection by the Departmental Inspecting Officer and such other officers as Government may direct.

Furniture, apparatus and appliances.

7. Every school shall be provided with such furniture, apparatus and appliances as are approved by the Inspecting Officer.

Over-crowding.

8. No class room shall be permanently used as such by a larger number of pupils than it is sufficient to accommodate.

Latrine.

9. Latrines shall be provided for schools in Municipal towns where the services of scavengers are available.

Infectious diseases.

(Circular D. No. 37, 28th June 1895.)

10. Pupils suffering from small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, itch, ring-worm, scabby head or ophthalmia shall not be permitted to attend school, as these diseases are communicable to others.

The following table shows when school attendance may be resumed by a pupil who has suffered from a communicable disease :—

Disease	Date at which school attendance may be resumed
Small-pox ...	When every scab has fallen off, about four weeks after the commencement of the attack.
Chicken-pox and Measles...	When all desquamation is completed, not less than three weeks from the beginning of rash.
Whooping Cough ...	In about eight weeks.
Mumps ...	About three weeks from the beginning.
Itch, Ring-worm, Scabby head and Ophthalmia.	After cure is effected.

Plague.

11. The following suggestions are made for the guidance of teachers during prevalence of plague :—

(1) All teachers are recommended to get themselves inoculated and to get as many of their pupils as possible inoculated with the plague serum.

(2) If the school house is spacious, well-ventilated and situated outside a town or village, there is no need to close the school during the prevalence of plague. Even if parents camp out, the pupils can come to school from camp.

(3) The school house should be opened early in the morning, and sunlight and air should be freely let in through all the doors and windows long before the scholars assemble. The floor should be swept clean and a solution of a disinfecting fluid like phenyl should be freely sprinkled on the floor every morning. The building should be frequently white-washed and its surroundings kept clean.

(4) Rat traps and poison should be constantly used for the destruction of mice and rats when plague prevails.

(5) When a dead rat is found on the school premises, it should be removed as soon as possible with a pair of iron tongs, and burnt on a heap of dry sticks or refuse on which some kerosine oil has been previously poured. The tongs themselves should be disinfected by heating on fire.

(6) The building in which a dead rat has been found should be immediately disinfected by desiccation if it be kutcha or by chemicals if it be pucca.

(7) No pupils coming from infected houses or whose clothes are dirty should be permitted to attend school.

(8) As plague recurs periodically about the same time of the year in infected localities, a long vacation may be given and the school closed during the month or months in which the epidemic prevails. But in such cases the school year should not be shorter than nine working months, and the school should be kept open during the time of the regular vacations, with this proviso that in the hot weather the school may meet only once in the day from 7 to 11-30 A.M., with an interval of 30 minutes from 9-30 to 10 A.M. When school is held only once in the morning the first lesson should be of an hour's duration, and the succeeding four lessons of 45 minutes' duration.

(9) When the people of a small town or village, camp out at some distance from the town or village they should be persuaded to construct a temporary shed near their camp at their own cost for the use of the whole school or the most important classes. The temporary shed should be constructed of an oblong form with a mud wall from 3 to 4 feet high on all sides, and a roof of thatch or straw supported on cheap jungle wood posts. As plague recurs every year in most places which are once infected by it, the materials of the temporary shed should be removed when the people return to their town or village and carefully preserved for future use.

(10) If a master goes away after closing his school without previously obtaining the permission of the Inspecting Officer to whom he is subordinate, he is not entitled to any pay from the date from which he absents himself and he renders himself liable to punishment for absence without leave.

(11) During the prevalence of plague the school hours may be altered, if necessary, with the permission of the Inspecting Officer, and the school held only once either in the morning or in the afternoon for not less than 4½ hours a day with a recess of half an hour. The duration of the lessons will be as suggested in Rule (8).

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT AND HEARING.

12. Snellen's Vision chart for schools should be used for testing the sight of pupils of Anglo-Vernacular Middle and High Schools and Colleges. The sight should be tested twice every year at the beginning of each term in the months of January and June according to the instructions given on the chart for the examination of eyes. The same chart contains instructions for the examination of pupils' ears. If any of the questions stated at the foot of the chart are answered in the affirmative the pupil should be given a letter of warning to his parent or guardian in the following form. A sufficient number of printed copies of the letter of warning should be kept for use in each institution by the Principal or Headmaster.

DEAR SIR,

After due examination it is believed that your son has some eye—ear disease for which a doctor of recognised standing should be consulted. It is requested that this matter be not neglected as pupils with eye—ear diseases cannot obtain the best results in school.

Yours faithfully,

Head Master of _____ School.

Date _____,

NOTE.—The word "Eye" or "Ear" may be crossed out or both retained with 'and' between as may be appropriate to the case.

Physical Exercise and Field Games.

13. Pupils should be induced to take regular and systematic exercise in the open air. Where a Gymnastic Instructor is employed, it should be the duty of one of the teachers to help him to maintain order and discipline. Indian games should be encouraged wherever it is not possible to introduce European games.

On the play-ground order and prompt obedience are of far greater importance than the time spent in the game. Orderliness, self-control, respect for the rights of others, ready obedience to constituted authority, absence of all tendency to shirk work and the subordination of one's own interests to those of one's party or side should be the principal virtues insisted on.

Inspecting Officers should, in their reports, make a special mention of such teachers as have taken an active interest in the games and physical training of their pupils.

Discipline.

14. The rules of discipline of every Public School shall include the following:—

(1) Every pupil shall wear a clean and decent dress, and, except where national customs forbid it, a suitable covering for the head.

(2) No pupil shall be allowed to sit in the class with his shoes on, unless they are shoes of English pattern and socks are worn.

(3) Every pupil shall salute the teachers of his school on meeting them and it shall be the duty of the teachers to return such salutes.

(4) On the teacher entering his class room, the pupils shall rise and remain standing till they are desired to sit or till the teacher takes his seat.

(5) No pupil shall be allowed to leave the class room without the permission of his teacher, or until the class is dismissed.

Moral Training.

15. In every school the teachers should consider it a part of their duty to attend to the formation of the character of their pupils as well as to instruct them and train their intellectual faculties. In the case of a large number of pupils moral and religious education, such as should be given by parents and others at home, is sadly deficient or wholly wanting. Under these circumstances the burden of forming and strengthening the character of young pupils almost wholly falls upon the teachers. Teachers should endeavour by precept and example to implant in their pupils a high sense of duty and honour, and habits of industry, truthfulness, self-control and courageous perseverance in the face of difficulties. They should teach them to reverence what is noble, to be ready for self-sacrifice, and to strive their utmost after purity and truth. They should foster that regard for the feelings and happiness of others which is the foundation of unselfishness and the true basis of all good manners. They should win the affection and confidence of their pupils, who should love and honour them as they would their parents and look up to them for advice and guidance. They should mingle with their pupils in outdoor sports,

which afford many opportunities of observing and influencing the character of their pupils. The corporate life of the school, especially in the play-ground, should develop that instinct for fair-play and loyalty to one another which is the germ of a wider sense of honour in later life. Teachers should avoid such stern or repressive discipline as would, while giving to puplis no freedom of action, encourage a cringing servility of manner and hypocrisy. The retention in the same class along with young boys of others comparatively advanced in age who are dull in learning or have for long periods failed to show satisfactory progress is detrimental to the character of the younger boys. Such elderly boys should be dismissed after a trial as unfit to associate with younger and fresher minds.

Monitors and Prefects.

16. To help the teachers in maintaining order and discipline in Middle and Primary Schools, the Head Master should select a boy from every class to act as monitor. It will be the duty of the monitor to maintain order during the temporary absence of the class teacher, to stop boys from leaving the class unnecessarily and without permission, to warn them against any kind of improper behaviour in the absence of the teacher, and to report the names of those who do not heed his warning.

In High Schools the Head Master may select at the commencement of the school year several boys of the highest class distinguished for their good sense and healthy influence, and also one or more boys of the lower classes to act as prefects of the school. The Senior Prefect of each class will perform the duties of class Monitor, and all prefects shall see that no boys of any class behave themselves in a disorderly manner at any time in the absence of the teacher, whether during school hours or on the play-ground, or use foul or abusive language, or are guilty of dishonesty or improper behaviour of any kind. It will be their duty to warn defaulters to desist from objectionable actions or the use of objectionable language at any time, and to see during school hours that the class room is kept tidy and that the floor is not littered with pieces of paper or spoilt copies. All prefects should have the power of reporting the names of those who do not heed their warning to the class master or the Head Master, and the Senior Prefect of the class may be authorized to send down a boy at the commencement of the next lesson from three to six places for noisy or disorderly behaviour during the temporary absence of the teacher. The Prefects should be held responsible for the good behaviour of all boys and should themselves be liable to punishment if they neglect their duties.

Punishments.

17. Corporal punishments shall only be inflicted in boys' schools in cases of moral delinquency, such as deliberate lying, obscenity of word or act, or flagrant insubordination, and then it shall be limited to six cuts on the hand and be administered only by or under the supervision of the Head Master. The Head Master shall record every case in which such punishment has been inflicted, specifying the name, class and age of the pupil, the date, the nature of the offence and the amount of the punishment. Corporal punishment shall not as a rule be inflicted on boys above the age of fifteen. Gross cases of immorality and insubordination shall be punished by expulsion.

School Libraries and Reading Rooms.

18. It shall be the duty of the Head Master to se[illegible] library contains suitable books of reference and general lite[illegible] Masters and pupils make frequent use of such books. W[illegible]om should be attached to the library, and maintai[illegible] by the teachers and pupils. The Head Mas[illegible] odicals placed on the reading room table ar[illegible]

School Museums.

19. The formation and maintenance of a school museum should be regarded as an important duty of a Head Master and his assistants. All objects of nature or art of scientific or artistic value which can be found or are produced in the district should form a large proportion of the articles placed in the museum. Pupils should be encouraged not only to look for such objects as would increase the usefulness of the museum but also to take an active interest in classifying and arranging the articles received. Every endeavour should be made to secure also the co-operation and sympathy of the officers of the district in the formation of the school museum.

School Registers.

20. Every school shall keep the following registers in the prescribed forms :—

(1) A Register of Admissions and Withdrawals.
(2) A Monthly Register of Attendance, Fees, and Fines.
(3) A Time-table.
(4) An Acquittance Roll.
(5) A Library Catalogue and Issue Book.
(6) A Register of Corporal Punishments in Schools for Boys.
(7) A Register of Attendance of Teachers.
(8) A Visitors' Book.
(9) A Register of School Contingent Expenditure.
(10) Registers of Collections and Expenditure for Sports, Reading Room, Boys' Library, Literary Associations, etc.
(11) A Log-book.

N. B.—The Log-book shall be kept by the principal teacher who shall enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspecting Officer, the visits of Managers, absence, illness or failure of duty on the part of any of the staff; or any special circumstances affecting the school that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

Preservation of School Records.

(Circular D. No. 18 of 10th January 1894.)

21. The following is a list showing for what length of time each kind of School records should be preserved in Departmental High, Middle and Primary Schools, and as far as possible in all Municipal, Aided and Unaided Recognised Schools :—

	Description of Records.	*Number of years for which records should be preserved.*
1	Standing Orders and Circulars	All years.
2	To and From Registers and Files	,,
3	Annual list of Furniture, Maps, Books and School Appliances...	,,
4	Register of Masters' Attendance	,,
5	Acquittance Roll	,,
6	Admission Registers	,,
7	Scholars' Attendance and Fee Registers	,,
8	Visitors' Book	,,
9	Results of School Examination	5 years.
10	Progress and Attendance Reports	3 years.
11	Monthly Statement of Fees, if any	3 years.
12	Accounts and Records of Branch Book Depot, if any ...	3 years.
13	Annual Returns of Attendance, of Receipts and Expenditure, and of Results of Public Examination	2 years.
14	Time-tables	2 years.
15	Monthly Return of Receipts and Expenditure	1 year.
16	In the case of Taluk Schools the Service Registers of Head Masters and Assistant Masters	All years.

[illegible]nd Vacations for High Schools.

22. [illegible] Normal Schools and the College and High School De[illegible]ege will be closed for the winter vacation from [illegible]ys inclusive. The first term of the school [illegible] if that date falls on a Sunday on the follow- [illegible]at date falls on a Saturday, otherwise, on

acations of Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk Vernacular Schools.

23. All Anglo-Vernacular Schools at any station and all Vernacular Schools- Taluk Head-quarters will be closed every year for the hot weather vacation from st April to 20th May, both days inclusive.

Morning School for Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools.

24. All Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools will be held from 21st April to 20th during the hot weather from 7 to 10-15 A.M., with an interval of fifteen minutes 9 to 9-15 A.M., the first three lessons being of 40 minutes' duration each and ast two of 30 minutes each.

Half holiday for Sante.

25. In all schools other than those at District Head-quarters the weekly half liday may be given on the Sante day if the Sante is held either in the place in which the school is held or within a radius of five miles. In such cases the school shall be held for the whole day on Saturday.

Service Registers.

26. Every teacher, officer or menial servant employed in the Education Department shall maintain a service register in which every step in his official life shall be recorded, and each entry shall be attested in the case of those employed in High Schools by the Head-master, and in the case of all other schools by the Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector. The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall during their inspection examine the service registers of all teachers and satisfy themselves that the entries are correct and duly attested. The Head-masters of High Schools, Anglo-Vernacular Schools and all Taluk Schools shall keep in their custody their own service registers as well as those of their assistants. The Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors shall keep in their custody the service registers of all teachers of Taluk Branch and Hobli Schools.

Terminal Examinations.

27. The first Terminal Examination of the VI and III Forms shall be held during the last five or six days of the first term. The results shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Education on or about the 1st June. The second Terminal Examination of the III Form shall be held at the end of July and the results reported before the 15th August. The second Terminal Examination of the VI Form shall be held from the 20th to 25th August and the results reported before the 15th September. The VI and III Forms should be examined a third time in some subjects in the month of November. The first Terminal Examination of the IV and V Forms will be held on the 1st July and the following days and the results reported on the 1st August. The second Terminal Examination of the IV and V Forms be held so as to end on the Friday preceding the Matriculation Examination results reported to the Inspector-General before the 7th January.

Use of Buildings.

fficer in charge of an educational institution shall use great discretion use of the building under his charge for public meetings, and in s the orders of the Controlling Officer shall be sought. A register shall ed showing the use to which the school building is put for any purpose othe n an educational one.

Applications for Admission of Pupils.

29. No pupil shall be newly admitted to any Government, Aided or Municipal School unless he is accompanied by his parent or guardian who shall sign the form of application for admission before the Head Master or unless he is at least provided with a form of application for admission signed by his parent or guardian. An admission fee equal to the monthly fee of the class into which admission is sought but exceeding Re. 1 shall always be charged.

Inter-School Rules.

30. The following Inter-School Rules have been sanctioned by Governme Order No. 4315—Ed. 113, dated 12th October 1897 :—

Terms.

(1) For the purposes of instruction and the admission and discharge of pu the year shall be divided for all Government, Municipal and A Schools into two terms, the first term extending from January to and the second term from June to December.

Migration of Pupils.

(2) No pupil who has already been enrolled for a term at any Governme Municipal or Aided School shall be admitted to another during th term, except on production of a leaving certificate granted und Rule 5.

Leaving Certificates.

(3) No pupil who has previously studied in any Government, Municipal or Aided School shall be admitted to another unless he presents a leaving certificate from his last school showing (*a*) that he has paid all fees due to that school, (*b*) the class in which he studied at the time of leaving it, and (*c*) if it is the time when the annual promotions take place whether he is qualified for promotion to the next higher class.

(4) The Head Master of the School or College into which a pupil is admitted shall not place him in any higher class during the term in which he has been admitted, than the one he would have been in at the School or College he has left. The rule shall not apply to the Lower Primary classes.

(5) The Head Master shall give a leaving certificate at any time to a pupil who asks for it for good and sufficient reasons with the express approval of his parent or guardian, and shall give such certificate without any inquiry into reasons, if it is asked for with the approval of his parent or guardian at the end of a term, or at the beginning of a term before the latest date fixed for the first payment of the fee, or in the case of free schools before the end of the first month from the commencement of a term.

The Head Master shall file among his records counterfoils attested by himself of all leaving certificates issued by him.

(6) When a boy seeks admission without a leaving certificate, the Head Master of the new school may apply to the Head Master of the school left and ask for the leaving certificate. In the event of the Head Master refusing a leaving certificate, the parent or guardian of the pupil shall have the right to appeal to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore whose decision shall be final.

(7) If a pupil is found to have obtained admission by means of a false certificate or false representations of any kind, he shall be summarily dismissed with forfeiture of whatever fees he may have paid.

Dismissal or Expulsion.

(8) In the event of a pupil being dismissed under Rule 7, or being formally, expelled on account of grave misconduct, the Head Master shall record his reasons for the expulsion and report the fact at once to the parent or guardian of the pupil, and within seven days, in the case of all Vernacular, Sanskrit and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, to the Deputy Inspector of Schools, of the district, and in the case of all English Schools and Colleges to the Inspector-General of Education. A pupil thus expelled from one school or college shall not be admitted into any other Government, Municipal or Aided School or Col

within a period to be determined by the Inspector-General of Education on the recommendation of the Head Master or the Inspecting Officer.

NOTE.—The provisions of this rule shall not apply to the Bangalore Central College, and an appeal from an order passed by the Principal of the said College under para 6 shall be to Government, whose decision shall be final and no pupil expelled from that College under para 8 shall be admitted into any other institution without the sanction of Government.

Attendance of Village Elementary Schools.

(Circular No. 1, dated 2nd April 1891.)

31. The following rules are made for the guidance of Deputy Inspectors regarding the number of teachers and attendance in village schools:—

(1) Villagers desirous of having a school are expected to provide a house for the school as well as another for the master.

(2) In schools of the maidan districts or tracts, in which only one teacher is employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 25 nor the average daily attendance less than 15. But in schools in which two teachers are employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 50 nor the average daily attendance less than 30.

(3) In schools of the malnad tracts in which only one teacher is employed, the number on the roll should not be less than 20 nor the average daily attendance less than 12. But in schools in which there are two teachers, the number on the roll should not be less than 40 nor the average daily attendance less than 25.

(4) When a school does not satisfy these conditions, the Deputy Inspector may after giving three months' previous notice to the teachers and the people recommend the closing or transfer of the school or the reduction of the number of teachers to one as the case may be.

(5) The cases of schools having more than two teachers should be considered individually in the spirit of the above rules.

Number of Teachers in Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 29, dated 3rd May 1894.)

32. For a small village school one teacher is sufficient if the highest standard is the I or II Vernacular Standard. For an Upper Primary School having a fair number of boys in every class up to the III, two or three teachers may be required according as the total number in average attendance is small or large. For a small Middle School teaching up to the V Standard four teachers ought to be quite sufficient. The time-tables can be easily arranged so that one teacher may teach two classes such as the IV and V, or the III and IV, or the I and II together, when the number of pupils in each class is small. For object lessons, singing, narration of stories and drill, the Infant and I classes can be easily combined together. Classes above the Infant may be combined for instruction unless when so combined they contain more than 30 pupils in average attendance.

Attendance of Girls in Village Elementary Schools.

(Circular D. No. 29, dated 13th June 1895.)

33. Villagers have no objection to let girls learn along with boys in village schools. The admission of girls into boys' schools in villages is not only permissible but should be encouraged as much as possible by inspecting officers, teachers and school committees.

The teaching of Telugu in Kannada Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 35, dated 27th June 1895.)

34. In parts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and elsewhere when the vernacular spoken at home by the majority of pupils in a village Kannada School happens to be Telugu and the parents desire that Telugu reading and writing should be taught, the masters should with the Deputy Inspector's permission teach Telugu in accordance with the following standards in addition to the portions prescribed in Kannada. When a class brings up both Kannada and Telugu at inspection time, the

Deputy Inspector will allow a reduction in the quantity of Kannada brought up in proportion to the work shown in Telugu :—

Infant Standard	I Standard	II Standard	III Standard
(a) To read the Telugu Infant Primer (Madras School Series).	(a) To read the Telugu First Standard Reader Part I (Madras School Series) and answer questions on the meaning and subject matter.	(a) To read the Second Standard Telugu Reader (Madras School Series) and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.	(a) To read Nalacharitram and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.
(b) To write to dictation a short sentence from the Reader in large hand on a slate or board.	(b) To write large hand, a full copy book to be shown.	(b) To read manuscripts written in plain hand.	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts.
	(c) To write to dictation four lines from the Reader.	(c) To write medium and small hand, a full copy book to be shown.	(c) To write small hand, a full copy book to be shown.
		(d) To write to dictation six lines from the Reading Book.	(d) To write to dictation eight lines from the Reading Book.

Cleanliness of Pupils in Village Schools.

(Circular D. No. 38, dated 28th June 1895.)

35. Many pupils of Vernacular Schools in the Province, especially in villages, attend school in dirty clothes that have not been washed for a long time. By the use of such clothes they injure not only their own health, but also that of those with whom they come in contact, and convey the germs of infectious diseases to others. Inspecting Officers should see that the masters insist on the personal cleanliness of their pupils and send home boys who may be dirtily clad with strict injunction to return with cleaner clothes. Poverty is often pleaded as an excuse for want of cleanliness, but poverty does not prevent the washing of the body or the clothes. The parents are chiefly responsible for the uncleanly habits of their children, and therefore masters should remonstrate with the parents, and impress upon them the duty of daily washing their children, and giving them clean clothes to wear.

Inspecting Officers should speak to the members of village school committees and to the parents assembled at the time of inspection on the subject of this Circular, and impress on them their duties towards their children in matters of cleanliness. They may also induce liberal minded members of school committees to collect small subscriptions from which to pay for the washing of the clothes of extremely poor boys, or for a suit of new clothes to be occasionally given to a very poor pupil.

Furniture, Maps, Books, etc., in Middle and Primary Schools.

(Circular D. No. 17, dated 10th January 1894.)

36. A list of all school furniture, maps, reference books, pictures, ball-frames and school appliances of every kind on hand on the 1st July of every year should be neatly written over the signature of the Head Master and hung up in a prominent place in the school, and a copy duly signed kept in the school records.

A copy of the list should be sent by the Head Master before the 10th July in each year to the Curator of the Central Book Depot.

When an article of furniture, a map, a book or other article has become useless, it may be removed from the list by the Inspecting Officer who should enter a note of such removal in the office copy of the list, stating how the useless article has been disposed of. Inspecting Officers should compare the list with that of the previous year to note the omissions and additions, if any.

Committees of Village Schools.

(G. O. No. 223-41, dated 29th May 1893.

and Circular C. No. 49, dated 28th June 1902.)

37. All village schools shall be placed under the supervision of Visiting Committees composed of three to four intelligent villagers of whom it is essential that a fair proportion should be non-Brahmins or raiyats. The best educated member of the committee will act as 'Correspondent' or 'Secretary' who will attend to all correspondence on behalf of the committee. The members shall be selected in consultation with the Amildar from such intelligent villagers as are likely to take an interest in the progress and welfare of the village school. The Deputy Inspector of the District will issue to each member a sannad of his appointment in the following manner:—

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

Sannad given to
in the village of
Taluk.

You are hereby appointed a Member of the Committee for the Management of the Vernacular School in the village of
in Taluk.
Government hopes that you will supervise the working of the school in accordance with the Rules given below and promote the cause of education in your village.

Date 19 .
Camp

H. J. BHABHA,
Inspr.-Genl.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ರವಾನಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ತಾರೀಖು 19 ನೆ ಮಾಹೆ ನೆ ಇಸವಿ

ಮೊಕ್ಕಾಂ

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೆ.

ಕೊಡೋಣಾದ ಸನ್ನದು.

ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ದೇಶಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮೆಂಬರಾಗಿ ನಿಯಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದರಡಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿನ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಿರಿ ಎಂದು ನಂಬುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಬತಾರೀಖು 19 0 ನೆ ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ದರ ಜಾಗ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಎಚ್. ಜೆ. ಭಾಭಾ,
ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್.

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಗೆ

ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್,
ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.

THE DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:—

(1) To visit the school from time to time, and to see that the attendance and admission registers are properly kept, that the furniture, maps and reference books are in good order, that the school-house and its surroundings are kept clean, and that the actual attendance is not far short of the number on the roll.

(2) To inform the Deputy Inspector if the head or sole master or if an assistant master absents himself without obtaining leave, to take charge of the school when the only master of a school dies or absents himself for unavoidable reasons, and to report the circumstance to the Deputy Inspector.

(3) To be present when a new Head-master takes charge of the school or an Assistant Master takes temporary charge of the Head-master's duties.

ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ಮೆಂಬರ್‌ಗಳ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ :—

(1) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ, ಹಾಜರಿ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸೇರತಕ್ಕ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಾಮಾನು ಭೂಪಟ, ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಜೊಕ್ಕಟವಾಗಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆಯೂ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿರದಂತೆಯೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

(2) ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ರಜಾ ಪಡೆಯದೆ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಾದರೆ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಸ್ಟರಿದ್ದು ಅವರು ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಗೈರ್ ಹಾಜರಾದರೂ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ ಆ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಇನ್ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

(3) ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರು ಬಂದು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ತಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗಲೂ, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಸ್ಟರು ಹಂಗಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಡ್ಮಾಸ್ಟರ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಾಗಲೂ ಹಾಜರಿರೋಣ.

(4) To see that the teachers work regularly during the appointed school hours, to encourage all classes of people living within easy distance from the school to send their children to school, to see that all pupils are provided with the necessary school books, to help the masters in maintaining discipline and in the management of the school generally, to see that the school does not suffer from the party strifes of the village, if any, and to record their remarks and suggestions in the Visitors' Book when necessary.

(5) To take steps for providing a suitable building for the school when one is wanting, by selecting a site, collecting subscriptions, and supervising the construction of a new building, and to supervise the repairs or extension of the existing building.

(6) To be present at the inspection of the school by the Deputy Inspector or other officers of Government and to take respectable visitors to inspect the school.

(7) To communicate to the Deputy Inspector suggestions for the improvement of the school.

(4) ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ಕ್ಲುಪ್ತಕಾಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಪಡಿಸೋಣ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕ್ರಮವರಿತು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಮಾಡೋಣ, ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಕ್ಷಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕಕ್ಷಿ ಜನಗಳಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಬಾಧಕ ಬರದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ, ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಮಗೆ ತೋರಿದ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಿಜಿಟರ್ಸ್ ಬುಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯೋಣ.

(5) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಯು ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಿವೇಶನವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡೋಣ, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚಂದಾ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಹೊಸ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದರೂ, ಇರುವ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದರೂ, ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಬಂದರೂ, ಅದರಮೇಲೆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ.

(6) ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಾಗಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರಾಗಲಿ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿರೋಣ, ಊರಿಗೆ ಇತರ ದೊಡ್ಡವನುಷ್ಯರು ಬಂದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗೋಣ.

(7) ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

Committees of Girls' Schools.

(G. O. No. 13156—Ed. 266, dated 10th February 1902.)

37. Every Girls' School maintained from Public Funds shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee. The functions and powers of Girls' School Committees are defined for the guidance of committees in the following rules:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE COMMITTEES OF GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(G. O. No. 13156—Ed. 266, dated 10th February 1902.)

The following Rules for the guidance of the Committees of Government Girls' Schools are published for the information of the public:—

1. Every Girls' School maintained from Public Funds, except the Maharani's College and Schools at District Head-quarters, shall be placed under the general supervision of a Committee appointed by the Inspector-General of Education, who will notify the names of the members in the official Gazette. The Committee of the Maharani's College and Schools at District Head-quarters will be appointed by Government.

2. The Committee will be composed partly of Government Officers appointed *ex-officio* and partly of non-official gentlemen, and when possible, also of English and Indian ladies taking interest in female education.

3. The number of members on each Committee shall not be less than six or more than eighteen.

4. One-third of the members shall form the quorum.

5. The Government in the case of the Maharani's College and of Girls' Schools at Head-quarters of Districts, and the Inspector-General of Education in all other cases, will appoint the President of the Committee. The President, and in his absence any Chairman selected by the members present, shall preside at each meeting.

6. All questions on which there is a division shall be decided by a majority of votes, the President having a casting vote.

7. Ordinary meetings of the Committee will be called by the President once a month or whenever he thinks it necessary to call them. The Head Master or Head Mistress, or Superintendent may attend each meeting of the Committee to give any information required, but shall not vote unless he or she is a member of the Committee.

8. Extraordinary meetings of the Committee shall be called by a written notice signed by any three members of the Committee.

9. The Committee may appoint from the members an Honorary Secretary or two Honorary Secretaries, whose duty it shall be to keep a full account of the business transacted at each meeting. Such account shall be read at the next meeting, and if approved, signed by the President or Chairman before the business of that meeting is proceeded with.

10. The Committee will exercise general supervision over the management of the school and inspect the school occasionally and secure as far as possible the sympathy, confidence and support of the people by affording on all occasions their help and co-operation in maintaining discipline and a high moral tone.

11. The Committee shall have power, without assigning any reason either to refuse admission to any girl or to discharge one already admitted, in the interests of the general well-being of the school.

12. The Committee shall have power to make recommendations to the Inspector-General of Education regarding—

(1) Such general rules for the management of the school as in their opinion are calculated to promote its efficiency and popularity.

(2) Any other matters affecting the progress, efficiency or popularity of their school.

(3) The appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension or dismissal of any member of the school establishment, as well as the grant of leave to the same.

13. In the case of the Maharani's College, the Lady Superintendent will, in all matters of importance, send all official communications to the Inspector-General of Education through the Honorary Secretary of the Committee. At the same time the Inspector-General will keep the Honorary Secretary informed of the action taken on the Lady Superintendent's communication.

14. In the case of Girls' Schools at District Head-quarters, the Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Inspector-General. In the case of all other schools, Honorary Secretaries of Committees will communicate with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

15. The Inspector-General may delegate to the Lady Superintendent of the Maharani's College or to the Presidents of Girls' Schools at District Head-quarters, all or any of the powers exercised by Deputy Inspectors in regard to the imposition of fines or the grant of leave, provided that in both cases a timely report of the same is sent to him, and provided further that in the latter case no appointment of a temporary successor at an additional cost to Government is involved.

CHAPTER III—CONDITIONS OF RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS.

An institution which receives no aid from public funds but is organised and conducted in substantial accordance with the Mysore Educational Rules is entitled to recognition as an institution preparing for the Local or University Examinations or to the benefits of inspection and supervision provided that

(1) It adopts the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Department and

(2) It levies fees at rates which are not lower than the minimum rates prescribed by Government.

CHAPTER IV—RULES REGARDING THE RATES AND COLLECTION OF FEES AND FREE STUDENTSHIPS IN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AIDED AND OTHER RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

(Government Order C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

1. Monthly fees shall be levied in all Government, Municipal, Aided and other Recognised Schools except in the Lower Primary standards of village elementary schools and all girls' schools which shall, as at present, continue to be free.

Rates of Fees.

(Government Order No. G. 3356—Ed., dated 6th January 1904, and No. 3116-32—Ed. 231-06-3, dated 4th October 1907.)

2. The following shall be the minimum rates of monthly fees in Colleges, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys :—

Colleges.

F. A. Class	....	Rs. 4	per month.
B. A. Classes—			
English Language	....	„ 2	do
Science Division	....	„ 2	do
Second Language	....	„ 1	do
		5	do

High Schools.

IV Form	....	Rs. 2	per month.
V Form	....	„ 2½	do
VI Form	....	„ 2½	do

Middle Schools.

I	Anglo-Vernacular Class....	8 annas	per month.
II	Do	12 „	do
III	Do or I Form	Re. 1	do
IV	Do or II Form	Rs. 1¼	do
V	Do or III Form	Rs. 1½	do

Taluk Schools (Vernacular.)

Lower Primary Classes, (Infant and I)	.... 2 annas	per month.
Upper Primary Classes, II and III	.... 3 ,,	do
Middle School Classes IV and V	.... 4 ,,	do

Village Elementary Schools.

Lower Primary Classes, (Infant and I)	no fees.	
Upper Primary Classes, II and III	no fees.	
Middle School Classes, IV and V	.... 2 annas	do.

Special Fees.

3. In addition to ordinary fees, special fees may be levied from pupils for the use of the Library, or Reading-room or for any other special convenience.

Bangalore and Mysore.

(Government Order C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

4. In the towns of Bangalore and Mysore it will be open to the Head Masters of Aided and Municipal Schools to levy by mutual agreement higher rates of fees for vernacular instruction than those prescribed in Rule 6 and, when such agreement is arrived at, the higher rates of fees shall be adopted in the Government Schools also.

Rajput Boys.

(G. O. No. 3418-9—Ed. 79, dated 9th September 1895, and No. 4527—Ed. 113, dated 24th October 1895.)

5. Heads of Colleges and Schools are authorized to remit wholly or partly the fees due by such boys of the Hindustani-Rajput community as may be found on inquiry to be really unable from poverty and straitened resources to pay the same.

Muhammadan Boys.

(G. O. C. No. 197-271, dated 24th January 1894.)

6. The rates of fees for Muhammadan boys in all Government Schools shall be half the usual rates.

Free and Half-free Studentships.

7. Free and half-free studentships shall be given only to those who deserve to hold them on account of both poverty and merit.

8. The number of scholarships and free and half-free studentships shall together not exceed twenty per cent of the average number on the roll of the class for the month after excluding Muhammadan and Rajput free and half-free students.

9. No free or half-free studentships shall be granted in classes below the IV in Taluk Government, Municipal and Aided Vernacular Schools.

Collection of School Fees.

(Circular No. 9, dated 7th September 1900.)

10. The last day for payment of the monthly fee in advance is the 15th of the month, or, if the 15th happens to be a holiday, the first working day after the 15th.

11. Not more than three specified days inclusive of the last day of payment shall be appointed beforehand by the Head Master for the collection of the monthly fee in each class.

12. The class master or one of the assistant masters shall be made responsible for the collection of fees in each class on the appointed days. The fees collected by a master shall be acknowledged by him in the register of attendance and fees, and paid by him to the Head Master on the same day at such an hour as will enable the Head Master to remit the amount to the Treasury on the same day. The Head Master shall acknowledge the amount received from the assistant master at the foot of the class register of attendance.

13. If a pupil fails to pay his fee on the 15th, or, when the 15th is a holiday, on the first working day after the 15th, a fine may be imposed at the discretion of the Head-master not exceeding two annas in an Anglo-Vernacular School, and not exceeding half an anna in a Vernacular School. If the fee together with the fine, when a fine is imposed, is not paid on or before the 25th of the month, the pupil's name shall be struck off the roll. If a boy, whose name is struck off is re-admitted in future, he shall, in addition to the fee due on the day on which his name is struck off pay a fresh admission fee but no fine.

14. If a pupil obtains admission newly into a school on or before the 24th of the month, he shall pay the monthly fee together with the admission fee. No new admissions shall be made after the 24th of the month.

15. If a pupil leaves school before the first day appointed by the Head Master for the collection of fees he shall be excused the fee for the month in which he leaves.

16. The fees and fines collected or received by a Head Master shall be paid into the Treasury on the same day and shall not be retained in his possession longer than is absolutely necessary. When necessary the last payment of fees into the Treasury should be made on the 25th of the month.

17. The amounts paid into the Treasury together with the date or dates of payment shall be stated in the monthly return of attendance and fees, and the Treasury receipts shall be attached to the monthly return.

18. The fee for the month of May shall be collected in advance along with the fee for April, and the fee for December shall be collected in advance along with the fee for November. The fees of Form VI may be collected at the discretion of the Head Master for the last four months of the year in advance and similarly those of Form III for the last five months in advance before the first day of the selection examination.

CHAPTER V.—COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AND STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

1. The courses of instruction and standards of Examination which are appended to these rules are prescribed for all Public Schools whether Government, Municipal, Aided or Unaided. The time allotted in the courses of instruction is for the general guidance of teachers.

2. From the list of authorised Text-books Managers and Head Masters are at liberty to select for use such books as they think most suitable. Government reserves to itself the right to forbid or prescribe the use of any book or books in recognised schools.

Media of Instruction.

(Circular No. 10, dated 2nd January 1904.)

3. *Middle Anglo-Vernacular Classes.*—In Anglo-Vernacular classes I to V of Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools, English shall be taught as a language and the

medium of instruction shall as a rule be the pupils' vernacular. But this rule should not prevent teachers from using the English language during the English lesson. In fact teachers of Anglo-Vernacular Schools should encourage their pupils to talk in English and should talk to them in English on all occasions when it is possible to do so and especially during the English lessons, provided they are careful to see that they are fully understood by the pupils and that the pupils do not use English words and phrases without fully understanding them. Arithmetic should be taught in the IV and V Anglo-Vernacular classes in English. Indian History and Geography may be taught in the IV Anglo-Vernacular class and shall be taught in the V A.-V. class from English Text-books. During the lessons in History and Geography in the V Anglo-Vernacular class teachers should encourage their pupils as far as possible to talk in English.

4. *High School Forms IV to VI.*—In Forms IV, V and VI of High Schools the medium of instruction shall be English, and all subjects other than a Vernacular or classical language shall be taught from English Text-books. Both teachers and pupils during all lessons, except the lessons in a vernacular or classical language, shall as a rule talk in English. But this rule should not prevent teachers even in a High School Form from talking in the pupils' vernacular, when the pupils are unable to grasp the full meaning of what they are taught in English.

GENERAL RULE.

5. The aim of teachers should always be to secure precision of thought and expression whether the language used in teaching is English or a Vernacular, the former being used in teaching High School Forms and the latter in teaching Middle Anglo-Vernacular classes as far as possible in accordance with the principles defined in paras 3 and 4.

No. 374—*Legis.* 15-07, *dated* 9*th March* 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Bill together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons therefor is published for general information :—

A Bill to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment of Section 88 of the Registration Regulation.

(1) In para 1 of Section 88, the words "or the Deputy Postmaster-General" shall be inserted after the words "Postmaster-General."

(2) In para 2 of the same section, the word "or" after "Registrar" shall be omitted and the words "or Deputy Postmaster-General" shall be inserted after the words "Postmaster-General."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 88 of the Registration Regulation, I of 1903, the Postmaster-General of Madras is exempted from appearance in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in Section 58. The duty of executing leases of Post Office Buildings has now been transferred to the Deputy Postmaster-General. Hence it is intended by the proposed amendment to extend the exemption to the Deputy Postmaster-General also.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legis. Council.

The Mysore Gazette

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5056—*Edn.* 356-05-7, *dated* 30*th November* 1907.

The following Sixth Chapter of the Mysore Educational Rules sanctioned by Government is published for general information: –

By Order

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

MYSORE EDUCATIONAL RULES.—PART II.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th January 1904.

D. No. 23.—The following are the Standards prescribed for Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Boys in Mysore. They will come into force from January 1904 in all Government, Municipal, Aided and other Recognised Schools. Managers of Aided Schools may choose any Text-books from the list of approved Text-books.

CHAPTER VI.—I. STANDARDS OF KANNADA PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class A year's course	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Vernacular—Reading ...	To point out and pronounce all the letters of the Alphabet and Kagunita and to read Balabodhe, Part I. To read Balabodhe, Part II, and answer simple questions on the subject-matter (6 half-hours.)	(*a*) To read the First Departmental Reader and answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (4 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Second Departmental Reader and to answer questions on the meaning and subject matter. (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Third Departmental Reader or Macmillan's Third and Fourth Kanarese Readers together, to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter and to distinguish the parts of speech. (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Fourth Departmental Reader or Macmillan's Fifth and Sixth Readers together and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, Grammatical forms, Etymology and Syntax. (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read Prose and Poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination, and answer questions on the meaning and subject matter, Grammar and idiom. (5 hours.)
		(*b*) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To read plain manuscripts. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To read ordinary manuscripts. (1 hour.)	(*b*) To read ordinary manuscripts. (1 hour.)	(*b*) To read official manuscripts with fluency. (1 hour.)
Recitation.	.....	Recitation of ten easy poetical pieces or stanzas. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Poetical pieces in the Reader. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Do [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Do [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Selections from the Poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination. [Part of Reading Lesson.]

Writing ...	To form letters and easy words with seeds. To transcribe a short sentence in large hand on a slate or board. (6 half-hours.)	To write large hand. Full copy-books to be shown [Departmental copy-books Nos. 1 & 2] (4 half-hours.)	To write medium hand. Full copy-books to be shown. [Copy-books Nos. 3 and 4] (4 half-hours.)	To write small hand. Full copy-books to be shown. [Copy-books Nos. 5 and 6.] (Home Exercises.)	To write bold current hand. Full copy-books to be shown. [Copy-books Nos. 7 and 8.] (Home Exercises.)	To write current hand. Full copy-books to be shown. (Home Exercises.)
Spelling ...	To write to dictation six select words from the reading book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand four lines from the Reading Book. (4 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand six lines from the Reading Book. (4 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation 8 lines out of any prose book of equal difficulty to the Reading Book and eight select words. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of Prose. (2 half-hours.)
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	(*a*) To point out the nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, object and predicate.	(*a*) Vyakarana Sangraha by P. Seshacharya and Vachakabodhini pp. 1-41.	(*a*) Sabdadarsa, pp. 1-61 and Vachakabodhini pp. 1-76.	(*a*) Sabdadarsa and Vachakabodhini.
			(*b*) To reproduce a short story. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, reproduce a short story or draw up an ordinary document. Modes of writing private letters, arzis and ordinary documents, such as *Razinama*, *Darkhast*, *Saladapatra*, Receipt, *Gutta Kagada*, *Krayapatra*, *Bhogyapatra*, as in Nanjundaiya's Lekhya Bodhini and modes of addressing letters and other articles to be sent by post as in the Post Office Notification, to be known. (4 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter or description, reproduce a story, or draw up an ordinary document, as in Standard III. (3 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event, or a short essay. (3 hours.)

I. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard of Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard of Class
Arithmetic...	(*a*) Counting up to 100 forwards and backwards. (*b*) Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 20. Counting up to 100 by fixed increments or by decrements of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. (*c*) Arranging in groups the numbers from 1 to 20. Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 100. (*d*) Notation and numeration up to 20. Arranging the important numbers in groups on the Ball-frame or with the help of concrete objects. (*e*) Adding, subtracting, halving and doubling by use of the Ball-frame or of other concrete objects. Adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing. (*f*) Multiplication Tables up to 10 × 10. *Addas* and *Hagas* from 1 to 40. Mental Arithmetic. (6 half-hours). [Ankaganita Balasikshe for the Teachers' use.]	In addition to Infant Standard, Multiplication Tables up to 16 × 16, *Muppagas* from 1 to 40, notation and numeration up to 1,00,000. Addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than six figures, multiplication and division of similar numbers by numbers of not more than three figures. Tables of Indian coins, addition and subtraction of Indian money, conversion of rupees into annas and annas into pies up to Rs. 10 and *vice versa*. Easy Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Infant Standard. [Departmental First Standard Ankaganita] (5 hours.)	The four simple Rules. Reduction and the four Compound Rules bearing upon Native tables of money, of measure, of weight, and of capacity. Household accounts and Bazaar Bills. Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Standard I. [Ganitakalanidhi.] (5 hours.)	Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. The Four Compound Rules and Reduction bearing upon English tables of money weight, measure and time. The conversion of mixed numbers into fractions and *vice versa*. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions when the denominator does not exceed 20. Rates of Inland Postage and Inland Money Order Commission. Easy Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the Native table of Standard II used for bazaar transactions. [Extra portions for Upper Primary Schools:—Simple Proportion and Simple Interest.] (5 hours.)	Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Notation, addition and subtraction of pure decimals, multiplication and division of pure decimals by integers. Practice, simple and compound, Square and Cubic Measure, Simple Proportion. (5 hours.)	Pure decimals, and fractions; the Compound Rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity used in Mysore, on Indian Imperial weights and measures, on length and capacity, on English time, on English lineal, square and cubic measure and on Avoirdupois weight; Simple Proportion, Compound Proportion, Practice, Simple Interest, Averages and Percentages. Simple problems. (5 hours.)

Singing ...	Singing six simple household songs. (6 half-hours.)	Singing eight additional songs. (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infant Drill...	Infant drill and exercises (Action songs may be substituted). (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Object Lessons.	To point out in a picture or from a collection, and to name (1) common objects of every-day life, such as articles of household or school furniture, articles of clothing and implements and utensils used in the ordinary occupations carried on in the locality; (2) familiar animals or animal products; (3) familiar plants or vegetable products; and (4) familiar minerals; and to answer simple questions on the lessons taught. 12 lessons, 3 from each sub-division to be taught. [Departmental Vastupathagalu for the Teacher's use.] (6 half-hours.)	Same as for the Infant Standard. 16 additional lessons, 4 from each sub-division. [Vastupathagalu for the Teacher's use.] (6 half-hours.)	Same as for the First Standard. 20 additional lessons, 5 from each sub-division. [Vasthupathagalu for the teacher's use.] (2 hours.)	.....	.....	.....
Narration of Stories.	Listening to simple, interesting and instructive stories and answering questions upon them. (2 half-hours.)	Same as for the Infant Standard. (2 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kindergarten occupations.	(a) To do six occupations, and	(a) To do nine occupations; and	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(b) to answer simple questions on the form, colour and other striking qualities of the materials used.	(b) to answer, simple questions on the form, colour and other striking qualities of the materials used.				
	(c) Simple instruction on form and colour. [Form box and chart, and colour board and cards to be used.] (4 half-hours.)	(c) Simple instruction on form and colour. (4 half-hours.)				

I. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Geography...	.....	Knowledge of what a map is. The four cardinal points. Plan of the school and of the village. A general acquaintance with the map of Mysore, including its boundaries, mountains, rivers, districts and principal towns. [The instruction to be oral.] (3 hours.)	The shape and size of the earth. Definitions of geographical terms explained and exemplified from the map. The Oceans and Continents of the World. The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Mysore, Cochin and Hyderabad. Boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, rivers, towns, ports, main roads and railways to be pointed out on the map. [Bala Bhuvivarane.] (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of India. [Bala Bhuvivarane.] (*b*) The Geography of Asia. [Bala Bhuvivarane.] (*c*) Map-drawing—Outline map of India with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of Europe and Africa [Bhuvivarane, Part II.] (*b*) Map-drawing—Outline maps of the important countries of Asia and Europe, with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) Outlines of General Geography. [Bhuvivarane.] (*b*) The Geography of India. [Bhuvivarane.] (*c*) Elementary Physical Geography of the World. [Bhuvivarane Introduction.] (*d*) Map-drawing—Outline map of any continent or any important country of Asia and Europe, with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. [2 hours.]

History ...	.....	.....	A summary of the History of Mysore, by M. Shama Rao, M.A. (3 hours.)	Easy Lessons in Indian History [Macmillan's Series (3 hours).	The outlines of the History of India down to 1798 (with the necessary knowledge of Geography). Marsden's History of India in Kannada, Parts I and II in Taluk Vernacular Schools or in Village Schools at the option of the Head Master, Charitra Sangraha. (3 hours.)	The outlines of the History of India to the present time (with the necessary knowledge of Geography). (Marsden's History of India in Kannada, Part III or in Village Schools at the option of the Head Master, Charitra Sangraha. (3 hours.)
Agriculture (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	Sarala Vyavasaya Patha by K. Narasimiengar (2 hours.)	Seshadri Iyengar's Text-book of Agriculture, the first half, or Benson and Subba Rao's Text-book of Agriculture, Book I. (2 hours.)	Seshadri Iyengar's Text-book of Agriculture, the whole, or Benson and Subba Rao's Text-book of Agriculture, the whole (2 hours.)
Mensuration (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cook's Primer of Mensuration, Parts I and II. (2 hours.)	Cook's Primer of Mensuration whole, with examples. (2 hours.)
Hygiene (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	Sarala Arogya Patha (2 hours.)	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimiengar, pp. 1 to 51. (2 hours.)	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimiengar, pp. 52 to end. (2 hours.)
Sanskrit (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	(a) Reading Katha Sataka, stories 1 to 15.	(a) Reading Katha Sataka, stories 16 to 35.	(a) Text-books prescribed for Sanskrit taken as the Second Language at the Lower Secondary Examination.
				(b) Writing in a Copy-book. Ten pages to be shown of Devanagari writing. (c) Dictation—Writing 6 difficult words from the text.	(b) Writing in a Copy-book. Fifty pages to be shown of Devanagari writing. (c) Dictation—Writing 10 difficult words from the text.	(b) Transcribing in a good clear hand a passage printed in the Devanagari character. (c) Writing from dictation a short passage.

I. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*concld.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
				(*d*) Written translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons I to V of Bhandarkar's First Book. (2 hours.)	(*d*) Written translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons VI to XII of Bhandarkar's First Book. (*e*) The common rules of Sandhi, the declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel, as given in the First Book of Sanskrit, and the special tenses of roots of the 1st, 4th, 6th and 10th classes. (3 hours.)	(*d*) Written translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons XIII-XXXI of Bhandarkar's First Book. (*e*) The rules of Sandhi, declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel or consonant and of pronouns and pronominal adjectives: the special tenses of roots of the ten classes of verbs [as treated of in Bhandarkar's First Book]. (3 hours.)

II. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Girls.

	[A years' course]					
Vernacular—Reading ...	To point out and pronounce all the letters of the Alphabet and *Kagunita* and to read Kannada Balbodhe, No. I. To read Kannada Balbodhe, No. II., and answer simple questions on the subject-matter. (6 half-hours.)	(*a*) To read the First Kannada Reader, and answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter.	(*a*) To read the Departmental Second Kannada Reader and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Departmental Third Kannada Reader or Macmillan's Third Kannada Reader and the first half of Savitri Charitre and to answer	(*a*) To read Stridharmaniti, and the second half of Savitri Charitre and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, Grammatical	(*a*) To read Prose and Poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examinations, and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, Grammar

				questions on the meaning and subject-matter and to distinguish the parts of speech. (5 hours.)	forms, Etymology and Syntax. (5 hours.)	and Prosody. (5 hours.)
		(b) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (2 hours.)	(b) To read plain manuscripts. (2 hours.)	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts. (2 hours.)	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts. (1 hour.)	
Vernacular—Recitation	.....	Recitation of ten easy poetical pieces or stanzas. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Poetical pieces in the Reader. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	Poetical pieces in the Reader. Padyasangraha, Part I, stanzas 72-110. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	40 selected stanzas of Savitricharitre. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	As prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination. [Part of Reading Lesson.]
Writing...	To form letters and easy words with seeds. To transcribe a short sentence in large hand on a slate or board. (6 half-hours.)	To write a large hand. Departmental copy-book Nos. 1 and 2 to be written in full, and shown at the examination. (4 half-hours.)	To write medium hand. Departmental copy-book Nos. 3 and 4 to be written in full and shown at the examination. (2 half-hours.)	To write small hand. Departmental copy-book Nos. 5 and 6 to be written in full, and shown at the time of examination. (2 half-hours.)	To write bold current hand. Departmental copy-book Nos. 7 and 8 to be written in full and shown during the examination. (2 half-hours.)	To write current hand. Full copy-book to be shown. (2 half-hours.)
Spelling.	To write to dictation six easy words. To write to dictation six select words from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand four lines from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand six lines from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book of equal difficulty to the Reading Book and eight select words. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of Prose. (2 half-hours.)
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	(a) To point out the nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, object and predicate. (b) To reproduce a short story. (2 hours.)	(a) Kannada Vyakaranasangraha by Pandit Seshachar and Vachakabodhini pp. (1-45). (b) To write a short letter, or reproduce a short story. (4 hours.)	(a) Sabdadarsa, pp. 1-61, and Vachakabodhini pp. 1-75. (b) To write a short letter or description or to reproduce a story. (3 hours.)	(a) Sabdadarsa and Vachakabodhini. (b) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event, or a short essay. (3 hours.)

II. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Arithmetic...	(*a*) Counting up to 100 forwards and backwards. (*b*) Counting up to 100 by fixed increments or decrements of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. (*c*) Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 100. (*d*) Notation and numeration up to 100. (*e*) Arranging the important numbers in groups on the Ball-frame or with the help of concrete objects. (*f*) Adding, subtracting, halving, doubling, multiplying and dividing. (*g*) *Addas and Hagas* from 1 to 40. (*h*) Multiplication Tables up to 10 × 10. (*i*) Mental Arithmetic. (6 half-hours.) [For the Teacher's use, Ankaganita Balasikshe.]	In addition to Infant Standard, Multiplication Table up to 16 × 16. *Muppagas* from 1 to 40, notation and numeration up to 1,00,000. Addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than six figures, multiplication and division of similar numbers by numbers of not more than three figures. Tables of Indian coins, addition and subtraction of Indian money, conversion of rupees into annas and annas into pies up to Rs. 10 and *vice versa*. Easy mental arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Infant Standard. Ankaganita. (5 hours.)	The four Simple Rules. Reduction and the four Compound Rules bearing upon Native tables of money, of measure, of weight, and of capacity. Household accounts and bazaar bills. Mental arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Standard I. [Ganitakalanidhi] (5 hours.)	Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. The four Compound Rules and Reduction bearing upon English tables of money, weight, measure and time. The conversion of mixed numbers into fractions and *vice versa*. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions when the denominator does not exceed 20. Simple Proportion, easy mental arithmetic involving questions on the Native tables of Standard II used for bazaar transactions. (5 hours.)	Vulgar fractions, decimal notation, addition and subtraction of pure decimals, multiplication and division of pure decimals by integers, practice, simple, and compound, square and cubic measure, simple proportion. (5 hours.)	Pure decimals and fractions; the Compound Rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity used in Mysore, on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity, on English time, on English lineal, square and cubic measure, and on Avoirdupois weight; simple proportion, compound proportion, practice, simple interest, averages and percentages, simple problems. (5 hours.)

Singing ...	Singing ten simple songs (see Kannada Syllabus). (6 half-hours.)	Singing ten additional songs. (See Kannada Syllabus.) (6 half-hours.)	Singing ten additional songs. (See Kannada Syllabus.) (4 half-hours.)	Singing ten additional songs. (See Kannada Syllabus.) (4 half-hours.)	Singing twelve additional songs. (See Kannada Syllabus.) (4 half-hours.)	Singing the same songs as for Standard IV. (See Kannada Syllabus.) (4 half-hours.)
Object Lessons.	(*a*) To point out in a picture or from a collection, and to name (1) common objects of every-day life, such as articles of household or school furniture, articles of clothing and implements and utensils used in the ordinary occupations carried on in the locality; (2) familiar animals or animal products; (3) familiar plants or vegetable products; and (4) familiar minerals or mineral products. 12 lessons, three from each sub-division, to be prepared.	Same as for the Infant Standard. 16 additional lessons, 4 from each sub-division. ["A Book on Object Lessons," Departmental edition, for the use of the teacher.] (6 half-hours.)	Same as for the Infant Standard. 20 additional lessons, 5 from each sub-division. ["A Book on Object Lessons"—Departmental edition, for the use of the teacher.] (3 hours.)	.....	.....	.....
	(*b*) To answer questions on the lessons prepared. [A Book on Object Lessons, Departmental edition, for the teacher's use.] (6 half-hours.)					
Narration of stories.	Listening to simple, interesting and instructive stories narrated by the Head Master, and answering questions upon them. (2 half-hours.)	Same as for the Infant Standard. (2 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kindergarten occupations.	(*a*) To do four occupations, and	(*a*) To do six occupations.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(*b*) to answer simple questions on the form, colour and other striking qualities of the materials used.	(*b*) To answer simple questions on the form, colour and other striking qualities of the materials used.				
	(*c*) Simple instruction in the form, colour and use of common objects. [The teacher should use 'Form and Color boxes' and other cards supplied]. (4 half-hours.)	(*c*) Simple instruction in the form, colour and use of common objects. (4 half-hours.)				

II. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Geography ...	.....	Knowledge of what a map is. The four cardinal points. Plan of the school and of the village. A general acquaintance with the map of Mysore, including its boundaries, mountains, rivers, districts and principal towns. [The instruction to be oral.] (2 hours.)	The shape and size of the earth. Definitions of geographical terms explained and exemplified from the map. The Oceans and Continents of the World. The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Mysore, Cochin and Hyderabad. Boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, rivers, towns, ports, main roads and railways to be pointed out on the map. [Bala Bhuvivarane.] (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of Asia [Bala Bhuvivarane.] (*b*) Map-drawing—Outline map of India with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of Europe and Africa. [Bhuvivarane, Part II.] (*b*) Map-drawing—Outline maps of the important countries of Asia, and Europe, with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) Outlines of General Geography. [Bhuvivarane.] (*b*) The Geography of India (Bhuvivarane]. (*c*) Elementary Physical Geography of the World. [Bhuvivarane Introduction.] (*d*) Map-drawing — Outline map of any continent or any important country of Asia and Europe, with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. [2 hours.]
History ...	...	.....	A summary of the History of Mysore, by M. Shama Rao, M.A. (2 hours.)	Easy Lessons in Indian History (Macmillans). (2 hours.)	The outlines of the History of India down to 1798 (with the necessary knowledge of Geography). [Marsden's History of India in Kanarese, Parts I and II in Taluk Schools or in Village Schools at the option of the Head	The outlines of the History of India to the present time. [Marsden's History of India in Kanarese, Part III or in Village Schools at the option of the Head Master Charitra Sangraha] (with the necessary knowledge of Geogra-

					Master, Charitra Sangraha]. (2 hours.)	phy). (3 hours.)
Domestic Economy (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plain Needle-work (Optional).	.....	Needle-threading, hemming, or back-stitching. (4 half-hours.)	Top sewing, hemming, back-stitching felling and running. (2 hours.)	To set on neckband and pochet, to sew on buttons, make button holes, and to cut out and make a jacket and a petticoat for a girl of six years. To darn thin places on flannel and holes in socks. To patch in calico. (2 hours.)	To cut out and make a Hindu's short jacket of full size. To darn and repair house linen. To patch and darn prints and woollen materials. (2 hours.)	To cut out from a pattern or by measurement and make a Hindu's under-jacket. To work English and Kannada initial letters. To darn and patch. (2 hours.)
Cookery (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pakasastra and practical cookery. (2 hours.)	Pakasastra and practical cookery. (2 hours.)
Hygiene (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	*Saralarogyapatha* (2 hours.)	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimha Iyengar pp. 1-51. (2 hours.)	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimha Iyengar pp. 52 to end. (2 hours.)
Sanskrit (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) Reading Katha Sataka, Lessons 1 to 15.	(*a*) Reading Katha Sataka, Lessons 16 to 35.	(*a*) Text-books prescribed for Sanskrit taken as the Second Language at the Lower Secondary Examination.
				(*b*) Writing in a copy-book. Ten pages to be shown of Devanagari writing at the examination.	(*b*) Writing in a copy-book. 15 pages of Devanagari writing to be shown at the examination.	(*b*) Transcribing in a good clear hand a passage printed in the Devanagari character.

II. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Sanskrit, Optional—concld.	.....	.....	.....	(c) Dictation—Writing six difficult words from the text. (d) Written translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons I to V of Bhandarkar's First Book. (2 hours.)	(c) Dictation—Writing 10 difficult words from the text. (d) Written translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons VI to XII of Bhandarkar's First Book. (e) The common rules of Sandhi, the declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel, as given in the First Book of Sanskrit, and the special tenses of roots of the 1st, 4th, 6th and 10th classes. (3 hours.)	(c) Writing from dictation a short passage. (d) Written Translation of Sanskrit and Kannada Exercises in Lessons XIII—XXXI of Bhandarkar's First Book. (e) The Rules of Sandhi, declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel or consonant, and of pronouns and pronominal adjectives; the special tenses of roots of the ten classes of verbs [as treated of in Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book]. (3 hours.)
English (Optional)—Reading, Translation and Recitation.	.....	.....	.....	To read an approved English Primer with oral translation into the Vernacular and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-matter. [The English	(a) To read an approved First English Reader with oral translation into the Vernacular, and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-mat-	(a) To read an approved Second English Reader, with oral translation into the Vernacular, and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-mat-

				Primer of the new Anglo-Kanarese Readers Series, available at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.] (3 hours.)	ter. [The first English Standard Reader of the New Anglo-Kanarese Series, available at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.]	ter. (New Oriental Reader, II. Macmillan & Co.)
					(*b*) To translate orally into English very easy simple sentences from the Vernacular. (3 hours.)	(*b*) To translate into English Ankles's Anglo-Kanarese Translation Book II. (Exercises 1-16) available at the Government Book Depot, Bombay.
						(*c*) To repeat fifty lines of verse from the Reading Book. (3 hours.)
Writing and Spelling.	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) To write easy words in large or Text-hand. [Arnold's Copy-book No. I.]	(*a*) To write easy words in large or Text-hand. A full copy-book to be shown. [Arnold's Copy Books Nos. 2 & 3.]	(*a*) To write text or half-text hand. A full copy-book to be shown. [Arnold's Copy-books Nos. 3A, 4 and 4½.]
				(*b*) To write six easy words of one syllable. (4 half-hours.)	(*b*) To write five words and five lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (4 half-hours.)	(*b*) To write to dictation ten words and eight lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (4 half-hours.)

II. Standards of Kannada Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*concld.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Grammar ...	.....	.....	.....	To point out the parts of speech and subject, object and predicate in simple sentences. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	(*a*) Simple parsing. (*b*) Mason's First Steps in English Grammar, pp 1-21, or the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Primer of English Grammar, pages 1-24, with the exercises written out in a book. (2 half-hours.)	(*a*) Primer of English Grammar, Christian Literature Society Series, or Mason's First Steps in English Grammar, the whole—with the exercises written out in a Note-book. (4 half-hours.) (*b*) Simple parsing of ordinary words found in the Reading Book.

III. Standards of Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle Schools for Boys.

[A years' course]						
Urdu—Reading ...	To point out and pronounce all the Letters of the Alphabet. To read the Urdu Primer (Punjab Series.) To read the First Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and to answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (6 half-hours.)	(*a*) To read the Second Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and Muntkhabat-i-Urdu (First-half) by Munshi Hassan Ali, and answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (4 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Third Urdu Reader (Punjab Series). Muntakhabat-i-Urdu (Second-half) and Musnavy-a-Hukhuka-avalad, and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.	To read Mufidas Sibyan, to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, and distinguish the parts of speech. (4 hours.)	Middle Course (Punjab Series), with the exception of selections from "Delgudaz" in prose and from Dewani Nasikh in poetry, and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, Gramatical forms, Etymology & Syntax. (4 hours.)	To read the texts prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter and Grammatical forms and constructions. (4 hours.)

		(*b*) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To read plain manuscripts. (6 hours.)			
Recitation ...	.....	Recitation of ten easy poetical pieces. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of 50 lines of the Poetical Reading Book.) Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of the first 100 lines. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of the first 100 lines. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of select passages from the prescribed poetry. (Part of Reading Lesson.)
Writing ...	To copy out letters and easy words. To transcribe a short sentence in large hand on a slate or board. (6 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 1 (Punjab Series) not less than 16 pages to be shown. (4 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. II. (Punjab Series) by Munshi Gulab Singh. A full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercises.)	To write copy-book, No. III. (Punjab Series.) A full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercises.)	To write copy-book No. IV. (Punjab Series.) A full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercises.)	To write copy book No. V (Punjab Series). A full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercises.)
Spelling ...	To write to dictation six easy words. To write to dictation six select words from the First Reader. (2 half hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand four lines from the Second Reader. (4 half-hours)	To write to dictation in bold hand six lines from the Third Reader. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, of equal difficulty to the reading book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book of equal difficulty to the reading book and eight select words. (1 half-hour.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of prose. (1 half-hour.)
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	(*a*) To point out the nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, object and predicate (Part of Reading Lesson Khulasatul Quanin by Sell-Sarf) (first-half.) (4 half-hours.)	(*a*) Khulastul Quanin by Sell-Sarf. (Second-half.)	(*a*) Jame-ul-Quanin Sar by Rev. E. Sell Khulaf satul Quanin by Sell-Naho and exercises in parsing.	(*a*) Jame-ul-Quanin by Rev. E. Sell (the whole, omitting prosody) and exercises in parsing.

III. Standards of Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	(*b*) To reproduce a short story. (1 hour.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, reproduce a short story or draw up an ordinary document. Modes of writing private letters and ordinary documents, such as Razinama, Darkhast, Promissory Note, Receipt, Guttakhagaz, Sale Deed, Bhogya, Dastavaz, etc., to be known. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter or description, reproduce a short story or draw up an ordinary document as in Standard III. (3 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event, or a short essay. (3 hours.)
Persian—(Optional) Reading.	.....	.....	.....	Nardban, Part I. (4 hours.)	Nardban, Part II, (3 hours.) Kareema. (1 hour.)	Guldasta-i-Danesh. (3 hours.)
Writing ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	To write a clear hand. (Home Exercises.)	To write a clear hand. (Home Exercises.)
Spelling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	To write to dictation, ten words and eight lines. (1 half-hour.)	To write to dictation a passage. (1 half-hour.)
Grammar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Zubdatul Quanin by Sell, the whole. (2 half-hours.)
Kannada—Reading ...	.....	.....	(*a*) To point out and pronounce all the letters of the alphabet	(*a*) To read the Departmental First Reader and answer simple	(*a*) To read Macmillan's Third Reader and to answer ques-	(*a*) To read Macmillan's Fourth Reader (Mysore Government.)

			and kagunita.	questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (Kathasaptati may be used in place of the Second Reader.)	tions on the meaning and subject-matter.	second-half, (Nitiratnakara may be used) and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter.
			(*b*) To read Balabodhe, Parts I and II, and answer simple questions on the subject-matter. (4 hours.)	(*b*) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (3 hours.)	(*b*) To read plain manuscripts. (3 hours.)	(*b*) To read ordinary manuscripts. (3 hours.)
Writing ...	.....	.....	To write large hand, copy-books Nos. I and II. (2 half-hours.)	To write medium hand, copy-books Nos. III and IV. (2 half-hours.)	To write small hand, copy books Nos. V and VI. (Home Exercises.)	To write current hand, copy-books VII and VIII. (Home Exercises.)
Spelling ...	.....	.....	To write to dictation, six select words from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand, four lines from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand, six lines from the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation, eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	.....	To point out the nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, object and predicate. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	(*a*) Kannada Vyakaranasangraha by Seshachar. (First-half.)	(*a*) Kannada Vyakaranasangraha. (Second-half.)
					(*b*) To write a short letter or reproduce a short story. (2 half-hours.)	(*b*) To write a letter, a short description, and ordinary arzis and documents. (Nanjundayya's Lekhyabodhini.)
Singing ...	Singing six simple house-hold songs. (6 half-hours.)	Singing eight additional songs. (6 half-hours).	.....	.....	.....	.....

III. Standards of Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Arithmetic...	(*a*) Counting up to 100 forwards and backwards. (*b*) Counting up to 100 by fixed increments or decrements of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. (*c*) Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 100. (*d*) Notation and Numeration up to 100. (*e*) Arranging the important numbers in groups on the Ball-frame or with the help of concrete objects. (*f*) Adding, subtracting, halving and doubling by use of the Ball-frame or of other concrete objects and multiplying and dividing. (*g*) Addas and Hagas from 1 to 40. (*h*) Mental Arithmetic (*i*) Multiplication tables up to 10 × 10 (Ankaganita, Balasikshe for the use of the Teacher.) (6 half-hours.)	In addition to Infant Standard, Multiplication Table up to 16 × 16, Muppagas from 1 to 40, notation and numeration up to 1,00,000 Addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than six figures, multiplication and division of similar numbers by numbers of not more than three figures. Tables of Indian coins, addition and subtraction of Indian money, conversion of rupees into annas and annas into pies up to Rs. 10 and *vice versa*. Easy mental arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Infant Standard. Departmental First Standard (Ankaganita). (5 hours.)	The four Simple Rules, Reduction and the four Compound Rules bearing upon Native tables of money, of measure, of weight, and of capacity, household accounts and bazaar bills. Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of Standard I. (Ganita Kalanidhi.) (5 hours.)	Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. The four Compound Rules and Reduction bearing on English tables of money, weight, measure and time. The conversion of mixed numbers into fractions and *vice versa*. Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions when the denominator does not exceed 20. (Extra subjects for Upper Primary Schools—Simple Proportion, Simple Interest.) Easy Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the Native tables of Standard II, used for bazaar transactions. (Hisabka Dusra Hissa, Punjab Series.) (5 hours.)	Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Notation, addition and subtraction of pure decimals, multiplication and division of pure decimals by integers. Practice, Simple and Compound, Square and Cubic Measure, Simple Proportion, Compound Proportion easy problems of Compound Interest. Chakravarti's Ilm-ul-Hisab. (5 hours.)	Pure Decimals and Fractions, the Compound Rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity used in Mysore, on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity, on English time, on English lineal Square and Cubic Measure, and on Avoirdupois weight, Simple Proportion, Compound Proportion. Practice, Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Averages and Percentages, simple problems. Chakravarti's Ilm-ul-Hisab. (5 hours.)

	(The text books recom-mended are Hisabka Pahila, Dusra and Tisra Hissa, Punjab Series.)					
Infant Drill	Infant drill and exercises (6 half-hours.) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Object Lessons.	Object Lessons, Part I, Sabàqe Ashia by Lala Umrasa Singh and Lala Munshi Lal.) (Punjab Series) pp. 1-50. (6 half-hours.)	Ditto pp. 51-100. (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography ...	.....	Knowledge of what a map is. The four cardinal points. Plan of the school and of the village. A general acquaintance with the Map of Mysore including its boundaries, mountains, rivers, districts and principal towns. (The instruction to be oral.) (3 hours.)	The shape and size of the earth. Definitions of Geographical terms explained and exemplified from the map. The oceans and continents of the world. The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Mysore, Cochin and Hyderabad. Boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, rivers, towns, ports, main roads and railways to be pointed out on the map (3 hours).	(*a*) The Geography of India. (*b*) The Geography of Asia. (*c*) Map drawing—Outline map of India with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of Europe and Africa. (*b*) Map-drawing—Outline maps of the important countries of Asia and Europe, with the Chief rivers. mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)	(*a*) Outlines of General Geography. (*b*) The Geography of India. (*c*) Elementary Physical Geography of the World.

III. Standards of Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
History ...	(The text-book recommended for use in Standards II to V is Abdul Hai's Geography.)		Easy History of Mysore by M. Shama Rao, M.A., pp 26 to end. (2 hours.)	Summary of History of India (in Urdu Macmillan). (2 hours.)	The outlines of History of India to the fall of Seringapatam. Khulase Tarikh-i-Hindustan by Khadar Mohidin Khaleel (with the necessary knowledge of Geography). (2 hours.)	(*d*) Map-drawing--Outline map of any continent or any important country of Asia and Europe with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.) The outlines of the History of India to the present time, Khulase Tarikh-i-Hindustan by Khadar Mohidin Khaleel (with the necessary knowledge of Geography.) [2 hours.]
Agriculture (Optional).				Sarala Vyavasaya Patha by K. Narasimha Iyengar. (2 hours.)	Text-book of Agriculture by Seshadri Iyengar. (2 hours.)	Text-book of Agriculture by Seshadri Iyengar. (2 hours.)
Mensuration (Optional).					Misahat Ki Hidayat (Punjab), Chapters I—IV. (2 hours.)	Same—Chapters V-VIII (2 hours.).
Hygiene (Optional).				Sarala Arogya Patha.	Narasimha Iyengar's Text-book of Hygiene	Narasimha Iyengar's Text-book of Hygiene.

					pp. 1—51. Tariq-us Sehat (Way to Health) Punjab. Chapters 1-8. (2 hours.)	pp. 52 to end. Tariq-us Sehat. [Way to Health] Punjab. Chapters 1—8. (2 hours.)
English (Optional); Reading Translation and Recitation.				To read an approved English Primer with oral translation into the Vernacular and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-matter. (The English Primer of the new Anglo-Kanarese Readers Series. Available at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. (3 hours.)	(a) To read an approved First English Reader with oral translation into the Vernacular, and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-matter. (The First English Standard Reader of the new Anglo-Kanarese Series, available at the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore.) (b) To translate orally into English very easy simple sentences from the Vernacular. (3 hours.)	(a) To read an approved Second English Reader, with oral translation into Vernacular, and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-matter. (New Oriental Reader II, Macmillan & Co.) (b) To translate into English Ankles's Anglo-Kanarese Translation Book II. Exercises. (1 to 16) available at the Government Book Depot, Bombay. (c) To repeat fifty lines of verse from the Reading Book. (3 hours.)
Writing and Spelling.				(a) To write easy words in large or text-hand. (Arnold's copy-book No. 1.)	(a) To write easy words in large or text-hand. A full copy-book to be shown. (Arnold's copy-books Nos. 2 and 3.)	(a) To write text or half-text hand. A full copy-book to be shown. Arnold's copy-book Nos. 3 A, 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$.

III. Standards of Hindustani Taluk Primary and Middle Schools for Boys.—*concld.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Writing and Spelling.	.....	.....	.....	(*b*) To write six easy words of one syllable. (4 half-hours.)	(*b*) To write five words and five lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (4 half-hours.)	(*b*) To write to dictation ten words and eight lines from the portion studied in the reading book. (4 half-hours.)
Grammar ...	.....	.....	.....	To point out the parts of speech and subject, object and predicate in simple sentences. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	(*a*) Simple parsing ...	(*a*) Primer of English Grammar, Christian Literature Society Series or Mason's First Steps in English Grammar, the whole, with the exercises written out in a Notebook. (4 hours.)
					(*b*) Mason's First Steps in English Grammar, pp. 1-21, or the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Primer of English Grammar, pages 1-24, with the exercises written out in a book. (2 half-hours.)	(*b*) Simple parsing of ordinary words found in the reading book.

IV. Standards of Hindustani Village Elementary Schools for Boys.

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary	
	Infant Standard or Class A year's course	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class
Urdu—				
Reading ...	To point out and pronounce all the letters of the alphabet. To read the Urdu Primer (Punjab Series.) To read the First Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and to answer simple questions on the meaning and the subject-matter. (6 half-hours.)	(*a*) To read the Second Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and Fan-i-Ziraith. (First-half) and answer simple questions on the meaning and subject matter. (4 hours.) (*b*) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (2 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Third Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and Fan-i-Ziraith (Second-half) and Musnavy-i-Hukuka-awalad and answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (*b*) To read plain manuscript. (6 hours.)	To read Muntakbati Urdu (whole) and Musnavi-i-Hukuka-awalad (whole) to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, and distinguish the parts of speech. (4 hours.).
Recitation ...	.....	.....	Recitation of 50 lines of the poetical reading book. (Part of reading lesson.)	Recitation of the first 100 lines. (Part of reading lesson.)
Writing ...	To copy out letters and easy words. To transcribe a short sentence in large hand on a slate board. (6 half-hours.)	To write copy-book (Punjab Series). (4 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. II. (Punjab Series by Munshi Gulab Singh.) A full copy to be shown. (4 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. III (Punjab Series. A full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercises.)
Spelling ...	To write to dictation six easy words. To write to dictation six select words from the First Reader. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand four lines from the Second Reader. (4 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand six lines from the Third Reader. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, of equal difficulty to the reading book. (2 half-hours.)
Grammar and Composition.	.....	.....	(*a*) To point out the nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, object and predicate; to read Qulasatul Quanine (by Sell) Suraf (first-half.) (4 half-hours.) (*b*) To reproduce a short story. (One hour.)	(*a*) Qulasatul Quanine (by Sell) Surf (Second half). (4 half-hours.) (*b*) To write a short letter, reproduce a short story or draw up an ordinary document. (One hour.)

IV. Standards of Hindustani Village Elementary Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary	
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class
Kannada—Reading.	.....	.....	(*a*) To point out and pronounce all the letters of the alphabet and Kagunita. (*b*) To read Balabodhe, Parts I and II. (3 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Government First Reader and answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (*b*) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (4 hours.)
Writing ...	.....	.....	To write large hand copy-books Nos. I and II. (2 half-hours.)	To write medium hand copy-books Nos. III and IV. (2 half-hours.)
Spelling ...	.....	.....	To write to dictation six selected words from the reading book. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand four lines from the reading book. (2 half-hours.)
Singing ...	Singing six simple house-hold songs. (6 half-hours.)	Singing eight additional songs. (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....
Arithmetic ...	(*a*) Counting up to 100 backwards and forwards and notation and numeration up to 100 (Mov-ul-li-mul-atfal). (*b*) Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 20. (*c*) Arranging in groups the numbers from 1 to 20.	(*a*) In addition to the Infant Standard, multiplication table up to 12 × 12. (*b*) Counting up to 100 by fixed increments or decrements of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. (*c*) Notation and numeration up to lakh.	(1) Simple Division, Tables of Indian Coins, addition and subtraction of Indian money, conversion of rupees into annas and annas into pies up to Rs. 10 and *vice versa*. (2) The first three Compound Rules. Problems on the subjects of the 1st Standard. (5 hours.)	(1) The four Compound Rules bearing upon Native tables of money, of measure, of weight and of capacity. House-hold accounts and bazaar-bills. (2) The four Compound Rules and Reduction bearing on English tables of money, weight, measure and time. (3) Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple. The conversion of mixed numbers into fractions and *vice versa*. (4) Addition of fractions when the denominator does not exceed 20. (5 hours.)

	(*d*) Adding, subtracting halving and doubling by use of the Ball-frame. (*e*) Multiplication tables up to 5 × 10. (Mov-ul-li-mul-atfal). (6 half-hours.)	(*d*) The first three Simple Rules. (5 hours.)		
Infant Drill.	Infant drill and exercises. (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....	.....
Object Lessons.	Object Lesson, Part I, (Lala Umrasa Singh and Lala Munshi Lal) (Punjab Series) pp. 1 to 50. (6 half-hours.)	Ditto pp. 51 to 100. (6 half-hours.)	.....	.....
Geography...	.....	.....	Knowledge of what a map is. The four cardinal points. Plan of the school and of the village. A general acquaintance with the map of Mysore including its boundaries, mountains, rivers, districts and principal towns. The instruction to be oral. (3 hours.)	The shape and size of the earth. Definitions of Geographical terms explained and exemplified from the map. The oceans and continents of the world. The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Mysore, Cochin and Hyderabad. Boundaries, natural and political divisions, mountains, rivers, towns, ports, main roads and railways to be pointed out on the maps. (3 hours.)
History ...	.....	.....	.....	Easy History of Mysore from the rise of Hyder Ali to the end. (2 hours.)
Hygiene ...	.....	.....	.....	Sarala Arogyapatha to be translated. (Cunningham's Sanitary Primer in Urdu may be used.) (2 hours.)

V. Standards of Hindustani Primary and Middle Schools for Girls.

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary		
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class	VI. Standard or Highest Lower Secondary Class
	A year's course						
Urdu—Reading	To point out and pronounce all the letters of the alphabet, to read the Urdu Primer. (Punjab Series). To read the 1st Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and to answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (6 half-hours.)	(a) To read the 2nd Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and to answer simple questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (4 hours.)	(a) To read the 3rd Urdu Reader (Punjab Series) and Masnavy-i-Hukuk-ul-Aulad, 1st half, and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter. (5 hours.)	(a) To read Miratul Urus, 1st half, and Masnavy-i-Hukuk-ul-Aulad, 2nd half, and to answer questions on meaning and subject-matter; and to distinguish parts of speech. (4 hours.)	(a) To read Miratul Urus, 2nd half, and Musaddas-i-Hali and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter, grammatical forms and Etymology. (5 hours.)	To read prose and poetry, 1st half of the Lower Secondary Text prescribed for the following year and to answer questions on meaning and subject-matter. (5 hours.)	To read prose and poetry, 2nd half of the Lower Secondary Text of the same year, and to answer questions on meaning and subject-matter. (5 hours.)
		(b) To read manuscripts written in large plain hand. (2 hours.)	(b) To read plain manuscripts. (2 hours.)	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts. (2 hours.)	(b) To read ordinary manuscripts. (2 hours.)		
Recitation.	.....	Recitation of 10 easy poetical pieces. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of first 50 lines of the Poetical Reading Book. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of first 100 lines. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of the first 100 lines. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of select passages from the poetry. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Recitation of select passages from the poetry. (Part of Reading Lesson.)
Writing...	To copy out letters and easy words on the black board. To transcribe a short sentence in large hand on a slate or board. (6 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 1 (Punjab Series). Not less than 16 pages to be shown. (4 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 2 (Punjab Series). A full copy to be shown. (2 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 3 (Punjab Series). A full copy to be shown at the time of examination. (2 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 4 (Punjab Series). A full copy to be shown. (2 half-hours.)	To write copy-book No. 5 (Punjab Series). A full copy to be shown. (2 half-hours.)	To write current hand. A full copy to be shown. (2 half-hours.)
Spelling...	To write to dictation 6 easy words. To write to dictation 6 select words from the First Reader. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation in bold hand 4 lines from the 2nd Reader. (4 half-	To write to dictation in bold hand 6 lines from the 3rd Reader. (2 half-	To write to dictation 8 lines out of any prose book, not previously studied,	To write to dictation 8 lines out of any prose book, not previously studied, of	To write to dictation 12 select words and 8 lines of prose. (2 half-hours.)	To write to dictation 12 select words and 8 lines of prose. (2 half-hours.)

		hours.)	hours.)	of equal difficulty to the Reading Book. (2 half-hours.)	equal difficulty to the Reading Book, and 8 select words. (2 half-hours.)		
Grammar and Composition.	....	.....	To point out nouns and verbs in any easy sentence and also the subject, predicate and object, Khulasatul-Qawanin-Sarf, 1st half. (2 hours.)	(*a*) Khulasatul Qawanin by Sell-Sarf, 2nd half. (*b*) To write a short letter or reproduce a story. "Hadi-un-Nisa." (3 hours.)	(*a*) Khulasatul Qawanin (whole). (*b*) To write a short letter or description or to reproduce a story. "Hadi-un-Nisa." (3 hours.)	(*a*) Jami-ul-Qawanin Sarf. 1st half. (*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, or an account of an object. (3 hours.)	(*a*) Jami-ul Qawanin Sarf and Naho. (*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event or a short essay. (3 hours.)
Arithmetic.	(*a*) Counting up to 100 forwards and backwards, notation and numeration up to 100 "Muallimul Atfal." (*b*) Counting up to 100 by fixed increments or decrements of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. (*c*) Analysis of the numbers from 1 to 100. (*d*) Multiplication tables up to 5 × 10. Muallimul Atfal. (6 half-hours.)	(*a*) Arranging the important numbers in groups on the ball-frame or with the help of concrete objects. (*b*) Adding, subtracting, multiplying, dividing. (*c*) In addition to Infant Standard, Multiplication table up to 12 × 12. (*d*) Notation and numeration up to 1 lakh. (*e*) The 1st three Simple Rules. (Ganita Kalanidhi.) (5 hours.)	Simple Division, Tables of Indian Coins, the first three Compound Rules. Easy Mental Arithmetic involving questions on the subjects of the 1st Standard. Conversion of rupees into annas and annas into pies up to Rs. 10 and *vice versa*. Ganita Kalanidhi. (5 hours.)	Compound Division, G. C. M. and L. C. M., the 4 Compound Rules bearing on English tables of money, weight, measure and time, the conversion of mixed numbers into fractions and *vice versa*. Addition of fractions whose denominator does not exceed 20. Problems on the Standard of the 2nd Standard (Hisabka Dusra Hissa, Punjab Series). (5 hours.)	Subtraction, Multiplication and Division of fractions when the denominator does not exceed 20. Vulgar fractions. (Extra subjects for Upper Primary Schools.) Simple proportion, simple interest, decimal notation, addition and subtraction of pure decimals. Multiplication and Division of pure decimals by integers. (Chakravarthi's Arithmetic.) (5 hours.)	Practice (Simple and Compound), square and cubic measure, simple proportion and compound proportion, pure decimals and fractions. The Compound Rules bearing on Indian and English money and the weights and measures of length and capacity used in Mysore. (Chakravarthi's Arithmetic.) (5 hours.)	The Compound Rules bearing on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity on English time, on English lineal, square and cubic measure, and on Avoirdupois weight. Practice, simple proportion, compound proportion, simple interest, averages and percentages. Simple problems. Chakravarthi's Arithmetic. (5 hours.)

V. Standards of Hindustani Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*contd.*

Subjects	Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary		
	Infant Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class	VI. Standard or Highest Lower Secondary Class
Singing ...	Singing 6 simple household songs. (6 half-hours.)	Singing 8 additional songs. (6 half-hours.)	Singing 5 additional songs. (2 half-hours.)	Singing 5 additional songs. (2 half-hours.)	Singing 6 additional songs. (2 half-hours.)	Singing 6 additional songs. (2 half-hours.)	Singing the same songs. (2 half-hours.)
Object Lessons.	Part I by Lala Omrasa Singh and Lala Munshi Lal, pp. 1—50. (6 half-hours.)	Part I by Lala Omrasa Singh, pp. 51—100. (6 half-hours.)	...	...	...	...	...
Geography.	.....	...	Knowledge of what a map is, the 4 cardinal points. Plan of the school and of the village, a general acquaintance with the map of Mysore including its boundaries, mountains, rivers, districts, and principal towns. (The instruction to be oral.) (2 hours.)	The shape and size of the earth. Definitions of Geographical terms explained and exemplified from the map. The oceans and continents of the world. The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad. Boundaries, natural divisions, mountains, rivers and towns, ports, main roads and railways to be pointed out on the map. (Abdul Hai's Geography.) (2 hours.)	(*a*) Geography of India. (*b*) Geography of Asia. (*c*) Map-drawing. Outline map of India with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (Abdul Hai's Geography.) (2 hours.)	(*a*) The Geography of Europe and Africa. (*b*) Map-drawing. Outline map of the important countries of Asia and Europe with the chief rivers, mountains and towns marked. (Abdul Hai's Geography.) (2 hours.)	(*a*) Outlines of General Geography. (*b*) The Geography of India. (*c*) Elementary Physical Geography of the World. (*d*) Map-drawing—Outline map of any continent or any important country of Asia and Europe with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 hours.)

.....	.....	.....	Outlines of the History of India Mahomedan and Moghul Periods. (Khadar Mohieddin Khalil's History of India.) (2 hours.)	Outlines of the History of India. The Hindu Period, the Portugese in India and the British Period up to the end of Warren Hastings' Administration. (K. M. Khalil's History of India.) (2 hours.)	Outlines of the History of India up to the end of Dalhousie's Administration. (K. M. Khalil's History of India.) (2 hours.)	Outlines of the History of India (whole). K. M. Khalil's History of India. (2 hours.)
.....	Needle threading, hemming or back stitching. (4 half-hours).	Top sewing, hemming, back stitching, felling and running. (2 hours).	To set on neck band and pocket, to sew on buttons, make button holes and to cut out and make a jacket and a petticoat for a girl of six years. To darn thin places on flannel and holes in socks. To patch in calico. (2 hours.)	To cut out and make a jubba of full size. To darn and repair house linen. To patch and darn prints and woollen materials and embroidery wherever possible. (Optional.) (2 hours.)	To cut out from a pattern or by measurement a Hindu's under-jacket. To work English or Kannada initial letters. To darn and patch. (Optional.) (2 hours.)	Same as for the V. Standard. (Optional.)
.....	.....	2 hours ...	2 hours ...	2 hours ...	2 hours ...	2 hours.
.....	.....	Oral instruction. (2 half-hours.)	Oral instruction. (2 half-hours.)	Practical Cookery. (Book to be prescribed.) (2 half-hours.)	Practical Cookery. (Book to be prescribed.) (2 half-hours.)	Same as for the V. Standard.
.....	.....	Translation of Sarala Arogya Patha or translation of Cunningham's Primer. (2 hours.)	Tarikhus-Sehat. (Punjab Series) Chapter I-VIII. (2 hours.)	Tarikhus-Sehat. (Punjab Series) Chapter VIII-XII (Optional.) (2 hours.)	Same as in the IV Standard. (Optional.)	Same as in the IV. Standard. (Optional.)
.....	.....	.....	.....	Nardban, Part I. (4 hours.)	Nardban, Part II, and Karima. (4 half-hours.)	Guldasta-i-Danish. (4 hours.)

V. Standard of Hindustani, Primary and Middle Schools for Girls—*concld.*

Lower Primary		Upper Primary		Lower Secondary		
nt Standard or Class	I. Standard or Class	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class	VI. Standard or Highest Lower Secondary
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(2 half-hours.)	(2 half-hours.) Zubdatul Qawanin by Sell (whole). (2-half-hours.)

VI. Curriculum of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools for Boys.

dard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
pproved Reader nsla- rna- hen- ngs	(*a*) To read an approved Second English Reader, with oral translation into the Vernacular and comprehension of the meanings of words & the subject-matter. [The Second New Orient Reader, Macmillan & Co.] (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read an approved Third English Reader with *viva voce* explanation in English of the meaning and subject-matter, and written translation into the Vernacular of a short passage selected from the portions studied in the reading book in use. [The Third New Orient Reader, Macmillan & Co.] (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read an approved Fourth Reader with *viva voce* explanation in English of the meaning and subject-matter, the expansion, contraction and transformation of sentences, explanation of metaphors and similes, easy etymology of words, and written translation into the vernacular of a passage selected from the portions studied in the reading book in use. (The Fourth New Orient Reader, Macmillan & Co.) (4 hours.)

VI. Curriculum of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools for Boys—*contd.*

Subjects	I. Standard or Class [To follow Vernacular Standard II.]	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
		(*b*) The Christian Literature Society's Primer of English Grammar, pages 1-24, or Mason's First Steps, English Grammar, pp. 2-21, with the exercises written out in a book. (2 hours.)	(*b*) Parsing of easy words in the English Reader.	(*b*) Parsing of select words in the English Reader. (2 hours.)	(*b*) Parsing of select words in the English Reader.
				(*c*) Hyde's Lessons in the use of English, Part I. (2 periods.)	(*c*) Easy analysis of sentences.
					(*d*) Murison's First Work in English, edited by Adam, Part I, pages 68 to 117. (1 hour.)
					(*e*) Hyde's Lessons in the use of English, Part II, to reproduce a short and easy story read out or told twice, and to write a short letter. (2 periods.)
Kannada Reading.	(*a*) To read the Third Departmental Kannada Reader, or Macmillan's Third Kanarese Reader and to answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter and to distinguish the parts of speech. (5 hours.)	(*a*) To read the Fourth Departmental Kannada Reader or Macmillan's Fourth Kanarese Reader and to answer questions on the meaning, subject-matter and Grammar.	(*a*) To read the Fifth Departmental Reader or Macmillan's Fifth Kanarese Reader, and to answer questions on the meaning, subject-matter and Grammar.	To read half the prose and half the poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination of the following year, and to answer questions on the meaning, subject-matter and Grammar. (3 hours.)	To read the prose and poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination of the current year, and to answer questions on the meaning, subject-matter and Grammar. (2 hours.)

	recommended.] (5 hours.)	New Orient Reader are recommended.]			
		(*b*) To translate orally into English very easy simple sentences from the Vernacular given in the Reader. (5 hours.)	(*b*) To translate into English the exercises on the first sixteen lessons of Ankle's Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series Book II. [Bombay Government Book Depot.] (3 periods.)	(*b*) Written translation into English of the e[illegible] in Ankle's Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series Book II, 17 to 26 and Book III, 1 to 6. (2 periods.)	(*b*) Written translation into English of exercises 7 to 22 in Book III, Anglo-Kanarese Translation Series (Bombay) by Sangappa M. Ankle. (2 periods.)
			(*c*) To repeat fifty lines of verse from the Reading Book.	(*c*) To repeat seventy-five lines of verse from the English Reader.	(*c*) To repeat one hundred lines of verse from the English Reader.
English Writing and Spelling.	(*a*) To write easy words in large or Text-hand. [Arnold's Copy-book No. 1.] (5 half periods.)	(*a*) To write easy words in large or Text-hand. A full copy-book to be shown. [Arnold's Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3.] (3 half-periods.)	(*a*) To write text or half-text hand. A full copy-book to be shown [Arnold's Copy-books Nos. 3A, 4 and 4½.]	(*a*) To write half-text or small hand at home. Full copy-books to be shown. [Arnold's Copy-books Nos. 4A, 5, 5A.]	(*a*) To write small hand at home. Full copy-books to be shown. [Arnold's Copy-books Nos. 6, 7, 8.]
	(*b*) To write six easy words of one syllable. (3 periods.)	(*b*) To write five words and five lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (3 periods.)	(*b*) To write to dictation ten words and eight lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (3 periods.)	(*b*) To write to dictation ten words and eight lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book. (2 periods.)	(*b*) To write to dictation an unseen passage from a book equal in difficulty to the English Reading Book in use. (2 periods.)
English Grammar and Composition.	To point out the parts of speech and subject, object and predicate in simple sentences. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	(*a*) Simple parsing ...	(*a*) The Primer of English Grammar (Christian Literature Society) or Mason's First Steps in English Grammar; the whole, with the exercises written out in a book. (1 hour & 4 periods.)	(*a*) Etymology pp. 1-93 in the new Manual of English Grammar (Christian Literature Society), or Mason's First Notions of Grammar pp. 1-75, with the important exercises written out in a book.	(*a*) The New Manual of English Grammar, (Christian Literature Society), or Mason's First Notions of Grammar, whole. (2 hours and 1 period.)

	(*b*) To read ordinary manuscripts. (1 hour.)	(*b*) To read ordinary manuscripts. (4 hours).	(*b*) To read official manuscripts with fluency. (3 hours.)	Selections from the poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination of the following year. (Part of Reading Lesson.)	Selections from the poetry prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination of the current year. (Part of Reading Lesson.)
Kannada Recitation.	To repeat 80 lines of verse. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	To repeat 120 lines of verse. [Part of Reading Lesson.]	To repeat 160 lines of verse. [Part of Reading Lesson.]		
Kannada Writing.	To write small hand. Full copy-book to be shown. [Copy-books Nos. 5 and 6.] (5 half periods.)	To write bold current hand. Full copy-book to be shown. [Copy-books Nos. 7 and 8.] (3 half periods.)	To write current hand. Full copy-book to be shown. (Home Exercise.) (1 period.)	To write current hand. (Home Exercises.)	To write current hand. (Home Exercises.)
Kannada Spelling.	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book of equal difficulty to the reading book. (2 periods.)	To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book of equal difficulty to the reading book and eight select words. (2 periods.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of prose. (1 period.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of prose. (1 period.)	To write to dictation twelve select words and eight lines of prose. (1 period.)
Kannada Grammar and Composition.	(*a*) Vyakaranasangraha by P. Seshacharya and Vachakabodhini, pp. 1-45.	(*a*) Sabdadarsa, pp. 1-35, and Vachakabodhini, pp. 1-41.	(*a*) Sabdadarsa, pp. 36-76, and Vachakabodhini, pp. 41-76.	(*a*) Sabdadarsa, pp. 76-117 and Vachakabhodhini, pp. 77-116.	(*a*) Revision of Sabdadarsa and Vachakabhodhini.
	(*b*) To write a short letter or to reproduce a short story. (1 hour and 2 periods.)	(*b*) To write a short letter or description or reproduce a story. (1 hour and 2 periods.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object or narrative of an event. (2 hours.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event, or a short essay. (2 periods.)	(*b*) To write a short letter, description of a place, account of an object, narrative of an event, or a short essay. (1 hour and 1 period.)
Arithmetic...	Notation, numeration the four simple and compound rules and reduction bearing upon English tables of money, weight, measure and time. Greatest common measure and least common multiple. (5 hours.)	Vulgar fractions, decimal notations, addition and subtraction of pure decimals. Multiplication and division of pure decimals by integers. (5 hours.)	Multiplication and division of pure decimals. Conversion of pure decimals to fractions and *vice versa*. Simple proportion, simple practice. (5 hours.)	Pure decimals and fractions. Square measure. The compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity, used in Mysore, on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity on English time, on English lineal and square measure and on Avoirdupois weight. Simple proportion, practice, simple and compound. Simple problems. (5 hours.)	Practice, cubic measure, compound proportion, averages and percentages, simple interest and revision with simple problems. (4 hours.)

VI. Curriculum of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools for Boys—*concld.*

Subjects	I. Standard or Class [To follow Vernacular Standard II.]	II. Standard or Class	III. Standard or Class	IV. Standard or Class	V. Standard or Class
Geography ...	(*a*) The Geography of India. [Bhuvivarane, Part I.]	(*a*) The Geography of Asia. [Bhuvivarane, Part I.]	(*a*) The Geography of Europe and Africa. [Bhuvivarane, Part II.]	(*a*) The Geography of America and Oceania and Revision of General Geography. (Bhuvivarane or Longman's Junior Geography.)	(*a*) Geography of the World. [Longman's Junior Geography.]
	(*b*) Map-drawing. Outline map of India with chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (3 periods.)	(*b*) Map-drawing—To insert on outline maps the important countries of Asia, the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns. (3 periods.)	(*b*) Elementary Physical Geography of the World. [Bhuvivarane, Introduction.]	(*b*) Map drawing—Outline map of any continent (including Australia) or of any great country of Europe or Asia. (2 periods.)	(*b*) Geography of India. [Bhuvivarane.]
			(*c*) Map-drawing—To insert on outline maps the important countries of Europe, the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns. (2 periods.)		(*c*) Map-drawing—Outline map of any continent or any important country of Asia and Europe, with the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns marked. (2 periods.)
History ...	.....	Easy Lessons in Indian History in Kannada. (Macmillan & Co.) (2 periods.)	Marsden's History of India, Kannada, Part I. (3 periods.)	Marsden's History of India, Part II, in English or Kannada with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject. (2 periods.)	Marsden's History of India in English, Part III, pp. 158-228 with such a knowledge of Geography as is necessary for the intelligent study of the subject. (1 hour and 2 periods.)
Sanskrit (Optional).	.....	.....	.....	(*a*) Reading Kathasataka, stories 1-30.	(*a*) Text-books prescribed for Sanskrit taken as the second language at the Lower Secondary Examination.

				(*b*) Writing small hand in Devanagari character, 20 pages to be shown. (*c*) Dictation—Writing eight difficult words and a short passage of five lines. (*d*) Written translation of Sanskrit exercises into Kannada and of Kannada exercises into Sanskrit contained in Lessons I to X of Bhandarkar's First Book. (*e*) The common rules of Sandhi, the declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel, as given in Bhandarkar's First Book of Sanskrit, and the special tenses of roots of the 1st, 4th, 6th and 10th classes. (6 hours.)	(*b*) To transcribe in good clear hand a passage printed in Devanagari character. (*c*) To write from dictation a short passage and a few select words. (*d*) Written translation of the Sanskrit exercises into Kannada and of the Kannada exercises into Sanskrit contained in Lessons XI to XXIV of Bhandarkar's First Book. (*e*) The rules of Sandhi, declensions of nouns, substantive and adjective ending in a vowel or consonant, and of pronouns and pronominal adjectives, the special tenses of roots of the ten classes of verbs. [as given in Bhandarkar's First Book]. (6 hours.)
Hygiene ...	.....	.....	.....	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimha Iyengar, pp. 1-51. (2 periods.)	Arogyasastra by N. Narasimha Iyengar, pp. 52 to end. (1 hour and 1 period.)

III.—Course of Instruction in A.-V. High Schools (Adapted from the Madras Educational Rules)—*contd.*

Subject	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Remarks
1. English Language—				
(1) Reading.	(*a*) About forty pages (8 vo) of prose. 3 hours. (*b*) About five hundred lines of verse. 2 hours.	(*a*) About sixty pages (8 vo) of prose. 3 hours. (*b*) About seven hundred lines of verse. 2 hours.	(*a*) About ninety pages (8 vo) of prose. 3 hours. (*b*) About twelve hundred lines of verse. 2 hours.	To be taught so that the pupil may understand the construction of words and analysis of sentences, and be able to recast forms of expression and explain figures of speech.
(2) Translation.	(Oral). Into the pupil's second language of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied. 1 period. (Written). Into English of selected portions, already studied, of the reading book in use for the pupil's second language. 1 hour.	(Oral). Into the pupil's second language of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied. 1 period. (Written). Into English of selected portions of easy narrative in the pupil's second language. 2 periods.	(*a*) (Oral). Into the pupil's second language, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied. 1 period. (Written). Into English, of selected portions of any standard work in the pupil's second language. 1 period.	Written exercises in translation and composition should be done both in class and at home. When done at home they should be written in exercise books of uniform size with broad margins.
(3) Recitation.	Three pieces of poetry to be recited with suitable expression, intonation and gesture.	Four pieces of poetry to be recited with suitable expression intonation and gesture.	.....	
(4) Writing and Dictation.	Dictation from portions of the reading book already studied, with additional words.	Dictation (with pen and ink on paper) from the reading book in use; with additional words.	Dictation (with pen and ink on paper) from a book not already studied, of not much greater difficulty than the reading book in use.	
(5) Grammar and Synthesis.	English Grammar with special study of Idiomatic expressions; analysis of sentences from prose and poetry; re-casting sentences. 2 hours and 1 period.	English Grammar including Syntax and Prosody; construction and re-casting of the various forms of sentences, and analysis of simple, compound and complex sentences; Idiomatic and Proverbial expressions of greater difficulty. 3 hours.	Revision of whole with more advanced exercises. 3 hours.	
(6) Composition and Paraphrase.	(*a*) Simple rules and exercises bearing on composition. (*b*) Short stories to be reproduced from memory or from a summary taken down by the pupil.	(*a*) Exercises in the recasting of sentences. (*b*) Reproduction of a narrative.	(*a*) Punctuation; style; suitable varieties of style. (*b*) Stories from memory.	

III.—Course of Instruction in A.-V. High Schools (Adapted from the Madras Educational Rules)—*contd.*

Subject	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Remarks
(6) Composition and Parapharse—*concld*	(*c*) Forms of address, etc., for letters. 1 hour.	(*c*) Letters in correct form.	(*c*) Essays on prescribed subjects. 1 hour.	
	(*d*) Paraphrase. 1 period.	(*d*) Essays from skeleton given by the teacher. 1 hour.	(*d*) Paraphrasing. 1 period.	
		(*e*) Paraphrase. 1 period.		
2. Second Language—				
i. Sanskrit and Persian—				
(1) Reading.	(*a*) About forty pages (8 vo) of prose.	(*a*) About sixty pages (8 vo) of prose.	(*a*) About eighty pages (8 vo) of prose.	
	(*b*) About four hundred lines of verse.	(*b*) About five hundred lines of verse.	(*b*) About six hundred lines of verse.	In Sanskrit, Devanagari character is to be used.
(2) Translation.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	Written exercises in translation should be done both in class and at home. When done at home, they should be written in exercise books of uniform size with broad margins.
	(Written). Of selected portions, already studied, of the English reading book in use.	(Written). Of selected portions already studied, of the English reading book in use.	(Written). Of selected portions, already studied, of the English reading book in use.	
(3) Recitation.	One hundred lines of verse.	One hundred and fifty lines of verse.	Two hundred lines of verse.	
(4) Grammar.	Orthography and Etymology.	Syntax and Prosody.	Revision and exercises.	
(5) Composition.	(*a*) Exercises in writing a letter on a prescribed subject.	(*a*) Exercises in paraphrasing.	(*a*) Exercises in paraphrasing.	
	(*b*) Exercises in reproducing the substance of a narrative that has been twice read aloud.	(*b*) Exercises in reproducing the substance of a narrative that has been twice read aloud.	(*b*) Exercises in reproducing the substance of a narrative that has been twice read aloud.	
ii. Hindustani, Telugu, Kannada—				
(1) Reading.	(*a*) About forty pages (8 vo) of prose. 1 hour.	(*a*) About sixty pages (8 vo) of prose. 1 hour.	(*a*) About eighty pages (8 vo) of prose. 1 hour.	
	(*b*) About four hundred lines of verse. 1 hour.	(*b*) About five hundred lines of verse. 1 hour and 1 period.	(*b*) About six hundred lines of verse. 1 hour and 1 period.	

III.—Course of Instruction in A.-V. High Schools (Adapted from the Madras Educational Rules)—*contd.*

Subject	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Remarks
(2) Translation.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	(Oral). Into English, of selected lessons from the prose that has been studied.	Written exercises in translation should be done both in class and at home. When done at home, they should be written in exercise books of uniform size with broad margins.
	(Written). Of selected portions, already studied, of the English reading book in use.	(Written). Of selected portions, already studied, of the English reading book in use.	(Written). Of selected portions, already studied, of the English reading book in use.	
(3) Recitation.	One hundred lines of verse.	One hundred and fifty lines of verse.	Two hundred lines of verse.	
(4) Grammar.	Orthography and Etymology. 1 period.	Syntax and Prosody. 1 hour.	Revision and exercises. 1 period.	
(5) Composition.	(*a*) Exercises in writing a letter on a prescribed subject.	(*a*) Exercises in paraphrasing.	(*a*) Exercises in paraphrasing.	
	(*b*) Exercises in reproducing the substance of a narrative that has been twice read aloud.	(*b*) Exercises in reproducing the substance of a narrative that has been twice read aloud.	(*b*) Exercises in writing short essays on prescribed subjects.	
iii. Mathematics—				
(1) Arithmetic.	Revision of decimals, recurring decimals, their addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	Advanced exercises on decimals, vulgar fractions and proportion.	The chain rule.	The order of teaching the various rules may be varied at the discretion of the teacher.
	Practical methods of shortening labour in multiplication and division.	Extraction of square root.	Extraction of cube root	
	Advanced exercises in proportion.	Proportional parts.	Alligation.	
	Simple interest.	Profit and loss.	Partnership.	
	Advanced exercises in square measure. 3 hours.	Revision of practice.	Percentages and averages.	
		Present worth and discount at simple interest.	Discount and present worth at compound interest.	
		Compound interest.	Stocks and shares.	
		Advanced exercises in cubic measure. 2 hours.	The Metric system.	
			General revision. 3 hours.	
(2) Algebra.	The four simple rules including interpretation of signs.	More difficult identities and substitutions, resolution into factors (with special care and intelligence). G. C. M. and L. C. M. by factors and rules.	Evolution.	
	Resolution into factors.		Simple and quadratic equations of one unknown quantity.	
	L. C. M. and G. C. M.			

III.—Course of Instruction in A.-V. High Schools (Adapted from the Madras Educational Rules)—*contd.*

Subject	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Remarks
(2) Algebra —*concld.*	Simple identities and substitutions. Very easy fractions. 3 periods.	Involution. Fractions. Simple equations of one unknown quantity. Very easy problems. 2 hours.	Simultaneous equations of two and three unknown quantities. Easy problems. General revision. 2 hours.	
(3) Geometry.	Euclid Book I. Easy deductions. 2 hours.	Euclid, Books I and II and Book III, Propositions 1—15. Easy deductions. 2 hours.	Euclid, Books I, II and III, deductions. 2 hours.	Deductions to be done in class on the board and not only as home work.
iv. Physics and Chemistry—				
(1) Physics	Expansion by heat, the thermometer, boiling, evaporation, rain, ice, water, steam, winds, the balloon, siphon, the air-pump, the common pump, the barometer, the lever, the inclined plane, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, falling bodies, the pendulum, the clock, the Mariner's compass. 3 periods.	Physics as in any approved book. 3 periods.	Physics as in any approved book. 2 periods and 1 hour.	In teaching Physics and Chemistry in the Fourth Form, experiments and instruments should be shown, but no *text book should be used.*
(2) Chemistry.	Solution, crystalization, precipitation, elements, compounds, mixtures, combustion, decomposition, air, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbonic acid gas. 2 periods.	Chemistry as in any approved book. 2 periods.	Chemistry as in any approved book. 1 hour and 1 period.	
v. History and Geography—				
(1) History.	(*a*) India—up to A. D. 1765. 1 period. (*b*) Great Britain and Ireland—1485-1603 A. D. 2 periods.	(*a*) India—up to A. D. 1828. 1 period. (*b*) Lee Warner's Citizen of India, Chapters I—V. (*c*) Great Britain and Ireland. 2 periods. Up to A. D. 1760.	(*a*) India—up to A. D., 1876. 1 period. (*b*) Lee Warner's Citizen of India, Chapters VI—XII. (*c*) The Outlines of the History of England, up to A. D. 1901. 2 periods.	

VII.—Course of Instruction in A.-V. High Schools (Adapted from the Madras Educational Rules)—*concld.*

Subject	Fourth Form	Fifth Form	Sixth Form	Remarks
(2) Geography.	(*a*) India. The Madras Presidency, Coorg, Cochin, Travancore, Ceylon, the French Possessions, Mysore, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces.	(*a*) India. The Bombay Presidency, the Portuguese Possessions, Malwa, Katch, Guzerat, Rajaputana, the Punjab, Cashmir, Nepaul, Bhutan.	(*a*) India. The North-West Provinces. Behar, Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Burma. The Straits Settlements.	
	(*b*) Europe. Great Britain and Ireland in detail.	(*b*) Asia and Africa ...	(*b*) America, Oceania, Combined view of the British Empire.	
	(*c*) Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines. 2 periods.	(*c*) Map-drawing on projections without outlines. 2 periods.	(*c*) Map-drawing on prepared projections without outlines. 2 periods.	The prescribed maps should be of some country or portion of a continent that is being studied; and should show the physical features and the most important towns; railways and canals.

VIII.—Normal School, General Course of Study.

Subjects	V Lower Secondary Class	VII Junior Upper Secondary Class	VIII Senior Upper Secondary Class
Kannada or Urdu (First Language)	The Text-books prescribed for the Lower Secondary Examination. Explanation of words, phrases and passages, derivation of common words and meanings of suffixes and prefixes. (5 periods.)	First half of the Text-books prescribed (3 periods.)	Second half of the Text-books prescribed and revision. (3 periods.)
Writing ...	(Six pages a week to be written at home).	.....	.....
Spelling ...	To write to dictation a passage and a dozen difficult words. (1 period.)	.....	.....
Grammar ...	Orthography, Etymology and Syntax as given in Sabdadarsa. For Urdu, Jame-ul-quwanin by Sell (2 periods.)	Sabdamani Darpana from 1 to 161 sutras. Jame-ul-quwanin by Sell—Etymology and Syntax. (2 periods.)	Sabdamani Darpana from 162 to 322 sutras, Nagavarma's chandas and the first essay in Mr. Raghunatha Rao's Upanyasa Manjari. Jame-ul-quwanin, the whole. (2 periods.)

VIII.—Normal School, General Course of Study—*contd.*

Subjects.	V Lower Secondary Class	VII Junior Upper Secondary Class	VIII Senior Upper Secondary Class
Composition ...	Writing a short letter on a given subject, a description of a place or of a natural or artificial product or a narrative of some well known event. (2 periods.)	Narrative or descriptive essays suitable for the Upper Secondary standard to be written at home. (1 period.)	Narrative or descriptive essays suitable for the Upper Secondary standard to be written at home. (1 period.)
Sanskrit, Persian or Arabic (Second Language.)	Text-books prescribed (3 periods.)	First half of the Text-books prescribed (2 periods.)	Second half of the Text-books prescribed. (2 periods.)
Grammar and translation.	Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book of Sanskrit. Zabdateel quanin. (2 periods.)	I Book (whole) and 5 lessions in II Book by Dr. Bhandarkar. Mana-zar-ul-quwaid, Kitabu-surf and Kitabunahon. (2 periods.)	To the end of Dr. Bhandarkar's II Book. Mana-zar-ul-quwaid by Sell. Kitabu-Surf and Kitabunahon, the whole. (2 periods.)
Writing and Spelling.	As for first language (1 period.)	.....	.....
Arithmetic ...	Compound rules, fractions, pure decimals, practice, rule of three, double rule of three, simple interest, easy problems in square and cubic measure and on averages and percentages. (6 periods.)	Circulating Decimals, contracted methods of multiplication and division, ratio, simple and compound proportions, compound interest, square and cubic measure with square and cubic root. (3 periods.)	Commission and Brokerage, present worth and discount, stock, shares, partnership and Miscellaneous sums. (3 periods.)
Indian History ...	The outlines of Indian History up to the present time. (2 periods.)	From the beginning to the end of the Maharatta period, charitra-darpana with copious notes from English books. (1 period.)	From the Portugese period to the year 1876, Charitradarpana with copious notes from English books. (1 period.)
Geography ...	Outlines of General Geography of the World with special attention to the details of Indian Geography. (Raghunatha Rao's Geography to be followed omitting minute details.) (3 periods.)	Asia as in Raghunatha Rao's Geography with Notes on Physical Geography. (2 periods.)	All the other continents as in Raghunatha Rao's Geography with Notes on Physical Geography continued. (2 periods.)
Map-drawing ...	The outline maps of Europe and Asia and the large countries in these two continents. (To be drawn at home.)	Outline maps of the important countries in Europe and Asia. (To be drawn at home.)	Outline maps of other continents (to be drawn at home.)

VIII—Normal School, General Course of Study—*concld.*

Subjects	V. Lower Secondary Class	VII. Junior Upper Secondary Class	VIII. Senior Upper Secondary Class
Agriculture ...	As in Seshadri Iyengar's Agriculture without the Appendix. (2 periods.)	Soil and Tillage as in Seshadri Iyengar's Agriculture. Outlines of Botany with Notes. (2 periods.)	Manure. Irrigation, Crops and Live-stock as in Seshadri Iyengar's Agriculture with Notes. (2 periods.)
Hygiene ...	As in Arogyasastra of Mr. N. Narasimha Iyengar. (2 periods.)	Outlines of Physiology (Notes). Houses, Air, Ventilation, food and water as in Indian Domestic Economy. (2 periods.)	Clothing, personal Hygiene, Sanitation and Nursing as in Indian Domestic Economy with Notes. (2 periods.)
School Management.	Fowler's Discipline with Notes. (2 periods.)	General principles of instruction with the methods of teaching Language, Arithmetic, History and Geography. (2 periods.)	Organization and principles of moral discipline and formation of character. (2 periods.)
Drawing ...	Exercises in free-hand and model drawing suitable for the Elementary Grade of the Madras Technical Examinations. (3 periods.)	Exercises in free-hand and model drawing suitable for the Elementary Grade of the Madras Technical Examinations. (3 periods.)	Exercises in free-hand and model drawing suitable for the Elementary Grade of the Madras Technical Examinations. (3 periods.)
Algebra ...	.....	The first four rules, G. C. M. and L. C. M. Involution and Evolution. (2 periods.)	Resolution into factors, Identities, Fractions, simple Equations of one unknown quantity and easy problems. (2 periods.)
Euclid ...	.....	Book I from 1 to 26 propositions with easy deductions. (2 periods.)	Book I from 27 to 48 propositions with easy deductions. (2 periods.)
Mensuration ...	.....	Cooke's Primer. (1 period.)	Cooke's Primer with exercises from English Books on the subject. (1 period.)
Science— Chemistry ...	.....	Chemistry as in Rosco's Chemistry Primer with Notes. (2 periods.)	Physics, the three States of matter and their properties, the chief forces of nature, Sources, Effects and Transmission of heat, nature of Heat, Thermometer. (2 periods.)
Zoology ...	.....	The classification of the animals of the World with the description of the ordinary animals. (1 period.)	.....
Geology ...	.....	.....	The Elements of Geology. Sedimentary, Organic and Igneous Rocks, composition of quartz and other stones found in the Mysore Province. (To be illustrated by specimens). (1 period.)

IX—Normal School Special Training Course, January to June.

	VI L. S. Training Class	IX U. S. Training Class
Method	The methods of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of the Upper Primary Schools, the art of oral teaching generally and preparation of notes of lessons, the organization and discipline of a Primary School, the form of School Registers, the modes of keeping them and making returns from them. (Fowler's discipline and Hiriyanna's Text-book of methods of Instruction are to be followed) (Time 3 periods.)	The theory and practice of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the art of teaching generally and the preparation of notes of lessons. (Hiriyanna's Text-books supplemented by notes.) The organization of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the form of School Registers, the modes of keeping them and making returns from them, official correspondence, principles of moral discipline and formation of habits and character. (3 periods.)
Criticism Lesson ...	Every student to give not less than two lessons during the course. (4 periods.)	Every student to give not less than two lessons during the course. (4 periods.)
Model Lesson ...	At least two model lessons to be given on every subject included in the curriculum of Upper Primary Schools. (2 periods.)	At least two model lessons to be given on every subject included in the curriculum of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools. (2 periods.)
Black board exercise ...	The outline map of Asia, and of several countries, of the chief political divisions of India and of Mysore. Legibly writing letters and figures on the black boards. Rapidly sketching the outline form of any ordinary animal or object. (3 periods.)	The outline maps of all the continents and of important countries. Rapidly sketching the outline form of animals, household articles and school furniture. (3 periods.)
Drawing	Additional exercises in free-hand and model drawing suitable for the Elementry Grade of the Madras Technical Examinations. (3 periods.)	Free-hand and model drawing suitable for the intermediate grade of the Madras Technical Examinations. (3 periods.)
Object Lessons ...	As given in R. Narasimhachar's book and additional notes. (1 period.)	As given in R. Narasimhachar's book and additional notes. (1 period.)
Kindergarten ...	Nine gifts as given in Goldammer's Kindergarten or the Paradise of childhood. (1 period.)	Nine gifts as given in Goldammer's Kindergarten or the Paradise of childhood, notes on child nature, its early development and the usefulness of the Kindergarten method of instruction. (1 period.)
Singing (Optional) ...	The songs contained in the Kannada Readers, Action songs and other songs suitable for boys' schools. For female candidates all the songs contained in the Girls' School Curriculum. (2 periods.)	The songs contained in the Readers, Action songs and other songs suitable for boys' schools. For female candidates all the songs contained in the Girls' School Curriculum. (2 periods.)
Practical Teaching ...	4 periods on an average for every candidate each week.	4 periods on an average for every candidate each week.

X—Kannada Pandits' Course.

	X Junior Pandits' Class	XI Senior Pandits' Class
I Kannada ...	1. Jagannatha Vijaya Aswasas 7-8-9-10. (2 periods.)	1. Kavyavalokana, the 5th Adhikarana and revision. (1 period.)
	2. Jaimini Bharata, Sandhis 7 to 24, both inclusive. (2 periods.)	2. Chandraprabhapurana, from 1 to 8 Aswasas, both inclusive. (3 periods.)
	3. Chikka Devaraja Vijaya, Aswasas 1, 2, 3 and 4. (2 periods.)	3. Mitra Vinda Govinda and Surasenacharitre, the whole. (2 periods.)
	4. Ramaswamedha, the whole and Girija Kalyana 5 to 10 Aswasas, both inclusive. (3 periods.)	4. Sabdamanidarpana and Vyakaranopanyasa Manjari the whole. (3 periods.)
	5. Sabdanusasana, the whole. (3 periods.)	5. Ramaswamedha revision. (1 period.)
	6. Nagavarma's chandus and Sringara rathnakara, the whole. (2 periods.)	6. Sabdanusasana, revision. (2 periods.)
	7. Kavyavalokana, first four Adhikaranas. (2 periods.)	.....
II Sanskrit ...	1. Hamsa Sandesa, the whole and Naishada, sargas 12 and 13. (3 periods.)	1. Sahityadarpana, 5 to 9 parichedas. (4 periods.)
	2. Harsha charitre, Utchwasas 1, 2 and 3. (3 periods.)	2. Malati Madhava. (4 periods.)
	3. Laghukawmudi, 1-73 pages. (3 periods.)	3. Kuvalayananda. (5 periods.)
	4. Srutha Bodha, the whole. (1 period.)	4. Laghukawmudi, the latter portion and revision. (4 periods.)
	5. Sahityadarpana, parichedas 1, 2, 3 and 4. (3 periods.)	.....
Translation ...	1. From Sanskrit into Kannada. (1 period.)	1. From Sanskrit into Kannada. (1 period.)
	2. From Kannada into Sanskrit. (1 period.)	2. From Kannada into Sanskrit. (1 period.)
Composition ...	In Hosa Kannada. (2 periods.)	In Hosa Kannada. (2 periods.)
Singing and Reading Padyas.	(1 period.)	(1 period.)

XI—Moulvis' Course.

Subjects	X. Junior Moulvis' Class.	XI. Intermediate Moulvis' Class	XII. Senior Moulvis' Class
Arabic— (a) Grammar ...	1. Fasuli-Akbari, 1 to 40 pages. (3 periods.)	1. Fasuli-Akbari, 40 to 74 pages. (3 periods.)	1. Fasuli-Akbari, from 74th page to the end. (3 periods.)
(b) Rhetoric and Prosody.	2. Kafia, 1 to 69 pages. (4 periods.)	2. Kafia, from 69th page to the end. (3 periods.)	2. Kafia with commentary. (4 periods.)
Literature ...	3. Abul-athahia, the whole. (1 period.)	3. Kitabe Amz Ba-Kafia, 1 to 40 pages. (2 periods.)	3. Kitabe-Amz-Bakafia, from 40th page to the end. (2 periods.)
	4. Tarikh-i-Teymuri, 1 to 94 pages. (4 periods.)	4. Kitabe-Talkhis-Sakaki, First Fanu. (3 periods.)	4. Kitabe-Talkhis-Sakkaki, 2 and 3 Fanus. (3 periods.)
Law ...	5. Muamalat-i-Quduri, 62-109 pages. (3 periods.)	5. Tarikh-i-Teymuri, 94 to 216 pages. (3 periods.)	5. Tarikh-i-Teymuri, 216th page to his death. (3 periods.)
	6. Usule-Mantik, the whole. (2 periods.)	6. Sube Mohallaka, First three Odes. (3 periods.)	6. Sube-Mohallaka, 4 Odes. (3 periods.)
		7. Muamalat-i-Quduri, 109 to 181 pages. (2 periods.)	7. Muamalati-Quduri, 181 to 250 pages. (2 periods.)
		8. Siraji, 1 to 24 pages. (2 periods.)	8. Siraji, 25th page to the end. (2 periods.)
		9. Shark-i-Tahzile, simple comprehension. (2 periods.)	9. Shark-i-Tahzile, complex comprehension. (2 periods.)
Persian ...	1. Hadaiqul-Balaghat, 1 to 92 pages. (2 periods.)	1. Hadaiqul-Balaghat, 92 to 164 pages. (2 periods.)	1. Hadaiqul-Balaghat, 165 to 218 pages. (2 periods.)
	2. Persian, B. A. course of the Punjab University, Poetry, 1 to 37 pages. (2 periods.)	2. Persian, B. A. course of the Punjab University Poetry, 37 to 74 pages. (2 periods.)	2. Persian, B. A. course of the Punjab University Poetry, 74 to 112 pages. (2 periods.)
	3. Persian, B. A. course of the Punjab University, Prose 112 to 212 pages. (2 periods.)	3. Akhalaqi-Nasiri, Mekhala II. (2 periods.)	3. Akhalaqi-Nasiri, Mekhala III. (2 periods.)
Composition ...	1. Persian. (2 periods.)	1. Persian. (2 periods.)	1. Persian. (2 periods.)
	2. Urdu. (2 periods.)	2. Urdu. (2 periods.)	2. Urdu. (2 periods.)
Translation ...	1. Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)	1. Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)	1. Arabic into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)
	2. Persian into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)	2. Persian into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)	2. Persian into Urdu and *vice versa*. (2 periods.)

XII—Curriculum of Technical Subjects in Industrial Schools.
(From the Madras Educational Rules.)

Subjects	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.
Carpentry	(*a*) To make from a given half-inch plank a plain box with screwed ends—such a box as entails sawing, planing, squaring, hole-making and screw-driving.	(*a*) To make a square frame with mitre joints to given measurements.	(*a*) To join two boards by grooving and slip-feathering or by rebating and doveling.	(*a*) To make a frame (trapezoid) with double mortised and tenon to given measurements.
	(*b*) To mark out and cut a plain mortise and tenon.	(*b*) To make a square frame with double mortise and tenon to given measurements.	(*b*) To join two boards at right angles by ordinary or lap dovetails.	(*b*) To join two pieces of timber by scarfing with plug.
		(*c*) To saw straight without a line.	(*c*) To make from a sketch and given measurements small box with sliding lid, the ends being lap dovetailed and the bottom screwed.	(*c*) To join two boards by a hidden mitre compound dovetailed joint.
		(*d*) To make an ordinary stool with three or four legs.		(*d*) To make from a plan either (1) a pannelled door or (2) a drawer.
				(*e*) To grind and sharpen a chisel.
				(*f*) To sharpen and set a saw.
Blacksmith's work	(*a*) To strike true with sledge-hammer.	(*a*) To cut a circle from sheet iron.	(*a*) To make simple drill bits up to three-quarter inch diameter and temper them.	(*a*) To steel-point a crowbar and harden it.
	(*b*) To weld together two pieces of half inch round or square iron.	(*b*) To forge a half inch bolt and nut to given length with square head, screwed complete.	(*b*) To make a pair of blacksmith's pincers.	(*b*) To upset a piece of iron so as to form a collar in centre.
	(*c*) To make clout nails staples, right angled corner irons with counter-sunk holes.	(*c*) To weld together two pieces of three-quarter inch round or square iron.	(*c*) To make and harden flat chisels or cross-cut chisels to given sketch.	(*c*) To make (1) one foot of a three-inch link-chain from an iron rod three-eighths of an inch in diameter, (2) a pair of large Thinges, (3) a three-pronged pitch-fork with hollow handle piece.
		(*d*) To make (1) ferrule for a mamoty with brazed joint, (2) a square band with rivetted ends, (3) a hasp.	(*d*) To make a horse-shoe with nails.	
			(*e*) To make a small tire for a wheel with welded ends.	
			(*f*) To make a three-quarter inch bolt with hexagonal head and nut screwed complete. The head and nut to be made to standard dimensions.	
Fitter's work	(*a*) To chip cast iron smoothly with a flat or cross cut cold chisel.	(*a*) To chip and file a surface of cast or wrought iron and to make it as true as can be done with a straight edge.	(*a*) To chip and file true a cube or rectangular block of wrought iron from a piece cut off a bar or a rough forging (suitable size, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}''$).	(*a*) From rough forgings to turn and file to standard size a bolt with hexagonal head and nut, to screw and tap the same with taps and dies and to finish completely. The shank of the bolt should not exceed one inch in diameter and the length may conveniently be 6 or 8 inches.

XII—Curriculum of Technical Subjects in Industrial Schools.—*contd.*
(From the Madras Educational Rules.)

Subjects	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.
Fitter's work—concld.	(*b*) To chip and file smooth a surface of cast iron about 6 inches by three inches. (*c*) To grind flat chisels cross cut chisels and centre punches correctly.	(*b*) To tap a nut and screw bolt to fit. (*c*) To make a pair of callipers or a small steel centre punch.	(*b*) To cut a sunk Key-way on a shaft to given dimensions. (*c*) To file a sneck-headed key to fit the above key-way the thickness and taper to be filed to given dimensions. (*d*) To mark out simple pieces of work, using a marking out table, square, compass, callipers and scribing block.	(*b*) To fit together a simple piece of machinery such as a small pedestal block. (*c*) To make a small pocket square. (*d*) To cut a key-way on a shaft or in a pulley.
Metal work.	(*a*) To cut out a piece of sheet copper or aluminium to a given pattern and to enlarge the same to a given size by hammering.	(*a*) To make one or more of the following :— Pela Panchapatram Tumbler A small circular box with lid or two small vessels of similar shape and size. N.B.—One of the above should be of brass.	(*a*) To make any of the following :— (1) Circular tray (not more than six inches in diameter.) (2) Lotas of all kinds with or without stands.	(*a*) To make any of the following from dimensioned sketches :— Chembu. Sandal cup. A tray of any shape. Salt-cellar. A number of vessels not less than 4 of sizes to fit into one another, exactly.
	(*b*) To make a cup of hammered copper or aluminium not more than three inches in diameter.	(*b*) To joint two pieces of copper by brazing. (*c*) (1) To take moulds of and cast small articles of simple form. (2) To make a clay model of any simple thing for casting.	(*b*) (1) To turn or file clay models and finish cores ready for waxing. (2) To make moulds of cast circular cups, handles, etc. (*c*) To polish the articles made.	(*b*) (1) To wax clay models previously prepared and make them ready for casting. (2) To make moulds of and cast ferrules, spoons, etc. (*c*) To show a knowledge of the methods of mixing and preparing the various kinds of mud and clay required for casting.
Rattan work.	(*a*) To scrape and clean a bundle of rattans, removing the nobs and all other superfluities.	(*a*) To string or cord together a bundle of dressed rattans so as to make a mat.	(*a*) To split a rattan equally into two or three strips.	(*a*) To spear a bundle of drawn rattans for mat-making.
	(*b*) To cane-seat a chair or stool with single or double wire.	(*b*) To cut a piece of corded matting to required dimensions the sides to be perfectly straight and equi-distant. To nick and bind the edges with rattan wire. (*c*) To make a rattan window-chik or blind to require dimensions, to cut the sides and bind them with cotton or linen tape and affix rollers, pulleys and ropes. (*d*) To cane-seat a chair or stool, diamond pattern ; or to make a circular bottom for a soiled-linen basket.	(*b*) To draw or square the edges of a bundle of split rattans, arranging the knives to required gauge. (*c*) To split and draw rattans into wire suitable for different kinds of work according to sample. (*d*) To make an ordinary child's chair ; or to make a circular basket to given measurements.	(*b*) To make a circular solid linen basket of fine work, or a child's cradle of eliptical shape. (*c*) To make an oblong or square tiffin or other basket with tray and partitions. (*d*) To make ornamental baskets of very fine work for flowers, work, waste paper, etc.

XII—Curriculum of Technical Subjects in Industrial Schools—*contd.*
(From the Madras Educational Rules.)

Subjects	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.
Printing	Composition.—To be thoroughly acquainted with the plan or lay of a pair of English cases and the various types, accented letters, notes of reference, etc., belonging thereto, together with their correct use. To distribute type cleanly and to compose plain matter from reprint copy, the proof showing but few errors. (About a page of small pica, royal 8 vo. to be given as a test.)	Composition.—To know the sizes and uses of type, leads, rules and other materials employed in composing. To know the sizes and division of ordinary printing paper. To compose plain matter with few errors and with good and equal spacing, from fair manuscript copy. To compose a piece of simple tabular matter print copy.	(*a*) Composition—To set up plain matter from manuscript copy at the rate of about 400 "ens" or letters and spaces per hour. To compose from print copy any ordinary piece of tabular statement. To impose or arrange the pages for printing in folio and quarto sizes. To punctuate a page of ordinary matter. To know the sizes and divisions of writing paper and sizes of cards. (*b*) Press work—To know the names of all the parts of a press and inking-table and their use. To regulate the ink-duct, increase and reduce the pull or impressions to make a solid forme ready for striking off.	(*a*) Composition.—To distribute and compose at the rate of at least 600 "ens" per hour with accuracy and punctuate from rough manuscript copy. To cast off and set up from manuscript an ordinary tabular statement. To make up and impose, and make the margins of the matter set up for ordinary book-work any size up to 8 vo. To set up with neatness ordinary display matter such as half titles, etc. (*b*) Press work.—To cover and cut a frisket. To cover a tympan. To make ready for striking both a solid and a light forme, and regulate the impression for each.
Book-binding	To fold sheets up to (8 vo.). To stitch thin pamphlets. To stab thin books.	To sew books. To bind in stiff covers with cloth backs.	To know the sizes and divisions of printing paper. To bind an (8 vo.) book in cloth case with paper label, and to cut and stain the edges.	To know the sizes and divisions of writing paper, and sizes of cards. To bind a folio book in half leather with gilt lettering.
Pottery	(*a*) To throw and finish on the wheel, according to given sample, two or more vessels of the same shape and size, such as a cup without handles, a saucer, or simple shaped vase not exceeding 4″ in diameter and 5″ in height. (*b*) From a given mould to take a cast of a simple flowerpot, vase or baluster not exceeding 9″ in height. (*c*) To understand the drying of slips and preparation of clay for the wheel.	(*a*) To throw and finish on the wheel according to given sample, two or more vessels of the same shape and size such as a vase, cup or goblet not exceeding 6″ in height and 5″ in diameter. (*b*) From a given mould to take a cast as required in standard A and to turn and finish the cast by hand. (*c*) To make moulds for porous cells or other vessels which are required to be cast, to pour in slip, turn out the articles from the moulds and finish them.	(*a*) To throw and finish on the wheel from given sample the bodies and lids of two or more vessels of the same shape and size such as a teapot or jug not exceeding 9″ in height. To turn out the handles and spouts from moulds and to fasten and finish them. (*b*) To take moulds of handles and spouts, flowerpots, balusters and other ornamental work. (*c*) To engrave neatly a moulding or simple pattern on an ornamental vase or plaque.	(*a*) To throw and finish on the wheel from a given sketch-drawing two or more articles of the same shape and size such as a vase, finial or flowerpot of moderately difficult shape not exceeding 15″ in height and 10″ in diameter. (*b*) To take mould of ornamental terracotta work, to obtain casts from the mould and to finish by hand. (*c*) To give recipes for and to prepare slips, glazes, and pottery colours.

XII.—Curriculum of Technical Subjects in Industrial Schools.—*contd.*
(From the Madras Educational Rules.)

Subjects	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.
Pottery—concld.	(*d*) To prepare plaster of Paris from Gypsum.	(*d*) To throw and finish on the wheel a small gaya or ornamental vase of any common native shape.		(*d*) To decorate a vase with simple ornaments, engravad or stamped. To model simple embossed ornaments, handles, etc., and make moulds for them.
Weaving on the European Fly-shut-	(*a*) To size the hanks for reeling.	(*a*) To separate a warp on loom with cross sticks and arrange in wooden reeds.	(*a*) To take up the work of Standard B.	(*a*) To fix a warp on the loom complete for weaving with four treadles a check of any useful pattern and of any convenient width.
	(*b*) To wind two or three threads on bobbin.	(*b*) To thread the above warp through four harness and reed suitable for standard c.	(*b*) where test is finished, fix the treadles and weave a yard of cloth of any useful width with two shuttles and of two different colours in the weft.	(*b*) To weave one yard of cloth, from or above warp with three shuttles and of three different colours in the weft.
	(*c*) To wind one thread on the quill. (*d*) To fix bobbins on on the bobbin frame and wind warp on warping wheel.	(*c*) To weave half a yard of cloth with two treadles and one shuttle on any loom.		
Tailoring.	The use of the needle and thread. To hem, plain sew, and buttonhole.	To sew a pair of trousers which has been cut.	To sew completely a waist-coat which has been cut, including lining, collar, etc.	To cut out from patterns an ordinary sac coat, waist-coat, and a pair of trousers and to sew the coat completely.
Wood-turning.	(*a*) To understand the construction of simple forms of lathes.	(*a*) To sharpen and set chisels and gauges for wood turning.	(*a*) To turn simple ornamental forms from dimensioned sketches or to templates supplied.	(*a*) To turn a wooden box with lid complete.
	(*b*) To prepare wood for turning and to fix it on the lathe.	(*b*) To turn simple ornamental forms from a plain cylinder.	(*b*) To turn chair legs and rails of a given pattern.	(*b*) To turn a wooden cup or bowl of ornamental form from sketches or to templates.
	(*c*) To turn a plain cylinder not more than 18″ long and 2″ in diameter.	(*c*) To turn small articles such as tool handles, bobbins, hat-pegs, reels, etc., and to make a number of them exactly alike.	(*c*) To turn trays and simple articles involving the use of chuks or face plates for holding the wood.	(*c*) To turn table legs or similar articles of large size from dimensioned sketches or patterns.
	(*d*) To make simple turned handles suitable for files, gauges, chisels, etc.			
Tape-making.	(*a*) To weave three yards of tape half to three-quarters of an inch wide, the appliances having been arranged beforehand.	(*a*) To arrange the warp for weaving as under.	(*a*) To weave broad tapes from one inch to three inches in width, peon's belt, cotton webbing and belting. Not less than three-quarters of a yard to be woven.	(*a*) To weave two feet of *Kachayi*, *Kummar-bund* or sash.

XII.—Curriculum of Technical Subjects in Industrial Schools—*concld.*
(From the Madras Educational Rules.)

Subjects	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	Standard D.
	(*b*) To twist not less than six stands for warp. (This operation may be performed on a twister.) (*c*) To wind twisted thread on a large spool for warping.	(*b*) To commence without assistance and to weave three yards of one-inch tape, appliances having been arranged beforehand. (*c*) To wind spindles for the twister and to arrange for twisting. (*d*) To tie healds for one-inch tape.	(*b*) To spool, warp, and loom, for weaving as above, and to adjust the spring sticks, string harness and treadles. (*c*) To tie healds for any given web specified in (*a*).	(*b*) To spool, warp, and loom for weaving as above, and to adjust the spring sticks, string harness and treadles (*c*) To tie healds for any given web specified in (*a*).

CHAPTER VI—MODEL TIME TABLES.

The following Model time-tables are recommended for adoption in all Anglo-Vernacular Schools, both High and Middle. Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools are of two kinds, those in which all boys learn English and those in which a few learn English and the rest Kannada only. For the latter kind of schools a special time-table for the teaching of English between 12 noon and 5 P.M. is necessary, the other principal subjects of the Lower Secondary Curriculum being taught in the Kannada classes from 7 to 10 A.M.

MODEL TIME-TABLE FOR HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES.

SIXTH FORM.

DAYS.	11-11.50.	11.50-12.40.	12.40-1.30.	1.30-2.30.	2.30-3.20.	3.20-4.10.	4.10-5.	HOME EXERCISES.
Monday ...	English Prose E	Arithmetic M	Eng. Grammar E		Physics S	Histy. of England H	Kan. Text Mun.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...	,, Poetry E	Algebra M	Kan. Text Mun.		Chemistry S	Geography H	Translation E	Algebra and Map.
Wednesday ...	,, Prose E	Arithmetic M	Geometry M					
Thursday ...	,, Composition E	Algebra M	Synthesis E		Physics S	History of India H.	Paraphrase M	Eng. Composition and Paraphrase.
Friday ...	,, Poetry E	Arithmetic M	Kan. Text Mun.		Chemistry S	Geography H	Translation E	Translation.
Saturday ...	,, Prose E	Geometry M	Synthesis E		Physics S	History of England H.	Kan. Gramr. Mun.	Geometry.

FIFTH FORM.

Monday ...	Arithmetic M	Eng. Prose E	Geometry M		Histy. of England H	Translation E.	Physics S	Geometry and Translation.
Tuesday ...	Algebra M	,, Poetry E	Eng. Gramr. E		Geography H	Kan. Poetry Mun.	Chemistry S	Algebra.
Wednesday ...	Arithmetic M	,, Prose E	Synthesis E					Arithmetic.
Thursday ...	Algebra M	,, Composition S	Kan. Prose Mun.		Histy. of India H	Translation E	Physics S.	English Composition.
Friday ...	Kan. Gramr. Mun.	,, Poetry E	Synthesis E		Histy. of England H	Paraphrase M	Chemistry S	Paraphrase.
Saturday ...	Geometry M	,, Prose E	Kan. Poetry Mun.		Geography H	Translation E	Physics S.	Map.

FOURTH FORM.

Monday ...	Eng. Prose S	Arithmetic H	Synthesis S		Paraphrase M	Physics S	Histy. of England H	Paraphrase and Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...	,, Poetry S	Chemistry S	Geometry M		Algebra M	Translation S	Geography H	Geometry and Translation.
Wednesday ...	,, Prose S	Arithmetic H	Kan. Prose Mun.					
Thursday ...	Translation S	Kan. Poetry Mun.	Geometry M		Algebra M	Physics S	History of India H	Algebra.
Friday ...	Eng. Poetry S	Arithmetic H	Eng. Gramr. S		Kan. Gramr. Mun.	Chemistry S	Geography H	Map.
Saturday ...	,, Prose S	Physics S	Eng. Composition H		Algebra M	Synthesis S	Histy. of England H	English Composition.

THIRD FORM.

Monday ...	Eng. Reader H	Eng. Gramr. S	Geography H		Kan. Poetry Mun	Arithmetic M	Translation M	Map.
Tuesday ...	Do H	History H	Hygiene S		Eng. Composition E	Arithmetic M	Kan. Gramr. Mun	Arithmetic.
Wednesday ...	Do H	Eng. Grmr. S	Hygiene S					
Thursday ...	Do H	History H	Geography H		Kan. Poetry Mun.	Translation M	Kan. Dictation Mun.	Translation.
Friday ...	Do H	Eng. Gramr. S	Arithmetic M		Dictation (Eng.) M.	Eng. Composition E	Kan. Gramr. Mun.	English Grammar.
Saturday ...	Murison H	History H	Arithmetic M		Kan. Prose Mun.	Translation M	Dictation (Eng.) M	Translation.

Monthly examinations shall be held regularly on the last two working days of the month, and four papers shall be set, two of three hours each and two of two hours each. E denotes Headmaster or Teacher of English, M of Mathematics, S of Science, H of History and Geography and Mun. denotes Munshi for a second language.

MODEL TIME-TABLE FOR A-V CLASSES I-V.

I CLASS.

DAYS.	11-11-50.	11-50-12-40.	12-40-1-30.	1-30-2-30.	2-30-3-20.	3-20-4-10.	4-10-5.	HOME EXERCISES.
Monday ...	Revision Lesson.	English Reader.	Kannada Reader.		Geography.	Writing.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...	English Reader.	Arithmetic.	Do		Kanarese Grammar.	Do	Kanarese Dictation.	Transcription.
Wednesday ...	Do	Do	Do		Geography.	Do	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Thursday ...	Do	Do	Do		Kanarese Grammar.	Do	Kanarese Dictation.	Transcription.
Friday ...	Do	Do	Do		Geography.	Do	English Dictation.	Map.
Saturday ...	Reading Kannada Manuscript.	Kannada Composition.	Arithmetic.		.....	.....	.....	.....

II CLASS.

Monday ...	Oral Examination.	English Reader.	English Grammar.		Geography.	Kannada Grammar.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...	English Reader.	Arithmetic.	Kannada Reader.		History.	Writing.	Kannada Dictation.	Transcription.
Wednesday ...	Do	Do	Do		Geography.	Kannada Grammar.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Thursday ...	Do	Do	English Grammar.		History.	Writing.	Kannada Dictation.	Transcription.
Friday ...	Do	Do	Kannada Reader.		Geography.	Do	English Dictation.	Map.
Saturday ...	Reading Kannada Manuscript.	Kannada Composition.	Arithmetic.		.....		.....	.....

III CLASS.

Monday ...	Oral or Written Examination.		English Reader.		Translation into English.	History.	English Dictation.	Translation.
Tuesday ...	English Reader.	Arithmetic.	Kannada Reader.		English Grammar.	Geography.	Writing.	Arithmetic
Wednesday ...	Do	Do	Do Grammar.		Translation into Kannada.	History.	English Dictation.	Translation.
Thursday ...	Do	Do	Do Reader.		English Grammar.	Geography.	Kannada Dictation.	Map.
Friday ...	Do	Do	Do Grammar.		Translation into English.	History.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Saturday ...	English Grammar.	Do	Do Reader.			Handwriting—English and Kannada on alternate days.		

IV CLASS.

Monday ...	Oral or Written Examination.		English Reader.		English Composition.	Hygiene.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Tuesday ...	English Reader.	Arithmetic.	Kannada Reader.		Translation into English.	History.	Kannada Grammar.	Translation.
Wednesday ...	Do	Do	English Grammar.		English Composition.	Geography.	English Dictation.	Map.
Thursday ...	Do	Do	Kannada Reader.		Translation into Kannada.	History.	Kannada Grammar.	Translation.
Friday ...	Do	Do	English Grammar.		Hygiene.	Geography.	Kannada Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Saturday ...	Murison.	Do	Kannada Reader.		.....	Handwriting—English and Kannada on alternate days.		

V CLASS.

Monday ...	English Reader.	Arithmetic.	Kannada Text.		English Composition.	Geography.	English Dictation.	Map.
Tuesday ...	Do	Do	English Grammar.		Translation into English.	Hygiene.	Kannada Grammar.	Translation.
Wednesday ...	Do	Do	Kannada Text.		English Composition.	History.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.
Thursday ...	Do	Do	English Grammar.		Translation into English.	Geography.	Kannada Dictation.	Translation.
Friday ...	Do	Do	Kannada Grammar.		English Grammar.	History.	Translation into Kannada.	English Grammar.
Saturday ...	Murison.	History.	Hygiene.		.....	Handwriting—English and Kannada on alternate days.		

SPECIAL TIME-TABLE FOR ENGLISH CLASSES IN ANGLO-VERNACULAR MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

CLASS V.—(FIRST ASSISTANT.)

DAYS.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.
Monday	English Grammar and Dictation.	English Prose	Arithmetic.	(The English Grammar Exercise should be neatly written out at home.)	
Tuesday	Translation, Kanarese into English.	,, Murison's First Work.			
Wednesday	Composition, English.	,, Prose.	English Grammar.		
Thursday	Translation, English into Kanarese.	,, Poetry.			
Friday	English Grammar and Dictation.	Prose.	Arithmetic.		
Saturday	English Composition.	Translation, Kanarese into English.			

CLASS IV.—(FIRST ASSISTANT.)

DAYS.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.
Monday	(The English Grammar Exercises should be neatly written at home.)		Arithmetic.	English Prose.	English Grammar and Dictation.
Tuesday				,, Poetry.	Translation, Kanarese into English.
Wednesday				,, Composition.	English Grammar.
Thursday				,, Prose.	Translation, English into Kanarese.
Friday			Aritlmetic.	,, Poetry.	English Grammar and Dictation.
Saturday				Murison's First Work.	Translation, Kanarese into English.

CLASS III.—(SECOND ASSISTANT.)

DAYS.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.
Monday	English Prose.	English Grammar and Dictation.	(Oral Translation into English of the First Kannada Reader to be written out fair at home.)
Tuesday	,, Poetry.	Writing and Grammar.	
Wednesday	,, Prose.		
Thursday			
Friday	English Poetry.		
Saturday	,, Prose.		

CLASS II.—(SECOND ASSISTANT.)

DAYS.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.
Monday	(Two Writing Exercises to be done at home. The Kannada sentences in each lesson of the Reader to be translated and the translation neatly written out at home after each lesson is done).		Writing and Grammar.		
Tuesday			Reader.		
Wednesday			Do		
Thursday			Writing and Dictation.		
Friday			Reader.		
Saturday			Do	English Grammar and Dictation.	

CLASS I.—(SECOND ASSISTANT.)

DAYS.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.
Monday			(Two Writing Exercises to be done at home. The Kannada sentences in each lesson of the Reader to be translated and the translation neatly written out at home after each lesson is done.
Tuesday		Dictation and Writing.	
Wednesday		Reader.	
Thursday		Do	
Friday		Do	
Saturday		Dictation and Writing.	

(To be continued.)

Notification No. 401—L. C. 9-07, dated 16th March 1908.

A meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on Monday, the 23rd March, 1908, at 3 P.M.

By Order,
K. MYLAR RAO,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. Fl. 4727—*S. R.* 130-07-2, *dated* 21*st March* 1908.

Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of Methylated spirits in the Mysore State, the following rules have been framed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, in supersession of those contained in Notification No. 12981—R. E. 208-92, dated 27th January 1893. They will come into force from and after 1st April 1908:—

1. Methylated spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale of price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided:—

(1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

(2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

(3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

(4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent over-proof.

Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1.) for the sale of Methylated spirits will be issued free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

5. The holders of (M. S.—1.) licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the Bonded Depot on payment of the price and duty to the Taluk Treasury and on production of a written permission (M. S.—2.) from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the shop is located. Books of forms of application for such permission (M. S.—3.) will be supplied to them.

6. For the issue of Methylated spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis.*

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated spirit at a time to any license holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

10. A register in the form (M. S.—4.) shall be maintained at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore.

Form M. S.—1.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

I,.....Deputy Commissioner of....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901, hereby license you ..... to sell Methylated spirits at your shop at ..... subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said .

CONDITIONS.

---

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers into the Taluk Treasury on the prescribed challan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which

the shop is located. All applications be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon o d at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. e uty Commissioner.

5. The shop shall n eign liquor tavern, refreshment room, intoxicating liquor for consumption hung up in a co

6. This license shal end of Methylated spi s shall not

7. The privilegin e permission of the Excise Commissioner. rred or sub-rented except

8. A corg form. t acco shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license ch account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced in the follo on demand or inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than immedia spector :— Assista

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspectio e maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutive pecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The led over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized b any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of bre itions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy C a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such co license forthwith.

11. The impositio ion of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be er of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Exci 1901.

12. This license s y the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise y other cause or giving fifteen days' notice of such revocati

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,

District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been author... Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated spirit ... town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th ... on of....., residing at .....do for myself ... we ... tatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deput... ...ed in the licen... and truly observe and perform the conditions and ... said Deputy Co... No. , dated the..... day of 190 , is ...missioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated spirits to be grante... Licensed Ven...

COUNTERFOIL.		
No.		No.
Date of application		Dated 190 .
Name of applicant		Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated spirits from the Bonded Depôt at..... to his licensed shop at.....
Address in full		
Quantity to be transported		The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.
Name of the Bonded Depôt		
Date	Initials.	Deputy Commissioner.

Form M...

Application for permit for Transport of Met... ...irits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissio...

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallon... ...rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by th... ...ture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Tre... ...ury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty and price on the afo... said quantity.

I...

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery.

Date		Methylation materials						Spirits methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc).
		Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Fl. 4843—*S. R.* 158-07-2, *dated 25th March* 1908.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 4 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended from time to time, and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following amendments in the appointments made under Government Notification No. 11212—E. F. 3-01, dated 6th January 1902:—

1. Omit "Assistant Inspectors" in line 3, para 1 of clause (*e*).
2. Add "Assistant Inspectors" before "Sub-Inspectors" in line 1, para 2 of clause (*e*) and
3. Add the following as para 3 to clause (*e*):—

"3. *Assistant and Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department* to be Excise Officers under their respective denominations for the purposes of Section 32 of the Excise Regulation and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on Excise Officers in the said section, within ranges or circles to which they are attached."

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 14.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

Notification No. Fl. 4727—*S. R.* 130-07-2, *dated* 21*st March* 1908.

Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of Methylated spirits in the Mysore State, the following rules have been framed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, in supersession of those contained in Notification No. 12981—R. E. 208-92, dated 27th January 1893. They will come into force from and after 1st April 1908:—

1. Methylated spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale of price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided:—

   (1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

   (2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

   (3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

   (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent over-proof.

   Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1.) for the sale of Methylated spirits will be issued free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

5. The holders of (M. S.—1.) licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the Bonded Depot on payment of the price and duty to the Taluk Treasury and on production of a written permission (M. S.—2.) from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the shop is located. Books of forms of application for such permission (M. S.—3.) will be supplied to them.

6. For the issue of Methylated spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated spirit at a time to any license holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

10. A register in the form (M. S.—4.) shall be maintained at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore.

Form M. S.—1.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

I,.....Deputy Commissioner of....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901, hereby license you ..... to sell Methylated spirits at your shop at ..... subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

CONDITIONS.

---

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers into the Taluk Treasury on the prescribed challan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which

the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon of Methylated spirits shall be sold at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this license is granted shall not be kept open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The shop shall not be located in the same building with a foreign liquor tavern, refreshment room, hotel, arrack, or toddy, or other shop for sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. This license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

7. The privilege of vend of Methylated spirits shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

8. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than Assistant Inspector :—

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such conditions or to cancel the license forthwith.

11. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901.

12. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, for any other cause or giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated

.....

.....

Deputy Commissioner,

District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated spirit at.....in the town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 . I, son of....., residing at .....do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truly observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license No. , dated the..... day of 190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated spirits to be granted to Licensed Vendors.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be transported

Name of the Bonded Depôt

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated 190 .

Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated spirits from the Bonded Depôt at..... to his licensed shop at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—3.

Application for permit for Transport of Methylated spirits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallons of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty and price on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery

Date	Methylation materials						Spirits methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc).
	Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Fl. 4843—*S. R.* 158-07-2, *dated* 25*th March* 1908.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 4 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended from time to time, and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following amendments in the appointments made under Government Notification No. 11212—E. F. 3-01, dated 6th January 1902:—

1. Omit "Assistant Inspectors" in line 3, para 1 of clause (*e*).
2. Add "Assistant Inspectors" before "Sub-Inspectors" in line 1, para 2 of clause (*e*) and
3. Add the following as para 3 to clause (*e*):—

"3. *Assistant and Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department* to be Excise Officers under their respective denominations for the purposes of Section 32 of the Excise Regulation and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on Excise Officers in the said section, within ranges or circles to which they are attached."

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 15.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

Notification No. Fl. 4727—*S. R.* 130-07-2, *dated* 21*st March* 1908.

Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of Methylated spirits in the Mysore State, the following rules have been framed by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore under Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, in supersession of those contained in Notification No. 12981—R. E. 208-92, dated 27th January 1893. They will come into force from and after 1st April 1908:—

1. Methylated spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*; the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided:—

   (1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

   (2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

   (3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

   (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent over-proof.

   Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume of crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1.) for the sale of Methylated spirits will be issued free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

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6. For the issue of Methylated spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated spirit at a time to any license holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not to bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

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Form M. S.—1.

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I,.....Deputy Commissioner of....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901, hereby license you ..... to sell Methylated spirits at your shop at ..... subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

CONDITIONS.

---

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers into the Taluk Treasury on the prescribed challan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which

the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon of Methylated spirits shall be sold at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this license is granted shall not be kept open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The shop shall not be located in the same building with a foreign liquor tavern, refreshment room, hotel, arrack, or toddy, or other shop for sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. This license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

7. The privilege of vend of Methylated spirits shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

8. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than Assistant Inspector :—

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such conditions or to cancel the license forthwith.

11. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901.

12. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, for any other cause on giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,
District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated spirit at.....in the town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 . I, son of....., residing at .....do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truly observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license No. ; dated the..... day of 190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated spirits to be granted to Licensed Vendors.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be transported

Name of the Bonded Depôt

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated 190 .

Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated spirits from the Bonded Depôt at..... to his licensed shop at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—3.

Application for permit for Transport of Methylated spirits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallons of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty and price on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery

Date	Methylation materials						Spirits methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc).
	Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Fl. 4843—*S. R.* 158-07-2, *dated* 25*th March* 1908.

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1. Omit "Assistant Inspectors," in line 3, para 1 of clause (*e*).
2. Add "Assistant Inspectors" before "Sub-Inspectors" in line 1, para 2 of clause (*e*) and
3. Add the following as para 3 to clause (*e*):—

"3. *Assistant and Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department* to be Excise Officers under their respective denominations for the purposes of Section 32 of the Excise Regulation and to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred and imposed on Excise Officers in the said section, within ranges or circles to which they are attached."

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

MYSORE EDUCATIONAL RULES.

CHAPTER VII.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOL, MYSORE.

Date of Admission.—It is hereby notified that admissions will be made into the Government Normal School, Mysore, on and after the 3rd January to the 31st January at the latest.

2. *Number of Classes and their Strength.*—The School will be divided into eight classes. The strength of each class will be limited to the number given in the following table :—

Class	Designation	Maximum number of students	Number of stipendiaries
VI	Upper Secondary...	50	27
VII	Do ...	35	27
Kannada.			
IX	Pandits' ...	6	
X	Do ...	6	4
Hindustani.			
IX	Maulvis' ...	6	4
X	Do ...	6	4
Training.			
V	Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate ...	30	26
VII	Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate ...	30	27

3. *Rate and Number of Stipends for each class.*—There shall be three rates of monthly stipends. For the V Training Class there shall be twenty-six stipends of Rs. 5 each, of which eight stipends shall be reserved for Mahomedan students.

For each of the VI and VII Classes there shall be twenty-seven stipends of Rs. 6 each, of which twelve stipends in each class shall be reserved for Mahomedan students only. Six of the stipends reserved for Mahomedan students shall, as a rule, be given to Hindustani teachers of the Bangalore Circle and six to Hindustani teachers of the Mysore Circle.

For each of the IX and X Maulvis' Classes and for each of the IX and X Kannada Pandits' Classes there shall be four stipends of Rs. 7 each.

4. *Stipendiaries.*—Stipends in the VI Class shall, in the first instance, be granted to teachers already employed in Government Schools and possessing the necessary qualifications for admission. The stipends of the VII Class shall be granted on the results of the Annual Examination of the VI Class. The stipends of the IX and X Classes shall be granted on the results of the Annual Examination of the VIII and IX Classes respectively. Should any stipends remain unavailed of by teachers in Government service, they shall be granted to others desirous of adopting the teacher's profession, Mahomedan private students being preferred to other private students. The stipends of the V and VII Training Classes shall be given only to such masters as have passed the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations.

5. *Distribution of Stipends.*—The stipends of the VI Class will be distributed between teachers in Government employ in all the districts of Mysore.

6. *Non-stipendiaries.*—Besides the stipendiaries, a number of free scholars possessing the required qualifications and desirous of adopting the teacher's profession shall be admitted into the VI Class, until the maximum strength is reached.

7. *Teachers in Pensionable Service.*—Teachers in the service of the Government, who are admitted into the Normal School whether with or without a stipend, shall count the period of training as service towards pension. (*Vide* Government Order No. 129, Educational, dated 28th November 1893.) Such teachers may draw

during the period of their training, with the sanction of the Inspector-General, a portion not exceediag one-half of the pay of their substantive appointment in addition to their stipends, if any.

8. *Qualifications for Admission.*—Candidates for admission shall possess the following educational qualifications and produce the following certificates of age, health and character:—

(1) *Qualification of Education.*—No one shall be admitted to the VI Class that has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination. No one shall be promoted to the VII Class that has not passed the Annual Examination of the VI Class. No one shall be admitted into the IX and X Classes that has not passed the Annual Examination of the VIII and IX Classes respectively. Hindustani candidates for admission into the VI Class shall be such as know Kannada sufficiently well to profit by instruction in Kannada in all non-language subjects. Only such teachers as have passed the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations shall be admitted into the V and VII Training Classes respectively. If there are vacancies in these classes, others who have passed the same examinations may be admitted without scholarships.

(2) *Certificate of Age.*—Candidates for admission shall produce a certificate from a person of known respectability, stating that they are above fifteen years and under twenty-two years, if they have not been teachers already in a Government, Municipal or Aided School, or under thirty-eight years, if they have been employed for not less than three years continuously as teachers in a Government Municipal or Aided School.

(3) *Certificate of Health.*—Candidates for admission who have not been in Government service shall be certified by a competent medical authority to be physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(4) *Certificate of Good Character.*—Candidates for admission that are not in the Government service shall produce a certificate of good character signed by the Head-master of a High School or a Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

9. Teachers employed in Government Schools shall, if selected for training, be entitled to draw travelling allowances for a single journey both on joining and on leaving the Normal School.

10. *Agreement to be entered into by students.*—Every student on being admitted shall promise in writing (1) to remain in the institution until he passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination or the Pandits' or Maulvis' Examination and during that time to abide by such rules as may be laid down for regulating his attendance and conduct; (2) to abstain whilst under training from engaging in any other avocation, and from attending any other institution, except with the permission of the head of the Normal School; (3) to appear for such school examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority; (4) to follow the profession of teaching for at least three years after the period of training is over; (5) to furnish the Head-master of the Normal School every six months during the three years immediately succeeding the training, with information regarding residence, appointment held, salary, and any other particulars which may be needed to enable the head of the institution to keep a history of the teachers trained in it.

11. *Failure to fulfil Agreement.*—If a student fails to fulfil any of the conditions which he has agreed to perform, he may be declared by the Inspector-General to be ineligible, absolutely or for a specified period, for employment in the Education Department. If he has been a stipendiary student, he shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by him on account of stipend and travelling allowance.

12. *Probation.*—Every student shall be considered to be on probation for two months, and if it shall appear to the Head-master of the school that any student is not likely to prove an efficient teacher, such student shall, with the sanction of the Inspector-General, be required to leave the institution.

13. *Examinations.*—At the end of their course of general education, students of the VII Class will be expected to pass the Mysore Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination, and students of the X Class will be expected to pass the Kannada Pandits' or Maulvis' Examination.

After passing the above tests of general education, the successful students of the VII Class will be taken through a special course of training subjects and practice of teaching for admission to the Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination. Those who have gone through the V Training Class shall be admitted to the Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

14. *Prospects of Trained Masters.*—Those who obtain the Trained Vernacular Teachers' Certificate of Lower Secondary Grade will be entitled to a place in the Department carrying Rs. 10 a month as pay. Those who obtain the Trained Vernacular Teachers' Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade will be entitled to a place in the Department carrying Rs. 15 a month as pay. A certificate of either grade will not entitle the holder to claim immediately the pay of his grade on passing the Certificate Examination but merely qualifies him for a place carrying the pay when it falls vacant.

15. *Application for Admission to the Normal School.*—Applications for admission to the VI Class of the Normal School, in the case of Kannada Teachers in Government employ, shall be sent to the Deputy Inspector of the District, and in the case of Hindustani Teachers, to the Hindustani Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector, who will forward them with their remarks and recommendations and with a list of the applicants arranged in order of merit, through the Circle Inspector to the Inspector-General not later than the 1st December. All others desirous of obtaining admission shall apply to the Head-master of the Normal School.

DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOLS, KOLAR AND SHIMGOA.

1. *Date of Admission.*—It is hereby notified that admissions will be made into the District Normal Schools, Kolar and Shimoga, on the 3rd January

2. *Number under Training.*—Each school will train pupils for the Lower Secondary and Teachers' Certificate Examinations. The strength of each school will be limited to the number given in the following table :—

Class.	*Maximum number of students.*	*Number of stipendiaries.*
V	40	30

3. *Rate and Number of Stipends for each School.*—There will be thirty stipends of Rs. 5 each for each school, of which eight stipends in each school shall be reserved for Mahomedan teachers.

4. *Distribution of Stipends.*—The stipends will be distributed as shown in the following tables :—

District.	*Kannada Teachers.*	*Hindustani Teachers.*
DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL, KOLAR.		
Bangalore ...	... 7 ...	 2
Kolar ...	... 5 ...	 2
Tumkur ...	... 5 ...	 2
Mysore ...	... 5 ...	 2
DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOL, SHIMOGA.		
Chitaldrug ...	... 6 ...	 2
Shimoga ...	... 7 ...	 2
Kadur ...	... 5 ...	 2
Hassan ...	... 4 ...	 2

5. *Stipendiaries.*—Stipends shall be granted to teachers already employed in Government Schools and possessing the necessary qualifications for admission, if they are selected after an examination by the IV Standard in Vernacular, Arithmetic, History and Geography. Should any stipends remain unavailed of by

teachers in Government service, they may be granted to others desirous of adopting the teacher's profession, in order of merit, and Mahomedan private students shall be preferred to hold the stipends to other private students.

6. *Non-Stipendiaries.*—Besides the stipendiaries, a number of free scholars, possessing the required qualifications and desirous of adopting the teacher's profession shall be admitted into the schools until the maximum strength is reached, on application to the Head-masters on or before 3rd January.

7. *Teachers in Pensionable Service.*—Teachers in the service of Government who are admitted into the Normal School, whether with or without a stipend, shall count the period of training as service towards pension. (*Vide* Government Order No. 129, Educational, dated 28th November 1893.) Such teachers may draw, during the period of their training, with the sanction of the Inspector-General, a portion not exceeding one-half of the pay of their substantive appointment in addition to their stipends, if any.

8. *Qualifications for Admission.*—Candidates for admission shall possess the following educational qualifications and produce the following certificates of age, health and character:—

(1) *Qualifications of Education.*—No one shall be admitted into the V class that has not passed or is not qualified to pass the IV Vernacular Standard. Hindustani candidates for admission who know Kannada will be preferred to those who have no knowledge of Kannada.

(2) *Certificate of Age.*—Candidates for admission shall produce a certificate from a person of known respectability, stating that they are above fifteen years and under twenty-two years, if they have not been teachers already in a Government, Municipal or Aided School, or under thirty-eight years, if they have been employed for not less than three years continuously as teachers in a Government, Municipal or Aided School.

(3) *Certificate of Health.*—Candidates for admission who have not been in Government service shall be certified by a competent medical authority to be physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(4) *Certificate of Good Character.*—Candidates for admission that are not in the Government service shall produce a certificate of good character signed by the Head-master of a High School or a Deputy or Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

9. Teachers employed in Government Schools shall, if selected for training, be entitled to draw travelling allowances for a single journey both in joining and on leaving the Normal School.

10. *Agreement to be entered into by Students.*—Every student on being admitted shall promise in writing (1) to remain in the institution until he passes the Lower Secondary Examination, and during that time to abide by such rules as may be laid down for regulating his attendance and conduct; (2) to abstain whilst under training from engaging in any other avocation, and from attending any other institution except with the permission of the head of the Normal School; (3) to appear for such school examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority; (4) to follow the profession of teaching for at least three years after the period of training is over; (5) to furnish the Head-master of the Normal School every six months during the three years immediately succeeding the training, with information regarding residence, appointment held, salary, and any other particulars which may be needed to enable the head of the institution to keep a history of the teachers trained in it.

11. *Failure to fulfil Agreement.*—If a student fails to perform any of the conditions of the agreement, he may be declared by the Inspector-General to be ineligible absolutely or for a specified period, for employment in the Education Department. If he has been a stipendiary student, he shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by him on account of stipend and travelling allowance.

12. *Probation.*—Every student shall be considered to be on probation for two months; and if it shall appear to the head of the institution that any student is not likely to prove an efficient teacher, such student shall, with the sanction of the Inspector-General, be required to leave the institution.

13. *Examination.*—At the end of their course of general education, students of the V Class will be expected to pass the Lower Secondary Examination, and also the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary Grade. After passing these Examinations, the successful students of the V Class will be granted, as far as possible, scholarships tenable in the Mysore Normal School and taken through a year's course of training subjects and practice of teaching and prepared for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examinations of the Lower Secondary Grade. Those who pass these examinations will be granted the Vernacular Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate.

14. *Prospects of Trained Masters.*—Those who obtain the trained Vernacular Teachers' Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade will be entitled to a place in the Department carrying Rs. 10 a month as pay. The certificate will not entitle the holder to claim immediately the pay of his grade on passing the Certificate Examination, but merely qualifies him for a place carrying the pay when it falls vacant.

CHAPTER VIII.—MYSORE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE MYSORE LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

1. The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination will be held annually on the third Monday in November and following days, at the head-quarters of each district and at Chikballapur and Channapatna and such other places as may be appointed beforehand.

2. The Mysore Lower Secondary Examination will be open to—

(*a*) Pupils of the Third Form of a Government, Aided or Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, or any other recognised Anglo-Vernacular School.

(*b*) Pupils of the V Class of a Government, Aided or recognised Private Vernacular School.

(*c*) Pupils of the highest class of Government, Aided or Recognised Private Sanskrit Middle Schools.

Provided the abovementioned pupils are certified to have been in regular attendance from the 1st February preceding the Examination to the date of application.

[*Note.* 1.—All candidates that are *Pupils* must certify their intention of remaining at school till the end of the calendar year. Any pupil candidate whom the Head-masters may report to the Manager, Local Examination Office, as having been guilty of wilful irregularity of attendance or of non-payment of school fees subsequent to the date of application, shall be excluded from the Examination.

Note 2.—If a Head-master recommends before the 1st July that a pupil candidate who has failed in the Lower Secondary Examination in a previous year may be exempted from the production of the certificate of attendance in a recognised school for a part of the year in which the candidate comes up again for examination, the candidate may be so exempted.

Note 3.—Private Schools may be recognised by the Government for the purposes of the Examination.

Note 4.—If the Head-master of a recognised school fails to act in conformity with any of the rules of the Notification of the Lower Secondary Examination in force for the time being, the Committee may deprive the school of recognition for the purposes of the Lower Secondary Examination.]

(*d*) *Teachers* of Government, Aided or Recognised Vernacular Schools.

(*e*) All other persons to be regarded as *Private candidates*, of any age if in the service of Government, or of an age not under 16 if not employed in Government service.

[*Note*—If a Head-master claims the credit of the result of the examination of a pupil of his school, who appears as a private candidate at the Lower Secondary Examination, he may be credited with the result if he applies to the Manager of the Local Examinations *before* the Examination takes place.]

3. Those who have already passed the Mysore Teachers' or Pupils' Examination or the Mysore or Madras Lower Secondary Examination or the Madras Middle School Examination with a Vernacular as the First Language, will be allowed to appear for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination in the English Language only, or in Sanskrit only, or in any other Vernacular language only than the one in which the candidates have already passed, on payment of the prescribed fee, provided they forward their pass certificate with their applications for admission.

4. The passing of this examination with Kannada as one of the languages is obligatory on all candidates for employment in the Vernacular Departments of all Government offices, unless they have already passed the Madras Middle School or some other higher Examination with Kannada as their optional language.

5. Candidates for the post of Teacher in a Government Vernacular School are required to have passed this examination, and Teachers now employed in Government Schools must pass it before they can become eligible for promotion.

6. The following are the subjects of the Examination :—

Compulsory.

I. First Language.—A. English; B. Kannada, Telugu, or Urdu; C. Sanskrit; D. Persian.

A. English.—120 marks.

The subject of English Language will consist of two branches, each carrying 60 marks.

Branch I.—

(*a*) *Hand-writing.*—Writing out rapidly in a good clear hand from a printed or lithographed paper.—10 marks.

(*b*) *Dictation.*—Writing to dictation a passage from a book equal in difficulty to an approved Third English Reader, and a few separate words of moderate difficulty.—15 marks.

(*c*) *Translation or English Composition.*—

Translation.—

(1) To translate into the candidate's Vernacular Language a simple piece of English Prose narrative.—15 marks.

(2) To translate a simple piece of Vernacular Prose narrative and short easy sentences into English.—20 marks.

English Composition (only for candidates whose Vernacular is English).—

(1) Writing a short letter on a given subject or a short description of a place or an account of some useful product, or a narrative of some well-known event.—20 marks.

(2) Paraphrasing a short passage of Poetry not previously studied.—15 marks.

Branch II.—

(*d*) *Grammar.*—Exercises with special reference to the C. V. E. Society's New Manual of English Grammar or Mason's First Notions of Grammar on Orthography, Etymology and Syntax; on the formation of

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs; and on the Analysis of Simple, Compound and Complex sentences.—20 marks.

(e) *Language.*—The questions will have special reference to the following particulars:—

The meaning of words, phrases and idioms with illustrations of their uses; meaning of sentences; supplying ellipses; framing of short sentences, to introduce correctly given words, phrases or idioms; re-writing of sentences with constructions altered as directed; easy exercises in the use of English as in Murison's First work in English, Part I, Chapters I to V, and Hyde's Lessons in the use of English, Parts I and II.—40 marks.

B. Kannada, Telugu or Urdu—

(a) *Hand-writing.*—To transcribe in a clear good hand a passage from a printed or lithographed paper.—10 marks.

(b) *Spelling.*—To write to dictation from a reading-book of the Upper Primary Standard.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—Exercises on Orthography, Etymology and Syntac as in an approved School Grammar.—25 marks.

(d) *Text-book.*—To be notified. Explanation of words, phrases, idioms of sentences and passages, supplying ellipses; the derivation of common words, their conjugate forms, and the force of prefixes; and suffixes explanation of the subject matter of any stanzas.—40 marks.

(e) *Composition.*—

(1) Writing a short letter on a given subject.—15 marks.

(2) Writing in the candidate's own words a short description of a place, or an account of some useful product (natural or artificial) or a narrative of some well-known event.—20 marks.

C. Sanskrit.—120 marks.

(a) *Hand-writing.*—Writing out in a good clear hand from a passage printed in the Devanagari character.—10 marks.

(b) *Spelling.*—Writing from dictation in the Devanagari character a few difficult words and a short passage taken from a book of the same difficulty as the prescribed text.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—Rules of Sandhi, declension of Nouns, Substantive and Adjective, ending in a vowel or consonant, and of Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives; the more rare and irregular declensions; comparisons of Adjectives; Numerals; the special tenses of roots of all the ten classes of Verbs; the Potential of roots of the 1st, 4th, 6th and 10th classes; the Perfect tense; the two Futures and the Conditional; the Passive; and Compound Nouns [as treated in Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book of Sanskrit, and Second Book of Sanskrit, Lessons I—XX].—25 marks.

(d) *Text-books.*—To be prescribed from year to year, about 80 pages of Prose and not more than 1,000 lines of verse.

The Examination will have special reference to *construing, explanation,* and *free paraphrase.*—40 marks.

(e) *Translation.*—

(1) Of a Prose passage taken from a Sanskrit work of the same difficulty as Panchatantra into the candidate's Vernacular.—15 marks.

(2) Of a Vernacular Prose passage of moderate difficulty into Sanskrit.—20 marks.

D. Persian.—

(a) *Hand-writing.*—Writing out in a good clear hand from a manuscript or lithographed paper.—10 marks.

(b) *Spelling.*—Writing from dictation a passage from a book equal in difficulty to Sadi's Gulistan and a few words of moderate difficulty.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—Etymology and Syntax as treated in Maulvi Muhammad Husen Azad's Persian Grammar or Jami-ul-Qawaid (Punjab Series) with such knowledge of the nature and use of Arabic words introduced into the Persian language as can be acquired from Section IV of Forbes' Grammar.—25 marks.

(d) *Text-books.*—To be notified.—40 marks.

(e) *Translation.*—

(1) Into Urdu of a Prose passage taken from a Persian work of the same difficulty as the prescribed text.—15 marks.

(2) Into Persian of an Urdu Prose passage of moderate difficulty.—20 marks.

II. *Arithmetic.*—Pure decimals and fractions, the compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on the weights and measures of length and capacity used in Mysore, on Indian Imperial weights and measures of length and capacity, on English time, on English lineal, square and cubic measures, and on avoirdupois weight; simple proportion; compound proportion; practice; easy problems on simple interest, on averages and percentages. (English figures should be used by all candidates.)—100 marks.

III. *Geography and Indian History.*—120 marks.

(a) *Geography.*—60 marks.

(1) Outlines of General Geography as in any approved book.—25 marks.

(2) The Geography of India as in any approved book.—25 marks.

(3) *Map-drawing.*—To draw the outline of any continent or of any great country in Europe or Asia. To insert the chief rivers, mountain ranges and principal towns of any continent or any great country in Europe or Asia on an outline map.—10 marks.

(b) *Indian History.*—The outlines of the History of India to the present time as in Marsden's History of India for Middle Schools.—60 marks.

Optional.

1. *Second Language.*—120 marks.

[*Note.*—No candidate will be allowed to bring up the same language for both the first and the second languages. Those that bring up Kannada as the first language will not be allowed to bring up Persian or Telugu as their second language. Those that bring up Telugu as their first language will not be allowed to bring up Sanskrit or Kannada as their second language. Those that bring up Urdu as the first language will not be allowed to take up Sanskrit as their second language.]

A. Sanskrit—

(a) *Hand-writing.*—Writing out in a good clear hand from a passage printed in the Devanagari character.—10 marks.

(b) *Spelling.*—Writing from dictation a short passage from a work of equal difficulty with the prescribed text in the Devanagari character.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—The rules of Sandhi, the declensions of Nouns, Substantive and Adjective ending in a vowel or consonant and of Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives; the special tenses of roots of the ten classes of Verbs (as treated in Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book of Sanskrit).—25 marks.

(d) *Text-books.*—About 20 pages of Prose and about 250 lines of verse.

The particular Text-books will be prescribed.

The examination will have special reference to *construing* and *explanation.*—40 marks.

(e) *Translation.*—

(1) Translation into the Vernacular of the Sanskrit exercises in lessons I—XXIV of Dr. Bhandarkar's First Book of Sanskrit.—15 marks.

(2) Translation into Sanskrit of the Kanarese exercises in the same lessons.—20 marks.

B. Persian—

(a) *Hand-writing.*—Writing out in a good clear hand from a manuscript or lithographed paper—10 marks.

(a) *Spelling.*—Writing from dictation a passage from a book equal in difficulty to the Second Persian Book of the Punjab Series.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—As treated in Zabdatul Quanin by Sell, a Persian Grammar for Primary Schools, of the Punjab Series.—25 marks.

(d) *Text-book.*—Guldasta-i-Danish.—40 marks.

(e) *Translation.*—

(1) Into Urdu of a simple piece of Persian Prose not previously studied.—15 marks.

(2) Into Persian of easy sentences from Urdu.—20 marks.

C. Latin—

(a) *Grammar.*—As contained in the Public School Latin Primer or any similar book.—40 marks.

(b) *Text-book.*—The particular Text-book will be prescribed from year to year. The examination will have special reference to *construing* and *explanation.*—40 marks.

(c) *Translation.*—40 marks.

(1) Translation into English of a very simple piece of Latin Prose not previously read—15 marks.

(2) Translation of easy sentences from English into Latin.—25 marks.

D. English (for Hindu Female and all Muhammadan Candidates only). The Examination shall be held *viva voce* on the first day of the examination and shall be of the III Anglo-Vernacular Standard.

(a) *Hand-writing.*—To write text or half-text hand.—10 marks.

(b) *Spelling.*—To write to dictation ten words and eight lines from the portion studied in the Reading Book.—10 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—Mason's First Steps in English Grammar pp. 1—21 with Exercises or C. V. E.'s Primer of English Grammar pp. 1—24 with Exercises.—25 marks.

(d) *Text-book.*—An approved Second Reader pp. 1—50 with oral translation into the vernacular, and comprehension of the meanings of words and the subject-matter.—40 marks.

(e) *Translation.*—From the candidates' vernacular into English of six short sentences.—35 marks.

E. Kannada (for candidates whose vernacular is Urdu and who bring up Urdu as their First Language).

The examination shall be held *viva voce* on the first day of the examination in the following sub-heads:—

(a) *Text-book.*—Macmillan's Third and Fourth Kanarese Readers—The subject-matter should be readily explained in Urdu and the meanings of difficult words given. The candidate should readily translate a short passage from the text-book into Urdu.—40 marks.

(b) *Translation.*—From Urdu into Kannada of a simple piece of narrative prose.—35 marks.

(c) *Grammar.*—Vyakarana Sangraha, by Sheshachar.—25 marks.

(d) *Hand-writing.*—To write small hand.—10 marks.

(e) *Spelling.*—To write to dictation eight lines out of any prose book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the text-book.—10 marks.

F. Kannada, Telugu or Urdu—Same as I. B. Compulsory.—120 marks.

II. Hygiene.—As in Narasimiengar's Text-book of Hygiene.—100 marks.

III. Agriculture.—As in Sheshadri Iyengar's Text-book of Agriculture.—100 marks.

IV. Mensuration.—As in Dr. Cooke's Primer of Mensuration.—100 marks.

V. Physical Geography.—As in Geikie's Primer of Physical Geography translated by Venkatarango Katti and in H. Blandford's Physical Geography translated by Venkatarango Katti.—100 marks.

VI. [*For female candidates who take up an Indian Vernacular only.*]

Needle-work and Cookery.—100 marks.

(*a*) *Plain Needle-work.*—50 marks.

(1) To cut out from a pattern and make a native man's under-jacket (Jubba) 12 inches long.

(2) Hemming, stitching, darning and patching and working English or Kannada initial letters on garments.

(*b*) *Cookery.*—The uses of culinary vessels and methods of cleansing them; the ingredients and preparation of simple native dishes.—50 marks.

VII. [*For female candidates whose Vernacular is English.*]

(*a*) English History as in Creighton's Shilling History of England.—100 marks.

(*b*) Domestic Economy as in Miss Keely's Lessons on Domestic Economy (Higginbotham).—100 marks.

7. Every candidate must take up two optional subjects, of which in the case of girls one should ordinarily be needle-work and cookery.

The pupils of English Schools will ordinarily take up a Second Language and Hygiene as their optional subjects.

The pupils of Vernacular Schools will ordinarily take up Hygiene and Agriculture or Mensuration or Physical Geography as their optional subjects.

The pupils of Sanskrit Schools must take up a Vernacular as the Second Language and one of the following subjects:—Hygiene, Agriculture, Mensuration, Physical Geography.

8. Candidates taking up English as their First Language will receive their questions and give their answers in English in the following subjects:—English and Arithmetic. In all other subjects candidates taking up English as their First Language will receive the questions and give their answers in their Vernacular. Candidates whose Vernacular is English will receive their questions and give their answers in English in every subject. All other candidates will be examined in every subject in their Vernacular.

9. Candidates shall not be allowed to pass unless they obtain not less than 33 per cent of the marks in the Compulsory Language and 30 per cent in Arithmetic and 25 per cent in each of the other subjects, and not less than 33 per cent of the aggregate number of marks. Candidates whose First Language is English shall not be allowed to pass unless they obtain not less than 33 per cent in each of the two branches of English and 40 per cent of the maximum number of marks allotted to that subject. Female candidates shall be allowed to pass in a special paper in Arithmetic, which shall be of less difficulty than the Arithmetic paper set to male candidates.

The successful candidates shall be arranged in two classes in order of merit. Those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the First Class. Those who have obtained less than 60 per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the Second Class.

10. The fees of admission to the Examination are as follow:—

(1) For a teacher employed in a Government or Aided School or a pupil as defined in Section 2 of the Examination Rules, who takes up English as the Compulsory Language Rs. 5.

(2) For all other pupil candidates and teachers in Government or Aided Schools Rs. 4.

(3) For private candidates taking up English as the Compulsory Language Rs. 7.

(4) For all other private candidates Rs. 5.

(5) For candidates who appear in Sanskrit only, or Persian only, or any Vernacular Language only and for all female candidates Rs. 2-8-0.

11. Fees paid by candidates for one examination will on no account be returned or reserved for a subsequent examination.

12. Application for admission to the examination should be made in the case of pupils through the Head-master of their school. All applications of *Pupils* and *Teachers* as defined *in* Rule 2 must reach the Manager of the Local Examination Office not later than the 15th August. All applications from *Private Candidates* should reach the Manager not later than the 15th of July.

13. Candidates shall appear for examination at any centre which they find most convenient, provided the centre so chosen is not far from their usual place of residence.

14. The examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects given below :—

Day	Hour	Subjects	Marks
First day ...	10 to 12-30	*First or Compulsory Language.*—English Grammar and Language.	60
		Sanskrit and Persian Grammar and Text-books.	65
	1-30 to 2-30	*First or Compulsory Language.*—Translation.—English ; Sanskrit ; Persian.	35
		English Composition for those whose Vernacular is English.	
	2-35 to 3- 5	*First or Compulsory Language.*—Dictation.—English.	15
		Sanskrit ; Persian	10
	3-10 to 3-40	*First or Compulsory Language.*—Handwriting.—English ; Sanskrit ; Persian.	10
	3-45 to 4-15	Urdu Dictation	10
	4-20 to 4-50	Do Handwriting	10
Second day ...	10 to 1	*Kannada taken as the First or the Second Language.*—Kannada Grammar, Text and Composition.	100
		Persian taken as the Second Language.—Persian Grammar, Text and Translation.	100
	2 to 5	*Sanskrit taken as the Second Language.*—Sanskrit, Grammar, Text and Translation.	100
		Latin taken as the Second Language.—Latin Grammar, Text and Translation.	120
		Vernacular taken as the First or the Second Language.—Telugu and Urdu Grammar.—Text-book and Composition.	100

Day	Hour	Subjects	Marks
Third day ...	10 to 12	*Arithmetic.*	100
	12-5 to 12-35	*Vernacular taken as the First or the Second Language.*—Kannada and Telugu Spelling.	10
	12-40 to 1-10	*Vernacular taken as the First or the Second Language.*—Kannada and Telugu Handwriting.	10
	2 to 3-30	*Hygiene.*	100
	3-45 to 4-15	*Classical.—Second Language, Optional.*—Sanskrit and Persian Spelling.	10
	4-20 to 4-50	*Classical.—Second Language, Optional.*—Sanskrit and Persian Handwriting.	10
Fourth day ...	10 to 1	*History, Geography and Map-drawing.*	120
	2 to 3-30	*Agriculture.*	100
Fifth day ...	10—11-30	*Mensuration.*	100
	11-35— 1- 5	*Physical Geography.*	100
	2— 3-30	*Needle-work.*	50
		English History.	100
	3-35— 5- 5	*Cookery.*	50
		Domestic Economy.	100

15. Pupils of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools shall be admitted into the Fourth Form of a High School if they have passed the Lower Secondary Examination and taken English as the First Language, and a Vernacular or Classical Language for their Second Language. Principals and Head-masters of Colleges and High Schools shall have power to admit pupils of their own College or High School as well as pupils of the III Form of other recognized schools into the Fourth Form on passing a satisfactory admission examination provided that the candidates for admission have not failed in English in the last preceding Lower Secondary Examination.

16. Candidates must send in their applications for admission to the Examination on forms which may be obtained from the Manager, Local Examination Office, Bangalore. Distinct forms marked A, B, C, D, E, F, will be supplied :—

For male pupils of the Third Form of English Schools .... Form A.
For male pupils of Vernacular Schools .... Form B.
For male pupils of Sanskrit Schools .... Form C.
For male Teachers of Vernacular Schools .... Form D.
For male Private candidates .... Form E.
For all female candidates .... Form F.

17. This notification shall take effect from January 1906.

Notification D. No. 43, dated 7th April 1906.

THE MYSORE VERNACULAR UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

1. The Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination will be held annually on the third Monday in November and the following days at the head-quarters at each district and at Channapatna and Chikballapur.

2. The Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination will be open to—

(*a*) Head-masters and Assistant Masters employed in teaching the IV and V-Vernacular classes of all Government, Municipal, Aided or other Recognized Schools,

(*b*) Pupils of Normal Schools,

(*c*) Pupils of Upper Secondary Vernacular or Sanskrit Schools,

(*d*) All other persons who will be regarded as private candidates, provided they have passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The President of the Board for the management of the Local Examinations will however exempt deserving candidates from the condition requiring them to have passed the Lower Secondary Examination, if they have been teachers in Government, Municipal, Aided or other Recognized Schools for a period of not less than three years.

3. Undergraduates of the Madras University will be allowed to appear for the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination in the Language and Science subjects.

4. Applications for admission to the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be sent so as to reach the Manager, Mysore Local Examinations, Bangalore, not later than the 15th of August, on printed forms which may be obtained from the Local Examination Office at Bangalore.

5. No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Rs. 5 if he be a teacher or pupil candidate, or a fee of Rs. 7 if he be a private candidate.

6. Candidates for the Mysore Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. FIRST LANGUAGE—*Kannada.*—There shall be three papers: one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed text including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, Idiom and Analysis; one paper of two hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Etymology and Prosody as treated in Sabdamani Darpana, Nagavarma's Chandas and Essay I of Kannada Upanyasamanjari of R. Raghunatha Rao; and one paper of one hour's duration on Composition.

or,

Urdu.—There shall be three papers: one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed text including explanation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, Idiom and Analysis; one paper of two hours' duration on Advanced Grammar, Etymology and Prosody as treated in (1) Misbah-ul-Quaid revised by Anjumani-Taraqqui-Urdu and (2) Tazkera-tul-Balaghat—Two parts on Bayan and Badi and one paper of one hour's duration on Composition.

II. SECOND LANGUAGE—(*a*) *Sanskrit.*—In the Second Language there shall be three papers, each of three hours' duration: one paper on the prescribed Text-books, one on the Grammar, Structure and Idiom of the language as treated in Bhandarkar's First Book and Second Book Lessons I—XXVI, and one paper consisting of passages for translation from the Sanskrit Text-books into Kannada together with an unseen passage, also of a passage of narrative style of moderate length and difficulty, as well as sentences for translation from Kannada into Sanskrit.

or,

(*b*) (1) *Persian.*—There shall be one paper of three hours' duration on the prescribed text which shall include translation of selected passages and questions on Grammar, Idiom and Analysis as treated in the parts on Etymology and Syntax in Ahsan-ul-Quaid; and one paper of the duration of an hour and-a-half on translation from Urdu into Persian.

(2) *Arabic.*—There shall be one paper of three hours' duration on Tariquat-ul-Mubtakera, Parts I and II, which shall include translation of selected passages and questions on the Grammar, Structure and Idiom of the language as treated in Miftaul-adab; and one paper of the duration of an hour and-a-half consisting of passages for translation from Urdu into Arabic.

III.—MATHEMATICS :—

(a) *Arithmetic.*—Pure and Recurring Decimals. Practical methods of shortening labor in Multiplication and Division. Practice. Simple and

Compound Proportion, Simple and Compound Interest. Square and Cubic Measure. Extraction of Square and Cubic Root. Proportional parts. Percentages and Averages. Profit and Loss. Present Worth and Discount. Compound Interest. Stocks. A paper of the duration of two hours and-a-half.

(b) *Algebra.*—The four simple rules, Identities and Substitutions, Resolution into Factors, G. C. M., and L. C. M. Involution, Evolution, Fractions, Simple Equations of one unknown quantity with easy problems. A paper of the duration of one hour and-a-half.

(c) *Euclid and Mensuration.*—Book I with easy deductions. Easy problems of mensuration of the standard prescribed for the Lowar Secondary Examination. A paper of two hours' duration.

[NOTE.—Female candidates will be allowed to bring up Free-hand Outline Drawing up to the standard of the Madras Technical Examination of the Elementary Grade as an alternative subject to Algebra, Euclid and Mensuration. The subject will carry 70 marks.

The following is the syllabus in Free-hand Outline Drawing—Elementary Examination :—

The Examination shall be a practical one comprising—

(1) An examination of one and-a-half hours' duration in *drawing from flat examples.*

From a given diagram or example of ornament to make a drawing in outline, to a slightly enlarged or reduced scale, without the use of compasses or any other mechanical aids.

(2) An examination of one and-a-half hours' duration in *model drawing.*

To draw in outline one or two common objects of simple form, such as a jug and basin, tea cup and saucer; box, books, vases, or the regular models, *viz.*, cube, prism, pyramid, cone and cylinder.

Text-books recommended.—Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books (Ornament, Books II, III, IV, and Elementary Design, I and II), and the "Madras School of Arts Drawing Book."]

IV. SCIENCE—

(a) *Elementary Science.*—(1) Professor Kero Lakshmana Chatre's translation of the Primer of Physics. (2) Cooke's Manual of Natural Philosophy. (3) As much of the Elements of Chemistry, Physics Botany and Geology as is required for the teaching of Agriculture and Hygiene in Lower Secondary Schools. For Syllabus see Appendix. (4) A general knowledge of the nature, composition and uses of common objects—animal, vegetable and mineral—such as would be required for giving object lessons. A paper of two hours' duration.

(b) *Hygiene.*—Indian Domestic Economy and Hygiene. A paper of two hours' duration.

(c) *Agriculture.*—(For Syllabus see Appendix). A paper of two hours' duration.

or,

Either Needle-work or Music.—(For female candidates only)—Under Music it will suffice to take up either (1) Vocal Music or (2) one kind of Instrumental Music, the instrument chosen being the Vine, the Violin or the Pianoforte. The Syllabuses of Needle-work, of Vocal Music and of the Pianoforte, the Vine and the Violin are given in the Appendix.

V. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—

(a) *History.*—(1) Outlines of the History of India up to 1876 A. D. (2) Outlines of the History of England up to 1858 A. D. A paper of three hours' duration.

(b) *Geography*—(1) Geikie's Primer of Physical Geography. (2) General Geography and the Geography of India in particular. (3) Map-drawing—Map of some country or portion of a continent on prepared projections without outlines. A paper of three hour's duration.

7. The Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
First day ...	10—1	*First Language.*—Kannada or Urdu, Text-books ...	60	130
	2—4	Do do Advanced Grammar ...	40	
	4-5—5-5	Do do Composition ...	30	
Second day ...	10—1	Sanskrit Text-books	60	120
		Persian Text-books and Grammar ...	60	
	2—5	Sanskrit Grammar	60	
		Arabic Text-books and Grammar ...	60	
Third day ...	10—1	Translation from Sanskrit into Kannada and Kannada into Sanskrit ...	60	60
	10—11-30	Translation from Urdu into Persian ...	25	
	11-35—1-5	Translation from Urdu into Arabic ...	35	
Fourth day ...	10—12-30	Arithmetic	50	120
	1-30—3-30	Euclid and Mensuration	40	
	3-35—5-5	Algebra	30	
	2—5	Freehand Drawing	70	
Fifth day ...	10—12	Physical Science	40	120
	1—3	Hygiene	40	
	3-5—5-5	Agriculture	40	
Sixth day ...	10—1	History	50	100
	2—5	Geography	50	
		Total ...		650

The Examination in Needle-work and Music for female candidates will be held on the seventh day at a place and hour to be previously notified.

8. Candidates failing to obtain—

(1) 35 per cent of the marks assigned to the First Language, and

(2) 30 per cent of the marks assigned to each of the other subjects, shall not pass.

Those of the successful candidates that obtain not less than sixty per cent of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the First Class, all others in the Second Class.

9. A certificate signed by the President of the Local Examination Board shall be given to each passed candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the First and Second Languages and the other subjects in which the candidate was examined and the class in which he was placed.

APPENDIX—SYLLABUSES.

I. AGRICULTURE.

(1) *Objects and conditions of Agriculture.*

(2) *Soils*—Formation. Physical characters. Fertility and barrenness. Improvement of soil. Physical effects of rain, sun, etc., on soils. The sub-soil. Salt land, its formation and improvement.

(3) *Tillage.*—Objects of tillage. Deep and shallow tillage. Tillage of dry and wet lands. Ploughing, grubbing, sub-soiling, harrowing, ridging, rolling. Implements and tools used in tillage and seed-sowing. After-cultivation.

(4) *Manuring.*—Treatment and application of farm manures. Green manuring. Use of special manures, *e.g.*, cakes, saltpetre, bones, lime, etc., commonly available in Southern India. Top dressing.

(5) *Irrigation.*—Economy, use and application of water. Water-lifts in common use. Origin of springs: well-sinking.

(6) *Crops.*—Rotations and mixed cropping. Fallowing. Seeds. Germination and conditions favorable for germination. Pedigree influence. Collecting seed. Change of seed. Seed-sowing. Thick and thin sowing. Shallow and deep sowing. Testing seed. Dressing seed. Transplanting.

The principal cereal, pulse, industrial and fodder crops, *viz.*—Ragi, paddy, cumboo, tennai, cholum, maize, red-gram, Bengal-gram, horse-gram, black-gram, green-gram, ground-nut, castor-seed, gingelly, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, tobacco, plantain.

Pasture-land and its treatment. Storage of fodder.)

(7) *Stock.*—Breeding, care and management of cattle and sheep. Breeds of Southern India Dairying.

Note.—The whole subject shall be treated from a practical point of view, Chemistry being introduced as little as possible. If Chemistry is required, it should be of an elementry character.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY (IN BRIEF OUTLINE.)

Three states of matter. Atoms. Properties of Solids, Liquids and Gases. The Forces of nature briefly defined and illustrated. Heat. Sources of Heat. Effects of Heat. Transmission of Heat. The Thermometer. Elements and Compounds. Chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures. Solution and suspension. How chemical combination takes place in definite proportions. The elements forming the constituents of soils and plants. Chief chemical compounds forming the constituents of soils, plants and manures. General characters of acids, alkalies and salts.

The most important elements.—Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, iron, aluminium, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium.

Water.—Hydrogen, its preparation, properties, etc. Oxygen, its preparation, properties, etc.

Air.—Nitrogen, its preparation, properties, etc. Carbonic acid, its preparation properties, etc.

ELEMENTS OF GEOLOGY.

Rock defined. Sedimentary rocks. Organic rocks. Igneous rocks. Chemical composition of Quartz, Felspar group, Mica group, Hornblende and Augite groups, Zeolites. (The above to be demonstrated with samples.)

The Geology of the Province of Mysore as given in the Gazetteer.

ELEMENTS OF BOTANY (IN BRIEF OUTLINE).

Plant life. The root. The stem. The leaves. The flowers. Fertilization. The seed. The embryo. Germination. Nutrition of plants. Composition of plants.

II. NEEDLE-WORK.

Plain Needle-work:—

Hemming.	Stitching.	Patching.
Felling.	Button-holing.	Darning.

To cut out from a pattern and make a cotton jacket (Jubba) 15 inches long.

Gathering and putting into band, herring-boning.

To cut out and make a boy's cotton coat 18 inches long.

Fancy Needle-work:—

Crochet.

Knitting.

Crewel-work.

To crochet or knit a boy's comforter.

To crochet or knit a pair of baby's socks.

To knit a pair of boy's socks.

To embroider a boy's cap in crewel.

III. PIANOFORTE.

Hamilton or Hemy's Pianoforte Instructor (complete).

Major, Minor and chromatic scales.

Ten short easy pieces from series like E. Rimbaults' "The Young Pupil," W. Small-wood's "Home Treasures," James Bellak's "Dew Drops," etc.

Ten pieces of Dance Music (Duets and Solo) and ten easy accompaniments such as those of English ballads, Irish and Scotch songs.

Theory of Music. Names of various terms, meanings of various signs.

IV. ಗಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

(1) ಸರಳೆ.

ರಾಗ.	ತಾಳ.	ಸ ರಿ ಗ ಮ ಪ ಧ ನಿ ಸ । ಸ ನಿ ಧ ಪ ಮ ಗ ರಿ ಸ.
ಮಾಯಾ ಮಾಳವಗೌಳ.	ಆದಿತಾಳ.	
		(2) ವರಿಸೆಗಳು.
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಾ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಧಪ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಧನಿಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಧಪ, ಸನಿರಿಸ, ಸನಿಧಪ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಮಗರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗಮ, ಪಮಗಮ, ರಿಗಮಪ ॥
		(3) ಜಂಟಿ ವರಿಸೆಗಳು.
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ಪಪ, ಧಧ, ನಿನಿ, ಸಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ, ಪಪ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ರಿರಿ, ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ಪಾಪಪ, ಧಾಧಧ, ನೀನಿನಿ ಸಾಸಸ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ, ಪಾಪಪ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸರಿ, ಸಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸಸ, ರಿರಿ, ಗಗ, ಮಮ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸರಿ, ಸಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸಾಸಸ, ರೀರಿರಿ, ಗಾಗಗ, ಮಾಮಮ ॥
		(4) ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳು.
ಡಿಟೋ	ಧೃವತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ,
ಡಿಟೋ	ಮಠ್ಯತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗರಿ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ರೂಪಕತಾಳ	ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಝಂಪತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿ, ಸರಿಗಮಾ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗ, ಸರಿಗಮ,
ಡಿಟೋ	ಅಟತಾಳ	ಸರೀಗಾ, ಸಾರಿಗಾ, ಮಾ, ಮಾ ॥
ಡಿಟೋ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸರಿಗಮ, ರಿಗಮಪ ॥
		(5) ಗೀತಗಳು.
ಮಲಹರಿ ರಾಗ	ರೂಪಕತಾಳ	ಸರಿಮಾಗರಿ, ಸರಿಗರಿಸಾ
ನಾಟ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸಸಸನಿ, ಪಸಸನಿ
ಮೋಹನ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಗಪಧಸ, ಧಧರಿಸ
ಕಾಂಭೋಜಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾನಿಪ, ಧಧಸಾ
ಸುರಟಿ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟತಾಳ	ನಿಸರಿ, ಮಗರೀ, ರೀರಿಸ, ನಿಸಾ
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಸ, ಸನಿ, ಧನಿಸನಿ, ಧಪ, ಧಪಮಪ
ಬೇಗಡೆ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಮಗಮ, ಪಾಧಪ, ನಿಧಪ, ಮಗಮಪ
ಆನಂದಭೈರವಿ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ನಿಧನಿಸ, ಸಾಸಸ, ಗರಿಸನಿ, ನಿಧಪಮ
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	ತ್ರಿಪುಟ	ಸನಿಸ, ರಿಮಮಪ, ಪಮರಿ, ರಿಗರಿಸ
ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವತಿ	ಏಕತಾಳ	ಸಾನಿನಿ, ಪಾಮರಿ, ಪಪಮಾ, ರಿರಿಸಾ
		(6) ಸ್ವರಜತಿಗಳು.
ಕನ್ನಡ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾ, ನೀಸಧಾಪಮ, ಗಾಮಧಾ
ಹಂಸಧ್ವನಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಪ, ಗರಿಸಾ, ನಿಪನಿಸಾ
ಆರಭಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಧಧ, ಪಪಮಗ, ರಿರಿಸಾ
ಶಾಟಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ಪಾ, ಧನಿಪಮಾ, ಧಪಮರೀ, ಗಮರಿಸಾ
ಸಾರಂಗ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾ, ಸನಿಧಪ, ಮರೀ, ಗಮರಿಸಾ

ರಾಗ.	ತಾಳ.	
		(7) ವರ್ಣಗಳು.
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ವನಜಾಕ್ಷಿರೊ
ಸಾರಂಗ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಇಂತ ಪೋಡಿಶಾಯ
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾಮಿನಿನ್ನೇಕೋರಿ
ಶಂಕರಾಭರಣ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸಾಮಿನಿನ್ನೇಕೋರಿ
ಕಮಾಚು	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸರಸವು ದೆಲುಪುರ
		(8) ಕೀರ್ತನೆಗಳು.
ಕಮಾಚು	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಸಾರಸಸಮಮುಖ
ಜನರಂಜಿನಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸ್ಮರಣೇಸುಖಂ
ಆನಂದಭೈರವಿ	ಚಾಪು	ಹಿಮಾಚಲತನಯ ಬ್ರೋ
ನಾರಾಯಣಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಮಹಿಷಾಸುರಮರ್ದಿನಿ ನಮಾಮಿ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ರೂಪಕ	ರಘುವೀರ ರಣಧೀರ
ಡಿಟೋ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಒಕಮಾಟ ಒಕಬಾಣಮು
ಭಜರ್	ಚಾಪು	ತ್ರಿಲೋಕಮಾತ ನನುಬ್ರೋವು
ಪೂರ್ಣಷಡ್ಜ	ರೂಪಕ	ಲಾವಣ್ಯರಾಮ ಕನುಲಾರಜೂಡರೆ
ಗರುಡಧ್ವನಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಆನಂದಸಾಗರ ಮಿಾದನಿ
ಮಾಂಜಿ	ರೂಪಕ	ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರೇಣ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿತೋಹಂ
		ಕಾಯೈ ಶ್ರೀಗೌರಿ (ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಮಟ್ಟು)
		(9) ಮಟ್ಟುಗಳು.
ಬೇಹಾಗು	ರೂಪಕ	ತ್ರಿಪುರ ಸುಂದರಿ, ತಾರಾಧೀಶನಿಭಾನನೆ
ಭಜರ್	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಮಂಗಳಂ ಶಂಕರಿ ದೇಹಿಮೇ
ಕಮಾಚು	ರೂಪಕ	ಪಾಲಿಸು ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರಾಲೇಯಪರ್ವತಬಾಲೆ
ಕಾಪಿ	ಆದಿತಾಳ	ಪರಿಪಾಹಿ ನಂದಗೋಪಬಾಲ
ಸುರಟಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಶ್ರೀಶಂಭೋ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಮೂರ್ತೇ
ಭೈರವ	ರೂಪಕ	ಶಂಕರಿ ಮಾಂ ಪಾಲಯಾಶು
ಬೇಹಾಗು	ಡಿಟೋ	ಸುವ್ವಿಸುವ್ವಿಯನುಚುಬಾಡರೆ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ಡಿಟೋ	ರಘುಕುಲನಾಯಕಾ ನತೇಪ್ಸಿತಾರ್ಥದಾಯಕ
ಜಂಜಾಟಿ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಇಂದಿರೇ ಮಾಮಕೀನ ಮಂದಿರೆನಿವಸಸದಾ
ಖರಹರಪ್ರಿಯ	ಡಿಟೋ	ಕಂತುಕ ಖೇಲನಂ ಕಲಯ ಕಮಲ ಲೋಚನ

V. ವೀಣೆ, ಪಿಟೀಲು ಇವುಗಳ ವಾದನಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು.

ಗಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಂತೆಯೇ; ಆದರೆ (9) ನೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ 45 ತಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಬಾಜಿಸಬೇಕು.

ತಾನಗಳು. (೪೫)

	ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.	
ನಾಟ	10	
ಗೌಳ	5	
ವರಾಳಿ	5	
ಆರಭಿ	5	
ಶ್ರೀರಾಗ	5	
ನಾರಾಯಣಗೌಳ	5	
ರೀತಿಗೌಳ	5	
ಕೇದಾರ	5	

EXAMINATIONS FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The following revised regulations of the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates shall come into force from November 1907 :—

Attention is called particularly to the alterations in Articles 6, 10 and 13.

1. The Examinations for Teachers' Certificates shall be of three grades, namely (1) Upper Secondary, (2) Lower Secondary, and (3) Primary, and shall be held in the months of November and December.

2. The Examinations shall consist of two parts, (1) a Written Examination, and (2) a Practical Test, and shall be conducted either in English or Vernacular.

3. The Examinations shall be open to all who, besides possessing the minimum educational qualifications, have either (1) gone through the full training course of a recognised Normal School and been permitted by the Head-master to appear, or (2) been teachers in a recognised school for at least three years, and an inspecting officer has certified that their work as teachers has been fairly satisfactory.

4. Candidates for admission shall produce a certificate from a person of known respectability, stating that they are above fifteen years and under twenty-five years, if they have not been teachers already in Government, Municipal or Aided School, or under thirty-five years, if they have been employed for not less than three years continuously as teachers in a Government, Municipal or Aided School.

5. The minimum educational qualifications required for admission to the Examinations shall be as follow :—

(1) For the Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or the Vernacular Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination.

(2) For the Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination or the late Middle School Examination of the Madras Department.

(3) For the Primary Teachers' Certificate, a certificate of having passed in all the heads of Vernacular Standard III, signed by a Deputy Inspector of Schools.

6. The Written Examinations for Teachers' Certificates of the Upper and Lower Secondary Grades shall be held in the Normal School at Mysore on the 1st November or if that day happens to be a Sunday on the 2nd November and following days ; and the Written Examinations for Teachers' Certificates of the Primary Grade shall be held at any centre of the Lower Secondary Examination on the Saturday immediately following the Lower Secondary Examination in November.

7. The subjects of the Written Examination shall be the following :—

For Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate—

(1) The theory and practice of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and notes of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of three hours' duration, 120 marks.

(2) Organization of schools and principles of moral discipline, 180 marks :—

(*a*) The organization of Lower Secondary and Primary Schools, the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them, and the correct forms of official correspondence. One paper of three hours' duration, 120 marks.

(*b*) Principles of moral discipline, and formation of habits and character. One paper of the duration of two hours, 60 marks.

For Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate—

I. The methods of teaching the subjects included in the curriculum of Upper Primary Schools, the art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and notes of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of three hours' duration, 150 marks.

II. The organization and discipline of a Primary School, the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them. One paper of three hours' duration, 150 marks.

For Primary Teachers' Certificate—

I. The art of oral teaching generally, Kindergarten principles and methods, and notes of a lesson on one of three given subjects. One paper of the duration of two hours, 150 marks.

II. The organization and discipline of a Lower Primary School, the form of school registers, the mode of keeping them and making returns from them. One paper of the duration of two hours, 150 marks.

8. Candidates shall not be considered to have passed, unless they have obtained not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks allotted to each paper. Those successful candidates that have obtained 60 per cent of the marks on the whole shall be placed in the First Class and the rest in the Second Class.

9. The results of the Written Examinations shall be declared not later than the second Wednesday following the Examinations.

10. The Practical Tests shall commence in the Normal School, Mysore, on the 15th November or if that day happens to be a Sunday on the 16th November, in the case of the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary grades, and on the third Monday after the Written Examinations in the case of the Primary grade.

11. The Practical Test shall be conducted by a Committee of not less than two Examiners.

12. No candidate shall be admitted to the Practical Test until he has passed the Written Examination.

13. The Practical Test shall comprise the following subjects :—

I. Compulsory—

(1) The giving of one lesson, which has not been previously taught to a class, of not less than thirty and not more than forty-five minutes' duration before at least two members of the Committee of Examiners—Total number of marks—100 which shall be divided between (1) Skill in questioning, (2) Exposition, Illustrations and Explanation; (3) Discipline, (4) Black board illustrations and notes, (5) The final result produced on the pupils' mind.

(2) Black board exercises, 30 marks. The candidates should be able to draw within a limited time a map, a common object and an animal in bold outline.

(3) (i) For male teachers—

Drill. The candidates should be able to put a class of boys already drilled through a set of elementary exercises—20 marks.

(ii) For female teachers—

Singing as for male teachers—20 marks.

II. Optional :—

For male teachers—Singing—20 marks. The candidates should be able to teach the singing of the songs given in the Readers, action songs, and other songs suitable for schools.

For female teachers—Drill—20 marks. The candidates should be able to put a Lower Primary class through Infants' School Drill.

The fact of a candidate having passed in Singing or Drill shall be stated in the candidate's certificate.

14. Two days before the candidate is required to give his lesson, he shall be furnished by the Examiners with two subjects, either of which he may select for his lesson.

15. No candidate shall be considered to have passed the Practical Test unless he has obtained 33 per cent of the maximum marks under each of the above compulsory heads. Those successful candidates that have obtained 60 per cent of the

marks on the whole shall be placed in the First Class and the rest in the Second Class.

16. Those candidates that have passed both the Written Examination and Practical Test of any grade shall obtain the Teachers' Certificate of that grade.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Upper Secondary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Lower Secondary Classes.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Lower Secondary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Upper Primary Classes.

Those that obtain the Teachers' Certificate of the Primary Grade will be qualified to teach in the Lower Primary Classes.

17. Applications for admission to the Teachers' Certificate Examinations should reach the Manager, Mysore Local Examinations, not later than the 15th August preceding the Examinations.

18. The fees for admission to the Examinations will be—

			Rs.
For the Upper Secondary Grade	....	....	4
For the Lower Secondary Grade	....	....	2
For the Primary Grade	....	....	2

A candidate who fails in the Written Examination will be admitted to subsequent Examinations on payment of the same fee on each occasion.

A candidate who fails in the Practical Test will subsequently be admitted to the same test on payment of a fee of half the above rates.

THE KANNADA PANDITS' EXAMINATION.

1. The Kannada Pandits' Examination will be held annually at Mysore on the 15th November or if that day happens to be a Sundy on the 16th November and the following days.

2. The Examination will be open to, (*a*) those who have passed the Vernacular Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras Univercity, at least two years previous to the date of the Pandits' Examination at which they intend to appear, (*b*) those female candidates who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination at least four years before the date of the Pandits' Examination at which they intend to appear.

3. Applications for admission to this Examination must reach the Manager of the Mysore Local Examinations, Bangalore, not later than the 15th August. Each candidate shall forward with his application the certificate of having passed the Vernacular Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Lower Secondary Examination in the case of female candidates.

4. The fee for admission to the examination will be Rs. 5.

5. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Kannada Language and Literature—

(*a*) Kannada Grammar as in Sabdamani Darpana, the whole. Sabdanusasana, the whole without the Commentary. Raghunatha Rao's Advanced Grammar, the whole.	One paper, 120 marks.
(*b*) Kannada Prosody and Rhetoric as in— (1) Nagavarama's Chandas. (2) Nagavarama's Kavyavalokana. (3) Sringararatnakara.	One paper, 80 marks.
(*c*) Kannada Composition— An Essay on one of two subjects prescribed by the Examiners.	One paper, 100 marks.

(*d*) The following Text-books :—

(1) Chandraprabha Purana, Part I.
Jaimini Bharata, Sandhis 17—24. ... ... One paper of 100 marks.

(2) Pampa Bharata, Asvasas 2—7.
Jaganathavijaya, Asvasas 7—10. ... ... Do

(3) Ramasvamedha, the whole.
Chikdevaraja Vijaya, Asvasas 1—4. ... ... Do

(4) Girija Kalyana, Asvasas 5—10.
Mitravinda Govinda, the whole.
Surasena Charitra by Basappa Sastri, the whole. ... ... Do

II. Sanskrit Language and Literature—

(*a*) Sanskrit Grammar as in Laghu Kaumudi ... ... One paper, 80 marks.

(*b*) Sanskrit Prosody and Rhetoric as in Sruti Bodha, Sahityadarpana, omitting the tenth Parichheda, Kuvalayananda ... ... One paper, 120 marks.

(*c*) The following Text-books :—

Hamsasandesa
Malati Madhava. ... One paper, 100 marks.

Sriharsha Charita, Uchchhvasas 1—3
Naishadha, Sargas 12 and 13 ... ... Do

III. Translation—

(1) From Kannada into Sanskrit, 60 marks
(2) From Sanskrit into Kannada, 40 marks ... One paper, 100 marks.

6. The Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table :—

Days	Hours	Subjects	Marks	
First day ...	10—1	Kannada Grammar	120	200
	2—5	Kannada Prosody and Rhetoric ...	80	
Second day ...	10—1	Kannada Texts, first paper ...	100	400
	2—5	Ditto second paper ...	100	
Third day ...	10—1	Ditto third paper ...	100	
	2—5	Ditto fourth paper ...	100	
Fourth day ...	10—1	Kannada Composition	100	
	2—5	Translation	100	
Fifth day ...	10—1	Sanskrit Grammar	80	200
	2—5	Sanskrit Prosody and Rhetoric ...	120	
Sixth day ...	10—1	Sanskrit Text, first paper ...	100	200
	2—5	Do second paper ...	100	

7. Those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks in each group of subjects shall be considered to have passed the Examination. The groups of subjects shall be the following :—

(1) I *a* and *b*, (2) I *c*, (3) I *d*, (4) II *a* and *b*, (5) II *c*, and (6) III. Of the successful candidates those that obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total number of marks will be placed in the First Class, and the rest in the Second Class.

8. Those who have passed the Kannada Pandits' Examination shall be given preference to other candidates in making appointments to the posts of Kannada Munshis in Colleges and High Schools, and of Head Masters of Taluk Kannada Schools, provided they have also passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade.

9. This notification shall take effect at the examination to be held in November 1905 and subsequent examinations.

MAULVIS' EXAMINATION.

The following revised Regulations of the Maulvis' Examination are published for general information :—

1. An examination for Hindustani and Persian Munshis, to be called "Maulvis' Examination," will be held annually at Mysore commencing on the third Monday in November.

2. The examination will be open only to those who have passed (1) the Mysore Upper Secondary Examination, taking Persian as the first language and Arabic as the second language, or (2) the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or the Mysore Teachers' Examination, taking Persian as the second language, at least two years before the date of the Maulvis' Examination at which they intend to appear.

3. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Manager of the Mysore Local Examinations, Bangalore, not later than the 15th August. Each candidate shall forward with his application the certificate of having passed the Vernacular Teachers' or Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

4. The fee for admission to the examination will be Rs. 5.

5. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

(1) Arabic—
- (a) Grammar, Prosody and Rhetoric—
  1. Fasul-i-Akbari.
  2. Kafia with commentary by Mir Syed Shereef.
  3. Kitabe-Aruz-Ba-Qafia.
  4. Kitabe-Talkhis Sakkaki.
- (b) Literature—
  1. Moqaddama Ibu-i-Khalla Doon.
  2. Sub-e-Moalaka, whole.
  3. Qasida Burda.
  4. Banot-Suaad.
- (c) Law—
  1. Muan-alat-i-Quduri.
  2. Siraji.
- (d) Logic—
  1. Sharh-i-Tahzib.
  2. Durus-ul-Mauliqiyya.

(II) Persian—
- (a) Rhetoric and Prosody—Hadaiq-ul-Balaghat.
- (b) Composition.
- (c) Literature—
  1. Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, Mekhalas II and III.
  2. Persian B. A. course of the Punjab University.

(III) Urdu composition.

(IV) Translation—
- (a) 1. Arabic into Urdu.
  2. Urdu into Arabic
- (b) 1. Persian into Urdu.
  2. Urdu into Persian.

6. The following table shows the groups of subjects, the order of time and subjects together with the marks obtainable in each subject :—

Days	Hours	Subjects		Marks of each paper	Marks of each group of subjects
First day ...	10—1	Arabic Grammar ...	...	100	200
	2—5	Arabic Prosody and Rhetoric	...	100	
Second day ...	10—1	Arabic Literature—Paper I	...	100	200
	2—5	Arabic Literature—Paper II	...	100	
Third day ...	10—1	Arabic Law ...	...	100	200
	2—5	Arabic Logic ...	...	100	
Fourth day ...	10—1	Persian Poetry ...	...	100	200
	2—5	Persian Prose ...	...	100	
Fifth day ...	10—1	Persian Rhetoric and Prosody	50	100	200
		Persian Composition ...	50		
	2—5	Urdu Composition ...	...	100	
Sixth day ...	10—1	Translation—Arabic into Urdu	40	100	200
		Urdu into Arabic	60		
	2—5	Translation—Persian into Urdu	40	100	
		Urdu into Persian	60		

7. Those who obtain not less than 40 per cent of the maximum marks in each group of subjects as shown in the preceding table will be considered to have passed the examination. Of the successful candidates, those that obtain not less than 60 per cent of the total number of marks will be placed in the first class, and the rest in the second class.

8. Those who have passed the Maulvis' Examination shall be given preference to other candidates in making appointments to the posts of Hindustani and Persian Munshi in Colleges and High Schools, and Head Masters of Taluk Hindustani Schools, provided they have also passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade.

CHAPTER IX.—SANSKRIT EXAMINATIONS.

THE MYSORE VIDVAT EXAMINATION.

(1) The Mysore Vidvat Examination in the several branches of Sanskrit Literature will be held annually in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, on 1st Bhadrapada and the following days.

(2) The subjects prescribed for examination in the different branches of Sanskrit Literature are given in the accompanying Schedule.

(3) The examination is open to all candidates who show satisfactory evidence of having duly studied the prescribed course in the particular branch of the Sanskrit Literature in which he elects to be examined.

(4) The examination will be conducted *Viva voce* in Vedic recitation and both *Viva voce* and by means of written papers in other subjects.

(5) A candidate who has once obtained a diploma in one particular subject, will not be admitted a second time for examination in the same subject.

(6) All candidates for Vidvat Examination who have not already passed the Nataka or the 7th standard of the school (Kavya) department in the College will be required to pass a Preliminary Examination corresponding thereto before admission to the Vidvat Examination unless they produce some other satisfactory evidence of their knowledge of the Sanskrit Language of the said standard.

(7) Candidates for the Dharmasastra Vidvat Examination should possess, in addition, a fair knowledge of Prakaranas in Tarka and the Mimamsa.

(8) A candidate for the examination in the old system of Nyáyasastra should have already obtained a Vidvat diploma in the modern system of the subject and should forward the same along with his application.

(9) Every candidate for the Vidvat Examination should send an application in the subjoined form to the Secretary of the Managing Committee so as to reach him on or before the 15th of the Jyeshtha preceding the date of the examination.

(10) A candidate obtaining not less than 40 per cent in each subject or group of subjects and not less than 50 per cent of the aggregate number of marks in each of the two parts of the examination shall pass. Successful candidates obtaining not less than 70 per cent of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class and the rest in the second class.

In the case of Vedic recitation, the minima for the first and second class are 90 and 95 per cent respectively.

(11) To each successful candidate who has completed the test in a branch shall be granted a certificate of proficiency (signed by the President of the College and the Palace Dharmadhikaris) showing the branch and the class in which he has passed, accompanied by money prizes ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 according to merit.

(12) The examination in the several branches shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the Scedule B, wherein the number of marks assigned to each subject is specified.

(13) Where the examination in a branch is divided into two separate parts, the candidate has the option of appearing for them in the same year or in two separate years.

(14) The names of the successful candidates shall be published in the *Mysore Gazette.*

Form of application for admission to the Vidvat Examination :—

Name	
Father's name	
Age	
Religion	
Occupation if any of the candidate	
Place of residence and address	
Where educated	
Name of the teacher	
Subject and the part or parts in which to be examined	
Examination or examinations already passed	
Date and signature	

To—

The Secretary to the Managing Committee, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

SCHEDULE A.

श्रीमन्महाराजसंस्कृतमहापाठशालायां प्रवर्त्यमानायाः विद्वत्परीक्षायाः ग्रन्थाः.

(१) वेदः.

ऋग्वेदे—(१) संहिता पदक्रमपाठसहिता.

(२) आश्वलायनीयपूर्वापरप्रयोगौ पूर्वापरसूत्रमन्त्रार्थसहितौ.

(अथवा)

जटापाठः शौनकीयप्रातिशाख्यं च.

यजुर्वेदे—(१) तैत्तिरीयसंहिता पदक्रमपाठसहिता.

(२) तैत्तिरीयब्राह्मणम्.

(३) तैत्तिरीयारण्यकम्.

(४) १. तैत्तिरीयसंहितायाः घनपाठः, २. तैत्तिरीयप्रातिशाख्यं वैदिकाभरणाख्यव्याख्या-सहितम्, ३. वर्णक्रमश्च.

(अथवा)

याजुषपूर्वापरप्रयोगौ पूर्वापरसूत्रमन्त्रार्थसहितौ.

सामवेदे—(१) ऋक्संहिता.

(२) सामसंहिता.

(३) पदसंहिता.

(४) ऊहः.

(५) पदपाठः.

(३) रहस्यम्.

(७) ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणं, छान्दोग्योपनिषत्, ऋक्तन्त्रव्याकरणं, फुल्लसूत्रं च.

(अथवा)

पूर्वापरप्रयोगौ पूर्वापरमन्त्रार्थसहितौ.

(२) वेदभाष्यम्.

१. सिद्धान्तकौमुदी—भट्टोजीदीक्षितीया.

२. तर्कशास्त्रम्—मुक्तावलिः.

३. मीमांसा—जैमिनीयन्यायमाला.

४. श्रौतसूत्रम्—सोमान्तम् (तत्तच्छाखानुगतम्).

५. निरुक्तम्—नैघण्टुककाण्डम्.

६. वेदभाष्यम्—

ऋग्वेदे—(१) संहित[illegible]यब्राह्मण[illegible]भाष्यम्. [illegible]यम्.

(२) ऐ[illegible]तरेयोपनिषद्भाष्यमञ्जिका[illegible]

(३[illegible] (अथवा)

कृष्णयजुर्वेदे—(१) तैत्तिरीयसंहितायां प्रथमकाण्डभाष्यम्.
(२) तैत्तिरीयारण्यकभाष्यम्.
(अथवा)
सामवेदे—(१) छन्दआर्चिकभाष्यम्.
(२) ताण्ड्यमहाब्राह्मणभाष्ये प्रथमाद्यष्टावध्यायाः.
(३) छान्दोग्योपनिषद्भाष्यम्.
(४) आरण्यसंहिताभाष्यम्.

(३) याज्ञिकप्रयोगः.

१. **गृह्यसूत्रम्**—(तत्तच्छाखानुगतम्) सव्याख्यम्, मन्त्रभाष्यसहितम्. सप्रयोगं च.
२. **अपरसूत्रम्**—(तत्तच्छाखानुगतम्) सव्याख्यम्, मन्त्रभाष्यसहितम्, सप्रयोगं च.
३. **धर्मसूत्रम्**—(आपस्तम्बधर्मसूत्रम्, गौतमधर्मसूत्रम्, आश्वलायनस्मृतिर्वा) सव्याख्यम्.
४. **श्रौतसूत्रम्**—सोमान्तम्, (तत्तच्छाखानुगतम्) सव्याख्यम्, परिभाषासूत्रसहितम्, सप्रयोगं च.
५. **ब्रह्ममेधप्रयोगः**—मन्त्रभाष्यसहितः. (यजुर्वेदिनामेवायमावश्यकः)
६. **श्राद्धसूत्रम्**. (सामवेदिनामेवावश्यकम्).

(४) धर्मशास्त्रम्.

१. **याज्ञवल्क्यस्मृतिः**—मिताक्षरासहिता.
२. **मनुस्मृतौ**—२-३-४ अध्यायाः कुल्लूकभट्टीयसहिताः.
३. **निर्णयसिन्धुः**—कमलाकरभट्टकृतः.

(अथवा)

वैदिकसार्वभौमीयाः पञ्चग्रन्थाः—(१) स्मृतिरत्नाकरः, (२) गृह्यरत्नं कण्ठभूषणसहितम्, (३) पितृमेधसारः सुधीविलोचनसहितः, (४) आशौचशतकं सव्याख्यम्, (५) दशनिर्णयी.

(अथवा)

वैद्यनाथीये स्मृतिमुक्ताफले—(१) वर्णाश्रमधर्मकाण्डः, (२) आह्निककाण्डः, (३) श्राद्धकाण्डः, (४) आशौचकाण्डः, प्रायश्चित्तकाण्डः.

(५) ज्योतिश्शास्त्रम्.

गणितम्—(१) ग्रहलाघवम्, प्रतिभागी वा.
(२) सिद्धान्तशिरोमणौ लीलावती.
,, बीजगणितम्.
,, ग्रहगणितम्.
,, गोलाध्यायः.

होरास्कन्धः—(१) बृहज्जातकम्.
(२) श्रीपतिपद्धतिः.

संहितास्कन्धः—(१) विद्यामाधवा.
(२) ज्ञानप्रकाशादितः २० अध्यायाः.
(३) दृ

(६) वैद्यशास्त्रम्.

१. धन्वन्तरिनिघण्टुः.
२. शार्ङ्गधरसंहिता.
३. अष्टाङ्गहृदयसूत्रस्थाने आदितः २३ अध्यायाः.
४. माधवनिदानम्.
५. सुश्रुते शारीरस्थानम्.
६. चरकसंहितायां चिकित्सास्थानम्.
७. रसरत्नाकरे चिकित्साखण्डः.

(७) व्याकरणशास्त्रम्.

प्रथमभागः.

१. **सिद्धान्तकौमुदी**—भट्टोजीदीक्षितीया.
२. **मनोरमा**—सिद्धान्तकौमुदीव्याख्या शब्दरत्नसहिता कारकान्ता.
३. **लघुशब्देन्दुशेखरे**—सिद्धान्तकौमुदीव्याख्याने आदितः कारकान्तो भागः, तिङन्ते चुरादिसमाप्त्यन्तश्च.
४. **शब्दकौस्तुभे**—भट्टोजीदीक्षितीये प्रथमद्वितीयाह्निके.
५. **परिभाषेन्दुशेखरः**

द्वितीयभागः.

१. **लघुशब्देन्दुशेखरे**—तिङन्ते अवशिष्टो भागः, समासप्रकरणं, अपत्याधिकारश्च.
२. **महाभाष्ये**—अङ्गाधिकारः.
३. **वैयाकरणभूषणसारः**—कौण्डभट्टकृतः.

(८) न्यायशास्त्रं (नवीनप्रस्थानम्).

प्रथमभागः.

प्रत्यक्षखण्डः—दिनकरभट्टीये मुक्तावलीव्याख्याने प्रत्यक्षपरिच्छेदः.

अनुमानखण्डः—गदाधरीये व्याप्तिवादे (१) पञ्चलक्षणी (२) चतुर्दशलक्षणी (३) सिद्धान्तलक्षणं च.
,, पक्षताग्रन्थः.
,, अवयवग्रन्थः.
,, हेत्वाभासे (१) सामान्यनिरुक्तिः.
(२) सव्यभिचारः.
(३) सत्प्रतिपक्षः.
(४) बाधविभाजयम्.

शब्दविचारः—व्युत्पत्तिवादे द्वितीयाविचारसमाप्त्यन्तो ग्रन्थः.

द्वितीयभागः.

शब्दविचारः—गदाधरीयो व्युत्पत्तिवादस्तृतीयादिरवशिष्टः.
,, शक्तिवादः.
,, प्रामाण्यवादे प्रथमविप्रतिपत्तिविचारः.

(९) न्यायशास्त्रम् (प्राचीनप्रस्थानम्)

१. **वैशेषिकदर्शने**—प्रशस्तपादभाष्यम्.
२. **न्यायसूत्रं**—वात्स्यायनभाष्यसहितम्.
३. **न्यायवार्तिकं**—उद्योतकरविरचितम्.

(१०) साङ्ख्यम्.

१. **साङ्ख्यसूत्रं**—विज्ञानभिक्षुकृतभाष्यसहितम्.
२. **साङ्ख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी**—वाचस्पतिमिश्रीया.
३. **पातञ्जलयोगसूत्रभाष्यं**—वाचस्पतीयटीकया विज्ञानभिक्षुविरचितवार्तिकेन च सहितम्.

(११) पूर्वमीमांसा.

प्रथमभागः.

१. **भाट्टदीपिका**—खण्डदेवकृता.
२. **भाट्टकौस्तुभे**—खण्डदेवकृते प्रथमद्वितीयाध्यायौ.

द्वितीयभागः.

१. **भाट्टरहस्यं**—खण्डदेवकृतम्.
२. **शाबरभाष्यं**—निवीतान्तम्.

(१२) उत्तरमीमांसा (वेदान्तशास्त्रम्).

प्रथमभागः.

१. **उपनिषत्**—ईश–केन–कठ–प्रश्न–मुण्डक–माण्डूक्य–तैत्तिरीय–ऐतरेयोपनिषदः, बृहदारण्यके षष्ठाध्यायः, छान्दोग्ये षष्ठः प्रपाठकश्च.
२. **भगवद्गीता.**

द्वितीयभागः.

३. **ब्रह्मसूत्रम्.**

☞ एते च सर्वे ग्रन्थाः द्वैताद्वैतविशिष्टाद्वैतभाष्याणामन्यतमेन सहिताः.

(१३) साहित्यम्.

प्रथमभागः.

काव्यम्—(१) रामायणचम्पूः, भोजकृता.
(२) भारतचम्पूः, अनन्तभट्टकृता.
(३) शाकुन्तलनाटकम्, कालिदासीयम्.
(४) उत्तररामचरितम्, भवभूतिविरचितम्.

काव्यलक्षणम्—(१) काव्यप्रकाशः मम्मटभट्टकृतः (दशमोल्लासं विना).
(२) कुवलयानन्दः, अप्पयदीक्षितस्य.

व्याकरणम्—(१) सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, भट्टोजिदीक्षितस्य.
(२) षड्भाषाचन्द्रिका, लक्ष्मीधरविरचिता. (प्राकृतभाषानिरूपणमात्रं शौरसेनी-निरूपणोपक्रमपर्यन्तम्).

छन्दः—वृत्तरत्नाकरः, केदारान्तर्वाणेः.

न्यायशास्त्रम्—भाषापरिच्छेदः मुक्तावलीसहितः, विश्वनाथभट्टस्य.

ज्यौतिषम्—ज्योतिषोपकरणम्, सज्जयाचार्यकृतम्.

कवनम्—(१) गद्यपद्यात्मकम्.

(१) संस्कृतभाषादेशभाषयोः परस्परं परिवर्तनम्.

द्वितियभागः.

उपनिषत्—ईश–केन–कठ–प्रश्न–मुण्डक–माण्डूक्य–तैत्तिरीय–ऐतरेयोपनिषदः.

स्मृतिः—(१) धर्मसूत्रम्, आपस्तम्बीयम्.

(२) मनुस्मृतौ द्वितीयतृतीयाध्यायौ.

इतिहासपुराणे—(१) महाभारते भगवद्गीता, सनत्सुजातीयं च.

(२) श्रीभागवते एकादशस्कन्धे आदितः पञ्चदशाध्यायाः.

(३) योगवासिष्ठरामायणे, चूडालोपाख्याने आदितः विंशतिरध्यायाः.

दर्शनम्—(१) साङ्ख्यसप्ततिः, ईश्वरकृष्णाख्य.

(२) पातञ्जलयोगसूत्रम्, मणिप्रभावृत्तिसहितम्.

(३) मीमांसापरिभाषा, कृष्णयज्वकृता.

(४) वेदान्ते—

(१) अद्वैतपरिभाषा, धर्मराजध्वरीन्द्रकृता.

(२) यतीन्द्रमतदीपिका, श्रीनिवासाचार्यकृता (विशिष्टाद्वैतप्रकरणम्).

(३) द्वैतपदार्थसंग्रहः, पद्मनाभाचार्यकृतः.

ಮುಜರೈ.

ಇಸ್ತಿಹಾರ್ನಾಮೆ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಪಾಠಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಶುದ್ಧ ಪಾಡ್ಯಮಿ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ನಡಿಯುವ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವಿದ್ವತ್ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಮುಂತಾದ ತಪ್ಸೀಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಬರಡಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ :—

I. ವೇದ.

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಋಗ್ವೇದ.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಸಾಮವೇದ.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ.	ಸಂಹಿತಾ	100	ಸಂಹಿತಾ	100	ಛಂದಅರ್ಚಿಕಾ	30
					ಸಾಮಸಂಹಿತಾ	50
					ಪದಸಂಹಿತಾ	30
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	ಪದ	100	ಪದ	60	ಊಹಾ	120
			ಕ್ರಮ	60		
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ .	ಕ್ರಮ	100	ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ	50	ಪದಪಾಠ	40
			ಅರಣ್ಯಕ	30	ರಹಸ್ಯ	30
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	ಜಟಾ	...	ಘನ	...	ಶಾಂಡ್ಯಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ ಛಾಂದೋಗ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್	
	ಅಥವಾ	...	ಅಥವಾ		ಅಥವಾ	
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಾತಿಶಾಖ್ಯ	100 ...	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಪ್ರಾತಿಶಾಖ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ವರ್ಣಕ್ರಮ	100	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಋಕ್ ತಂತ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಫಲ್ಲಸೂತ್ರ	100
	ಅಥವಾ	...	ಅಥವಾ		ಅಥವಾ	
	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು	100	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು	100	ಪೂರ್ವಾಪರ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು	100
		500		500		500

II. ವೇದ ಭಾಷ್ಯ.

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಕೌಮುದೀ (ಭಾಷಾ)	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ (ವೈದಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವರ) ...	60
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ಶ್ರೌತ ಸೂತ್ರ	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—5-30	ವೇದಭಾಷ್ಯ (2 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು)	...
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ ಡಿಟೋ	...
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ	300
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			—— 625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಮುಕ್ತಾವಳಿ (ತರ್ಕ)	60
	3-30—5-30	ಜೈಮಿನಿಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಮತ	60
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1 - 3	ಡಿಟೋ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ನಿರುಕ್ತ	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			—— 375
			1,000

III. ಯಾಜ್ಞಿಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ.

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—4	ಗೃಹ್ಯ ಸೂತ್ರ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಗೃಹ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಗಳು	50
	3-30—5-30	ಗೃಹ್ಯಪ್ರಯೋಗ (ವಾಚಾ)	50
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ಅಪರಸೂತ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರ ಸಹಿತ	80
	4—5-30	ಅಪರಪ್ರಯೋಗ (ವಾಚಾ)	40
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಧರ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ	60
	3-30 –5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಮೇಧ ವಾ ಶ್ರಾದ್ಧಸೂತ್ರ ವಾ ಗೃಹ್ಯಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ...	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ	125
			—— 625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ಶ್ರೌತಸೂತ್ರ I	80
	4—6	ಶ್ರೌತಪ್ರಯೋಗ (ವಾಚಾ)	
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ಶ್ರೌತಸೂತ್ರ II	80
		ಶ್ರೌತಪ್ರಯೋಗ (ವಾಚಾ)	100
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—2-30	ಪರಿಭಾಷಾಸೂತ್ರ	40
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			—— 375
			1,000

IV. ಧರ್ಮಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ತರ್ಕಪ್ರಕರಣ	50
	3-30—5-30	ವಿಧಿಮಾಂಸಪ್ರಕರಣ	50
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಯಾಜ್ಞವಲ್ಕ್ಯ ವಿ. ತಾಕ್ಷರ (ಆಚಾರ ಕಾಂಡ)	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ	60
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1 – 3	ಡಿಟೋ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ ಪ್ರಾಯಶ್ಚಿತ್ತ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ ..	60
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ ಡಿಟೋ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—4	ಮನುಸ್ಮೃತಿ ..	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			—— 625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1 – 3	ನಿರ್ಣಯಸಿಂಧು ವಾ ವೈದ್ಯನಾಥೀಯ ವಾ ವೈದಿಕ ಸಾರ್ವ	}
	3-30—5-30	ಭೌಮೀಯ.	
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ ಡಿಟೋ	} 300
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ ಡಿಟೋ	
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ ಡಿಟೋ	}
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			—— 375
			1,000

V. ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ.

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—4	ಲೀಲಾವತಿ	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—4	ಬೀಜಗಣಿತ	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	..
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಗೋಳಾಧ್ಯಾಯ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಬೃಹಜ್ಜಾತಕ	75
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	75
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಜ್ಞಾನಪ್ರದೀಪಿಕಾ	70
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ತ್ರೀಪತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿ	70
	3-30—5-30	ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಾಧವೀಯ	70
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಗ್ರಹಗಣಿತ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಗ್ರಹಲಾಘವ ವಾ ಪ್ರಲೀಭಾಗಿ	40
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಬೃಹತ್ಸಂಹಿತಾ	60
	3-30—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			375
			1,000

VI. ವೈದ್ಯ.

		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಧನ್ವಂತರಿ ನಿಘಂಟು	75
	4—6	ಅಷ್ಟಾಂಗಹೃದಯ	60
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ	60
	3-30—5	ಸುಶ್ರುತ	50
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—4	ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗಧರ ಸಂಹಿತಾ	90
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—4	ಮಾಧವ ನಿಧಾನ	90
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	100
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—6	ಕರ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಸ	100
			625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಚರಕ	75
	4—6	ಕರ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಸ	..
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಚರಕ	75
	4—6	ಕರ್ಮಾಭ್ಯಾಸ	50
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—4	ರಸರತ್ನಾಕರ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			375
			1,000

VII. ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ.

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—4	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಕೌಮುದಿ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಮನೋರಮಾ ಶಬ್ದರತ್ನ ಸಹಿತಾ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಶಬ್ದಕೌಸ್ತುಭ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಪರಿಭಾಷೇಂದುಶೇಖರ	60
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಶಬ್ದೇಂದುಶೇಖರ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—4	ಶಬ್ದೇಂದುಶೇಖರ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಮಹಾಭಾಷ್ಯ	70
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	70
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಭೂಷಣಸಾರ	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			375
			1,000

VIII. ನ್ಯಾಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ (ನವೀನ).

		ಮೊದಲನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ದಿನಕರೀಯ	70
	4—5-30	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಲಕ್ಷಣ	40
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಪಂಚಲಕ್ಷಣಿ ಮತ್ತು ಚತುರ್ದಶ ಲಕ್ಷಣಿ ..	80
	4—5-30	ಪಕ್ಷಟ	50
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3	ಅವಯವ	70
	3-30—5-30	ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿರುಕ್ತಿ	60
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಸವ್ಯಭಿಚಾರ, ಸತ್ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಧವಿಭಾಜಕ ...	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ವ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿವಾದ	50
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			625
		ಎರಡನೆ ಭಾಗ.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ವ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿವಾದ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—4	ಶಕ್ತಿವಾದ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ...	1—3-30	ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯವಾದ	80
	3-30—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75
			375
			1,000

IX. ನ್ಯಾಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ (ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ).

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಪಾದ ಭಾಷ್ಯ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ನ್ಯಾಯಸೂತ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಉದ್ಯೋತಕಾರ ವಾರ್ತಿಕ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಉದ್ಯೋತಕಾರ ವಾರ್ತಿಕ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	100
			—— 500

X. ಸಾಂಖ್ಯ.

ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಪ್ರವಚನ ಭಾಷ್ಯ	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಸಾಂಖ್ಯತತ್ವ ಕೌಮುದಿ ...	60
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಯೋಗಭಾಷ್ಯ ವಾಚಸ್ಪತ್ಯ ಸಹಿತ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ...	100
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಯೋಗವಾರ್ತಿಕ ..	60
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	60
			—— 500

XI. ಪೂರ್ವ ಮೀಮಾಂಸೆ.

ಭಾಗ I.

ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಭಾಟ್ಟ ದೀಪಿಕ	75
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	75
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ	75
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	75
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಭಾಟ್ಟಕೌಸ್ತುಭ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಭಾಟ್ಟಕೌಸ್ತುಭ	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	..
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125
			—— 625

ಭಾಗ II.

ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಭಾಟ್ಟರಹಸ್ಯ	70
	3-30—5-30	ಡಿಟೋ	70
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಶಾಬರಭಾಷ್ಯ	70
	3—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಶಾಬರಭಾಷ್ಯ	90
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75–375
			1,000

XII. ಉತ್ತರ ಮೀಮಾಂಸ (ವೇದಾಂತ).

ದಿವಸಗಳು.	ಕಾಲ.	ವಿಷಯಗಳು.	ಫಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.
		ಭಾಗ I.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಉಪನಿಷದ್-ಭಾಷ್ಯ-(ಈಶ ಮತ್ತು ಬೃ.ಉ.)	70
	4—6	ಡಿಟೋ (ತೈತ್ತಿರೀಯ. ಉ.)	50
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಡಿಟೋ (ಕೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಛಾಂದೋಗ್ಯ) ...	60
	4—6	ಡಿಟೋ (ಕಠಕ ಮತ್ತು ಐತರೇಯ)	50
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಡಿಟೋ (ಪ್ರಶ್ನ, ಮುಂಡಕ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಂಡೂಕ್ಯ) ...	50
	3-30—5-30	ಗೀತಭಾಷ್ಯ (1—6 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು)	50
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಡಿಟೋ (7—18 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು)	70
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	100–500
		ಭಾಗ II.	
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯ (ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ I—1)	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯ (1-2—4)	80
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	...
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯ (IIನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ) ..	100
	4—6	ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	100
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯ (IIIನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ)	80
	4—6	ಡಿಟೋ (IVನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ)	60-500
			1,000

XIII. ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ.

		ಭಾಗ I.	
ಮೊದಲನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3-30	ಚಂಪು	60
	4—6	ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ	60
ಎರಡನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3-30	ನಾಟಕ	60
	4—6	ಕುವಲಯಾನಂದ ಮತ್ತು ವೃತ್ತರತ್ನಾಕರ	50
ಮೂರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—4	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತ ಕೌಮುದಿ	80
	4-30—5-30	ಜ್ಯೋತಿಷ	20
ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—2-30	ಪ್ರಾಕೃತ	40
	3—5	ಮುಕ್ತಾವಳಿ	50
ಐದನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸ	40
	3—5	ತರ್ಜುಮೆ	40
		ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	125-625
		ಭಾಗ II.	
ಆರನೆ ದಿವಸ ..	1—3	ಉಪನಿಷತ್‌ಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗೀತ	50
	3-30—5-30	ಆಪಸ್ತಂಭ ಮತ್ತು ಮನು	50
ಏಳನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಭಾರತ, ಭಾಗವತ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಗವಾಸಿಷ್ಠ	50
	3-30—5-30	ಸಾಂಖ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಗ	50
ಎಂಟನೆ ದಿವಸ	1—3	ಮೀಮಾಂಸ ಮತ್ತು ಅದ್ವೈತ ಪರಿಭಾಷ	50
	3-30—5-30	ಯತೀಂದ್ರಮತದೀಪಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವೈತಪದಾರ್ಥ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ..	50
		ವಾಚಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ	75-375
			1,000

ಹುಕುಂ ಬಮೋಜೀಬ್,
ಎಲ್. ಅನಂತಸ್ವಾಮಿರಾವ್,
ಮುಜರೈ ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟರಿ.

VIDYARTHI PARIKSHA OR PUPILS' EXAMINATION.

(1) Vidyarthi Pariksha or Pupils' Examination will be held annually in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, on the 11th and the following days in the month of Bhadrapada.

(2) All *bona fide* pupils who show evidence of their having duly studied the course prescribed for any one of the standards in the several branches of Sanskrit Literature as per Schedules C and D, shall be admitted to the Vidyarthi Examination in that standard.

(3) Applications for admission to this examination in the subjoined form should reach the Secretary to the College Committee not later than the Ashadha-Purnima preceding. In case the applicant should not belong to any Sanskrit School he may yet be admitted to this examination upon the recommendation of the Head-master of any recognised Sanskrit School or a teacher of a collegiate class in any of the Sanskrit Colleges of the Mysore State.

(4) Excepting in the case of Standards I, II, III of the school department and in the Vedic recitation, the examination shall be conducted invariably in writing.

(5) A pupil may appear for one or more standards mentioned in the curriculum of studies laid down for the several departments.

(6) A pupil who obtains less than 90 per cent in Vedic recitation and 50 per cent of the total marks in other subjects shall not pass. Of the successful pupils, those getting not less than 95 per cent of the total marks in Vedas and 70 per cent of the total marks in other subjects shall be placed in the first class and the rest in the second class.

(7) Each successful pupil shall be granted a certificate signed by the Secretary to the College Committee stating the standard in which he has passed and the class wherein he is placed. A pupil passing in the first class shall also be awarded a prize in money varying from 1 to Rs. 12 according to the standard reached by him.

(8) No pupil who has once obtained a certificate or prize for a certain standard shall be again admitted to the examination in the same standard on a subsequent occasion.

(9) The written part of the Vidyarthi Examinations will be held simultaneously in Mysore and Bangalore with the same set of question papers :—

Form of application for admission to the Vidyarthi Examination :—

Name of pupil	
Father's name	
Age	
Religion	
Name of school	
Subject and standard for which sent up	
Standards already passed	
Signature of the pupil	
Date and signature of the Headmaster	

To—

The Secretary to the Managing Committee, Maharajas' Sanskrit College, Mysore.

SCHEDULE C.

श्रीमन्महीशूरमहाराजसंस्कृतपाठशालायां काव्यकक्ष्या परीक्षार्थं नियमिता ग्रन्थाः

☞ * एवमङ्कितानां ग्रन्थानामर्थावगतिर्नावश्यकी.

प्रथमकक्ष्या.

भीष्मानुशासने—आद्यं श्लोकशतकम्.

कथाशतके—आद्याः त्रिंशत्कथाः.

अमरकोशः*—शैलवर्गान्तः.

शब्दाः—साधारणसुबन्तशब्दाः, भ्वादौ, दिवादौ, चुरादौ च तिङन्तसार्वधातुक (लट्, लोट्, लङ्, विधिलिङ्) रूपाणि च.

स्तोत्रसङ्ग्रहे*—गणाष्टकम्, अच्युताष्टकम्, भजगोविन्दस्तोत्रम्, विष्णुपुराणोक्ता श्रीस्तुतिः, कालभैरवाष्टकम्, सूर्याष्टकम्, नवग्रहस्तोत्रम्, शङ्कराचार्यविरचितं गङ्गाष्टकं च.

द्वितीयकक्ष्या.

वाल्मीकिरामायणे—प्रथमस्सर्गः.

कुमारसंभवे—प्रथमस्सर्गः.

कथाशतके—३१–६५ कथाः.

अमरकोशे*—प्रथमद्वितीयौ काण्डौ.

शब्दाः—सर्वे सुबन्तशब्दाः. तिङन्ते दशविकरणिधातूनामपि सार्वधातुकरूपाणि च.

वेदे*—गणपतिसूक्तम्, पुरुषसूक्तम्, श्रीसूक्तम्, भूसूक्तम्, रुद्रसूक्तम्, देवीसूक्तम्, विष्णुसूक्तम्, मन्युसूक्तम्, ईशकेनोपनिषदौ च.

तृतीयकक्ष्या.

किरातार्जुनीये—३, ४, ५, ६ सर्गाः.

कथाशतके—६६–१०० कथाः.

अमरकोशे*—तृतीयः काण्डः.

व्याकरणांशे—समासाः, भण्डारकरप्रथमपुस्तकम्. धातूनां लिट्, लुट्, लृट्, लृङ्क्षु रूपाणि.

वेदे*—नामकचमके, कठप्रश्नमुण्डकोपनिषदश्च.

तुरीयकक्ष्या.

माघे—१३, १४, १५ सर्गाः.

विदुरनीतौ—५, ६, ७, ८ अध्यायाः

दशकुमारचरित्रे—उत्तरभागे पञ्चमाष्टमोच्छ्वासौ.

अमरकोशे—प्रथमद्वितीयकाण्डौ अर्थसहितौ.

व्याकरणांशे—भण्डारकरद्वितीयपुस्तके आद्याः १६ पाठाः.

वेदे*—मन्त्रप्रश्नः प्रथमः, माण्डूक्यैतरेयोपनिषदौ च.

पञ्चमी कक्ष्या.

चम्पूरामायणम् (युद्धकाण्डं विना).

नैषधे—१५, १६ सर्गौ.

चन्द्रालोकः.

अमरकोशे—विशेष्यनिघ्नसङ्कीर्णवर्गयोरर्थः.

व्याकरणांशे—भण्डारकरद्वितीयपुस्तके १७ पाठतः २४ पाठपर्यन्तम्.

वेदे*—मन्त्रप्रश्ने द्वितीये आद्याः ११ खण्डाः. तैत्तिरीयोपनिषच्च.

षष्ठी कक्ष्या

नीलकण्ठविजयः

कादम्बर्यां—आदित उज्जयिनीवर्णनारम्भपर्यन्तम्.

वृत्तरत्नाकरः.

अमरकोशे—तृतीयकाण्डस्यार्थः.

व्याकरणांशे—भण्डारकरद्वितीयपुस्तकं समग्रम्.

वेदे*—मन्त्रप्रश्नस्य द्वितीयस्य १२ खण्डमारभ्य समाप्तिपर्यन्तम्.

बृहदारण्यकोपनिषदि षष्ठोऽध्यायः.

छान्दोग्योपनिषदि षष्ठोऽध्यायश्च.

सप्तमी कक्ष्या.

माळविकाग्निमित्रम्.

रत्नावळी.

कादम्बर्यां—कैलासनामककञ्चुकिदर्शनवर्णनपर्यन्तम्.

प्रतापरुद्रीये—नाटकप्रकरणम् सोदाहरणम्.

प्राकृतशब्दप्रदीपिकायां—२६ पुटमारभ्य ६१ पुटपर्यन्तम्.

७२ तमपुटे 'प्राकृततिङन्तसामान्यप्रक्रिया' इत्यारभ्य ७७ पुटपर्यन्तं च.

वेदे*—याज्ञिक्युपनिषत्.

SCHEDULE D.

MAHARAJA'S SANSKRIT COLLEGE, MYSORE.

CURRICULUM OF STUDIES

ಋಗ್ವೇದ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ ಹನ್ನೆರಡನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 13ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ 2ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 29ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ 4 ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 45ರಿಂದ 60ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 61ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ 64ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ. ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆ, 2ನೆ, 3ನೆ ಅಷ್ಟಕಗಳು.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೆ, 5ನೆ, 6ನೆ, 7ನೆ ಅಷ್ಟಕಗಳು.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ 8ನೆ ಅಷ್ಟಕವೂ, ಕ್ರಮಪಾಠವೂ (ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ)

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರಯೋಗವೂ, ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಪ್ರಯೋಗವೂ, (ಸಮನ್ತ್ರಕವಾಗಿ)

ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಗೃಹ್ಯಾಪರಸೂತ್ರಗಳು (ಮನ್ತ್ರಾರ್ಥಸಹಿತಗಳಾಗಿ)

ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 18 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣದಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಶಿಷ್ಟವಾದ 13 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು, ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಕಾಣ್ಡವು.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಎರಡನೇ ಕಾಣ್ಡ ಮೊದಲ್ಗೊಂಡು 6ನೆ ಕಾಣ್ಡಾನ್ತ್ಯಪದಪಾಠ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳನೇ ಕಾಣ್ಡವೂ, ಕ್ರಮಪಾಠವೂ ಸಹ.

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರಯೋಗವೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಪ್ರಯೋಗವೂ (ಸಮನ್ತ್ರಕವಾಗಿ)

ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಗೃಹ್ಯ, ಅಪರಸೂತ್ರಗಳು (ಮನ್ತ್ರಾರ್ಥಸಹಿತಗಳಾಗಿ)

ಸಾಮವೇದ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಋಕ್ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆ, 2ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಋಕ್ ಪದಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ 3ನೆ, 4ನೆ, 5ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು, ಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆ, 2ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 3ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವೂ, ಪವಮಾನವೂ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಆರ್ಚಿಕಗಾನವೂ, ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಚಿಕಋಕ್ 1ರಿಂದ 10 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಚಿಕಋಕ್ಕಿನ ಅವಶಿಷ್ಟಭಾಗವೂ; ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಚಿಕಋಕ್ಕಿನ ಸಮಗ್ರಪದವೂ, ಊಹಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ವಿಂಶಗಳು.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಊಹಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 11ನೆ ವಿಂಶದಿಂದ 40ನೆ ವಿಂಶಪೂರ್ತಿ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಊಹಗಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 41ನೆ ವಿಂಶದಿಂದ 48ನೆ ವಿಂಶಪೂರ್ತಿ. ರಹಸ್ಯ. (ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ)

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಪರಪ್ರಯೋಗವೂ (ಸಮನ್ತ್ರಕವಾಗಿ)

ಒಂಭತ್ತನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಗೃಹ್ಯಾಪರಸೂತ್ರಗಳು (ಮನ್ತ್ರಾರ್ಥಸಹಿತಗಳಾಗಿ).

ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಿದ್ವತ್ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಕೌಮುದೀ (ಕಾರಕಾನ್ತ). (2) ನೈಷಧಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 1ನೆ ಸರ್ಗದಿಂದ 5 ಸರ್ಗಗಳು.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಕೌಮುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭ್ವಾದ್ಯನ್ತ. (2) ಭಾರತ ಚಮ್ಪೂ. (3) ಚನ್ದ್ರಾಲೋಕ (ಅಲಙ್ಕಾರಪ್ರಕರಣ)

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಕೌಮುದೀ-(ಕೃದನ್ತಾನ್ತ) (2) ಶಾಕುಂತಲನಾಟಕ (3) ಪ್ರತಾಪರುದ್ರೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕರಣ (ಸೋದಾಹರಣಮಾಗಿ)

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಮುಕ್ತಾವಳೀ, (2) ಉತ್ತರರಾಮಚರಿತನಾಟಕ. (2) ಕಾದಮ್ಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಕುವಲಯಾನಂದ. (2) ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಷಡ್ಭಾಷಾಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆ. (3) ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ 4 ಉಲ್ಲಾಸಗಳು.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಕಾವ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ-ಸಮಗ್ರ (2) ಜ್ಯೌತಿಷೋಪಕರಣ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಆಪಸ್ತಂಬ್ಬಾಯಧರ್ಮಸೂತ್ರ. (2) ಈಶ, ಕೇನ, ಕಠ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನ, ಮುಂಡಕ, ಮಾಂಡೂಕ್ಯ, ತೈತ್ತಿರೀಯ, ಐತರೇಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು. (3) ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ. (4) ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಸಪ್ತತಿ. (5) ಯೋಗಸೂತ್ರ-(ಮಣಿಪ್ರಭಾವೃತ್ತಿಸಮೇತ)

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಮೀಮಾಂಸಾಪಂಭಾಷೆ. (2) ಅದ್ವೈತಪರಿಭಾಷೆ. (3) ಯತೀಂದ್ರಮತದೀಪಿಕೆ. (4) ದ್ವೈತಪದಾರ್ಥಸಂಗ್ರಹ. (5) ಮನುಸ್ಮೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 2, 3ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು. (6) ಮಹಾಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸನತ್ಸುಜಾತೀಯಪರ್ವ. (7) ಶ್ರೀ ಭಾಗವತದ ಏಕಾದಶ ಸ್ಕಂದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ 15 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು. (8) ಯೋಗವಾಸಿಷ್ಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಾಣಪ್ರಕರಣದ ಚೂಡಾಲೋಪಾಖ್ಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ 20 ಸರ್ಗಗಳು.

ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದೀ-ಕಾರಕಾಂತ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದೀ-ಭ್ವಾದ್ಯಂತ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಕೌಮುದೀ-ಕೃದಂತಾಂತ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸ್ವರವೈದಿಕಲಿಙ್ಗಾನುಶಾಸನಗಳು. (2) ಪರಿಭಾಷೇಂದುಶೇಖರ. (3) ಶಬ್ದಕೌಸ್ತುಭದಲ್ಲಿ 3—4ನೆ ಆಹ್ನಿಕಗಳು.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಶಬ್ದರತ್ನಸಹಿತ ಮನೋರಮಾ-ಕಾರಕಾಂತ.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಶಬ್ದೇಂದುಶೇಖರ-ಸ್ತ್ರೀಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಾಂತ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಶಬ್ದೇಂದುಶೇಖರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರಕಮೊದಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ದಶವಿಕರಣ್ಯಾಂತ.

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಶಬ್ದೇಂದುಶೇಖರ-ತಿಙಂತಾಂತ. (2) ಮಹಾಭಾಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಙ್ಗಾಧಿಕಾರ. (3) ವೈಯಾಕರಣಭೂಷಣಸಾರ.

ತರ್ಕಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ತರ್ಕಸಂಗ್ರಹ-ದೀಪಿಕಾಸಹಿತ. (2) ಮುಕ್ತಾವಳೀ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ದಿನಕರೀಯ-ಸಮಗ್ರ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಪಞ್ಚಲಕ್ಷಣೀ. (2) ಚತುರ್ದಶಲಕ್ಷಣೀ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತಲಕ್ಷಣಮ್. (2) ಪಕ್ಷತಾ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಅವಯವಗ್ರಂಥ. (2) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿರುಕ್ತಿಮೂಲ.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿರುಕ್ತಿಕ್ರೋಡಪತ್ರ. (2) ಸವ್ಯಭಿಚಾರ. (3) ಸತ್ಪ್ರತಿಪಕ್ಷ. (4) ಬಾಧವಿಭಾಜಕ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ವ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿವಾದ.

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಶಕ್ತಿವಾದ. (2) ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ್ಯವಾದ.

ವೇದಾಂತಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಅದ್ವೈತವೇದಾಂತಪರಿಭಾಷೆ-ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣದೀಕ್ಷಿತೀಯಸಹಿತ, ಅಥವಾ-ನ್ಯಾಯಸಿದ್ಧಾಞ್ಜನ (ಸವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿ) ಅಥವಾ-(1) ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪದ್ಧತಿ, (2) ತತ್ವಸಂಖ್ಯಾನ, (3) ಮಾಯಾವಾದಖಂಡನ, (4) ಪ್ರಪಞ್ಚಮಿಥ್ಯಾತ್ವಾನುಮಾನ ಖಂಡನಗಳು.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಈಶ, ಕೇನ, ಕಠ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನ, ಮುಂಡಕ, ಮಾಂಡೂಕ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ. ಬೃಹದಾರಣ್ಯಕೋಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ ಆರನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ-ಸಭಾಷ್ಯವಾಗಿ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಛಾಂದೋಗ್ಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತಿನ 6ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ (ಸಭಾಷ್ಯವಾಗಿ) ಐತರೇಯ, ತೈತ್ತಿರೀಯೋಪನಿಷತ್ತುಗಳು ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ. (2) ಭಗವದ್ಗೀತೆ-ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಮೇತ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯ-ಸಮಗ್ರ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯ. ಸವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿ. (2) ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಧ್ಯಾಯ ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯ.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 3, 4ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ಪೂರ್ವಮೀಮಾಂಸಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಪರಿಭಾಷೆ (2) ಆಪದೇವೀಯನ್ಯಾಯಪ್ರಕಾಶ (3) ಅರ್ಥಸಂಗ್ರಹ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟದೀಪಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯದಿಂದ ಮೂರಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟದೀಪಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 4ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯವೊದಲ್ಗೊಂಡು 7ನೆ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಾನ್ತ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟದೀಪಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯವೊದಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ದ್ವಾದಶಾಧ್ಯಾಯಾನ್ತ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟಕೌಸ್ತುಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮಾಧ್ಯಾಯ.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟಕೌಸ್ತುಭದಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಾಧ್ಯಾಯ.

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಭಾಟ್ಟರಹಸ್ಯ.

ಎಂಟನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಶಾಬರಭಾಷ್ಯ-ನಿವೀತಾನ್ತ.

ನ್ಯಾಯಸಾಂಖ್ಯದರ್ಶನ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ನ್ಯಾಯಸೂತ್ರ-ವಾತ್ಸ್ಯಾಯನಭಾಷ್ಯಸಹಿತ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಕುಸುಮಾಞ್ಜಲಿ (ಉದಯನಾಚಾರ್ಯವಿರಚಿತ).

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ವೈಶೇಷಿಕಸೂತ್ರ (ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಹಿತ) (2) ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಸೂತ್ರ-(ಭಾಷ್ಯಸಹಿತ)

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಸಪ್ತತಿ (ತತ್ತ್ವಕೌಮುದೀಸಹಿತ) (2) ಯೋಗಸೂತ್ರಭಾಷ್ಯ (ವಾಚಸ್ಪತ್ಯಸಹಿತ).

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಯೋಗಭಾಷ್ಯವಾರ್ತಿಕ. (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಭಿಕ್ಷುವಿರಚಿತ).

ಜ್ಯೋತಿಶ್ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಲೀಲಾವತೀ (ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ.) (2) ಬೃಹಜ್ಜಾತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಬೃಹಜ್ಜಾತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ. (2) ಬೀಜಗಣಿತ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಶಿರೋಮಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಳಾಧ್ಯಾಯ. (2) ಜ್ಞಾನದೀಪಿಕಾ.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಸಿದ್ಧಾನ್ತಶಿರೋಮಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಹಗಣಿತ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಶ್ರೀಪತಿಪದ್ಧತಿ. (2) ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಾಧವೀಯ. (3) ಬೃಹತ್ಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ 20 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ವೈದ್ಯಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಧನ್ವನ್ತರಿ ನಿಘಣ್ಟು. (2) ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗಧರಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಶಾರ್ಙ್ಗಧರಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ. (2) ಮಾಧವನಿದಾನ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—ಅಷ್ಟಾಙ್ಗಹೃದಯಸೂತ್ರಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ 23 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳು.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಸುಶ್ರುತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾರೀರಸ್ಥಾನ. (2) ಚರಕಸಂಹಿತೆಯ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಚರಕಸಂಹಿತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಾರ್ಧ. (2) ರಸರತ್ನಾಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಿತ್ಸಾಖಣ್ಡ.

ವೇದವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಓದುವ ಕಾವ್ಯಗ್ರನ್ಥಗಳು.

ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ರಘುವಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೇ ಸರ್ಗ. (2) ಅಮರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದ ಶೈಲವರ್ಗಾನ್ತ. (3) ಸಾಧಾರಣಸುಬನ್ತಶಬ್ದಗಳು.

ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ರಘುವಂಶದಲ್ಲಿ 2, 3ನೆ ಸರ್ಗಗಳು. (2) ಅಮರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವನೌಷಧಿವರ್ಗ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ಮನುಷ್ಯವರ್ಗಾನ್ತ. (3) ವಿಶೇಷಸುಬನ್ತಶಬ್ದಗಳು.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಮಾಘದಲ್ಲಿ 1, 2, 3 ಸರ್ಗಗಳು. (2) ಅಮರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮವರ್ಗ ಮೊದಲುಗೊಂಡು ದ್ವಿತೀಯಕಾಣ್ಡಾನ್ತ. (3) ಭ್ವಾದಿ, ದಿವಾದಿ, ತುದಾದಿ, ಚುರಾದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಧಾತುಕರೂಪಗಳು ಅಂದರೆ ಲಟ್, ಲೋಟ್, ಲಙ್, ವಿಧಿಲಿಙ್, ರೂಪಗಳು.

ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಮಾಘಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ-4, 5, 6 ಸರ್ಗಗಳೂ (2) ಅಮರಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ-ಮೂರನೇಕಾಣ್ಡ ಸಮಗ್ರ. (3) ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ-ತಿಙನ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ದಶವಿಕರಣಿಧಾತುಗಳ ಸಾರ್ವಧಾತುಕರೂಪಗಳು.

ಐದನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ನೈಷಧಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ 1, 2, 3 ಸರ್ಗಗಳು. (2) ಶಬ್ದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ-ತಿಙನ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ಲಕಾರ ರೂಪಗಳು. (3) ಸಮಾಸಗಳು, ಸನ್ಧಿಪ್ರಕರಣ, ಕಾರಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತಾಂಶಗಳು.

ಆರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಚಂಪೂರಾಮಾಯಣ. (2) ಚನ್ದ್ರಾಲೋಕ. (ಅಲಙ್ಕಾರಪ್ರಕರಣ).

ಏಳನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ—(1) ಶಾಕುನ್ತಲನಾಟಕ, (2) ಪ್ರತಾಪರುದ್ರೀಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕಪ್ರಕರಣ (ಸೋದಾಹರಣ).

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

Notification No. Fl. 5821—*Legis.* 52-08-1, *dated 8th May* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysore Stamp Regulation (II of 1900), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following rules under the said Regulation:—

Rules under the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Regulation" shall mean the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

Kinds of stamps.

2. (1) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Regulation, namely:

(*a*) impressed stamps, and

(*b*) adhesive stamps.

(2) All stamps shall be of such pattern as may from time to time be prescribed by Government and shall be only such as have been purchased from any of the State Treasuries in the territories of Mysore or from a licensed vendor in the territories of Mysore appointed under the orders of a Deputy Commissioner or other officer duly empowered in that behalf.

CHAPTER II.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

3. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by Section 11 of the Regulation and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

4. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by Setcion 11 of the Regulation and by these rules, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

5. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case, the side of the sheet which bears the stamp shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

One anna impressed stamps.

6. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Regulation may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps in Mysore.

"The proper officer."

7. The Superintendent of Stamps in Mysore is empowered to affix and impress labels, and he shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Regulation and of these rules.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

8. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counter parts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in Kanarese or English, and accompanied, if written in any other language, by a translation into English or Kanarese.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

9. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument, as is referred to in Rule 9, being brought to him before it is executed and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or lables of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) In the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, his principal Assistant may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

10. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which under Section 11 of the Regulation may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of Mysore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Mysore shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Deputy Commissioner under Setcion 18, sub-section (2) of the Regulation, the Deputy Commissioner shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rule 10 and return it to the Deputy Commissioner for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Bills of exchange.

11. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

12. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 60(*a*) of Schedule I of the Regulation, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Adhesive stamp or stamps denoting duty of one anna.

13. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp or stamps used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one anna."

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

14. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:

(*a*) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of Mysore and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(*b*) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(*c*) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the word "Notarial."

(*d*) Copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies shall be stamped with adhesive Court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

15. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Deputy Commissioner may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Deputy Commissioner is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

16. The Deputy Commissioner may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Regulation, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Regulation, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or a misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture and an order is passed by the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order as aforesaid, the application shall be struck off and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Comptroller for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under Section 55 of Regulation.

17. Where the Deputy Commissioner makes a refund under Section 55 of the Regulation, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

18. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Regulation, the Deputy Commissioner may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Government.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in Rule 9 (1) of the rules.

	No. of article in Schedule I of the Regulation.
(*a*) Administration-bonds	2
(*b*) Affidavits	4
(*c*) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(*d*) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(*e*) *Bills of lading*	13
(*f*) *Charter-parties*	19
(*g*) Declaration of trust	62 A
(*h*) Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of movable property	6
(*i*) Leases printed or lithographed in an oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	33
(*j*) Memoranda of Association of Companies	37
(*k*) Mortgages of crops	39
(*l*) *Notes of protest by masters of ships*	42
(*m*) Policies of Insurance	45
(*n*) Revocations of trust	62 B
(*o*) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with Section 30 of the Mysore Companies Regulation, 1895, (other than share warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November 1890) with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	57
(*p*) Warrant for goods	63

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in Rule 9 (2) of the rules.

	No. of article in Schedule I of the Regulation.
(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	....
(c) Awards	11
(d) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India	12 (b) & (c)
(e) Bonds	14, 15, 25, 32, 54 & 55
(f) Certificates of sale	17
(g) Composition deeds	21
(h) Conveyances	22
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	30
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	44 A
(l) Instruments of dissolution partnership	44 B
(m) Instruments of exchange	29
(n) Instruments of gift	31
(o) Instruments of partition	43
(p) Leases	33
(q) Letters of license	36
(r) Mortgage deeds	38
(s) Powers of attorney	46
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	52
(u) Releases	53
(v) Settlements	56
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 60 clauses (c) and (d) of Schedule I of the Regulation	60, (c) & (d)

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. Fl. 6049—*S. R.* 220-07-3, *dated* 16*th May* 1908.

Under section 5 A of the Mysore Excise Regulation V of 1901, as amended by Regulations IV of 1902, V of 1904, and V of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to empower all Excise Assistant Inspectors in the Mysore State to admit any person arrested under Section 34 of the Regulation to bail, to appear, when summoned or otherwise directed, before an Excise Officer having jurisdiction to enquire into the offence in connection with the commission of which such person has been arrested.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. Fl. 6049—*S. R.* 220-07-3, *dated* 16*th May* 1908.

Under Section 5 A of the Mysore Excise Regulation V of 1901, as amended by Regulations IV of 1902, V of 1904, and V of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maháraja are pleased to empower all Excise Assistant Inspectors in the Mysore State to admit any person arrested under Section 34 of the Regulation to bail, to appear, when summoned or otherwise directed, before an Excise Officer having jurisdiction to enquire into the offence in connection with the commission of which such person has been arrested.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. Gen. & Rev. Depts.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1908.

PART III.

REGULATION NO. I OF 1908.

RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE 19TH MAY 1908.

n to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

xpedient to amend the Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

sub- 1. In section 4, sub-head xi, of the said Regulation,

e (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely,—
recovery of immovable property from a tenant, including a holding over after the determination of a tenancy;" and

d 'land' in both places in which it occurs, the words 'immovperty' shall be substituted.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

Fl. 6644—*B.* 48-06, *dated* 20*th June* 1908.

of the rules published with Notification No. J. 3507—Legis. May 1907 and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysocieties Regulation, III of 1905, the Government of His Highof Mysore are pleased to make the following additional rules:

s from State Funds not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in any case may be made to any Co-operative Society at least one-half of the members whereof are agriculturists, or any other Co-operative Society with the special sanction of Government.

ce.

(2) The amount advanced to any society shall not exceed the paid-up share capital of the society.

Interest on advances.

2. All advances to a society shall be free of interest for the first two years and will afterwards, subject to Rule 8 (1), bear interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Instalments for repayment.

The advances shall be repayable in not more than three annual instalments commencing after the lapse of two years after the grant of the advance.

Application for an advance.

3. A society requiring an advance shall submit to the Registrar an application in Form A annexed to these rules.

Power to sanction advances and prescribe instalments for repayment.

4. The Registrar after satisfying himself as to the correctness of the statements made in the application, may sanction the payment of advances from any treasury or sub-treasury, and may prescribe the number of instalments of repayment and the dates on which each instalment is to be repaid.

Provided that, without the special sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, no advance sanctioned by the Registrar shall exceed Rs. 250.

Order sanctioning advance.

5. (1) If the Registrar sanctions an advance sanction shall be conveyed in an order in Form B ar ed to these rules.

(2) The Registrar shall send the original order to the society; a duplicate copy to the Comptroller for issue of order of payment to the treasury concerned.

Payment of advance.

6. (1) Payment of any advance so sanctioned shall be made to the persons authorised to receive the advance on behalf of the Society, on their producing the Registrar's order at the treasury named therein, and executing an agreement in duplicate in Form C annexed to these rules.

(2) When payment of an advance has been made, the original agreement shall be sent to the Distr[illegible]ury for safe custody and the [illegible] forwarded to the Registrar.

Power to suspend repayment of instalment.

7. (1) The Registrar may, [illegible] suffi[illegible] paient cause is shown, and if all interest due has been [illegible] suspend the repayment of any instalment.

(2) Whenever the Registrar makes an order of suspension, he shall forthwith send a copy thereof to the [illegible]gistrar [illegible] Deputy Commissioner of the District and to the Comptroller.

(3) When an order of suspension [illegible] made in respect of any instalment [illegible] repayment of the [illegible] and of all [illegible] made in respect [illegible] subsequent instalments shall be postponed for one instalment period [illegible]

Procedure where instalment not repaid on due date.

8. (1) If any instalment, due from [illegible] not fully repaid on the due [illegible] per annum to the date of [illegible] on the amount overdue [illegible] order exempts the society from this liability. Such order [illegible] ported for the approval of the Revenue Commissioner.

(2) The Deputy Comm[illegible] give prompt notice to the Reg[illegible] [illegible]lments are repayable shall [illegible] of any instalment.

FORM A.

Application for an advance from the Government.

1. We, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf, by *the Committee of* * .....Co-operative Society, Limited, apply for an advance of Rs.....(in words) .....from the Government, to be paid at the.....Treasury.

*If the by-laws of the society do not empower the Committee to borrow money on behalf of the society, these words should be deleted.

2. The amount of capital raised as shares, or as deposits received from members, is Rs.....(in words).....

3. We request that the advance may be made repayable at the.....Treasury in.....annual instalments, the date of payment in each year being

4. Particulars of the indebtedness of the society are as follows :—

(*a*) Due to members on account of deposits,.....rupees.

(*b*) The amount borrowed from other sources, and the interest payable on each amount borrowed are as under—

Amount borrowed	From whom	Rate of interest	Condition as to repayment

5. We attach hereto a copy of the resolution of the $\frac{\text{Committee}}{\text{Society}}$ authorizing the taking of an advance from the Government and specifying the members of the Committee who may, in conjunction with the Secretary, receive the amount and enter into an agreement with the Government for its repayment.

Dated.....

Signature of Secretary.....

Signature of three members.....

To

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

FORM B.

Order sanctioning an advance by the Government.

Registrar's No.....

1. Sanction is accorded to the payment of an advance of Rs..... (in words) from the.....Treasury to the undermentioned society subject to the following conditions as to repayment :—

Name of society.....

Registered address.....

Number of annual instalments of repayment.....

Date on which each instalment is to be recovered.....

2. The date on which the society was registered is the..... and the advance is free of interest for two years from that date.

3. The budget allotment for such advances in the year 190 is Rs..... The aggregate amount of advances hitherto sanctioned during the year is Rs.....

4. The persons recognized as authorized by the society to enter into an agreement for repayment of the advance are the Secretary and any three of the members of Committee named below—

Name of Secretary.....

Names of members (1) ..... (2) ..... (3) ..... (4) .....

Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

FORM C.

Agreement to be executed on behalf of a Co-operative Society obtaining an advance from the Government.

We, the undersigned, being duly empowered in this behalf by the *Committee of** the.....Co-operative Society..... .....under the by-laws of the society, acknowledge to have received from the Government the sum of Rs.....as an advance to that society; and we undertake on behalf of the society to repay the said advance, with interest, in the following.....instalments, each instalment being payable on the date shown opposite thereto:—

* If the by-laws of the society do not empower the Committee to borrow money on behalf of the society, these words should be deleted.

	Principal	Interest	Total	Date
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

2. We further agree to pay interest at 6 per cent per annum on any instalment or portion of an instalment which is not paid on due date, such interest to run from due date to date of payment.

3. We declare that, since the application in form A was submitted to the Registrar, the society's indebtedness either to members or to non-members, has not increased otherwise than by the accrual of interest on debts specified in the application.

Date.....

Signatures (1) ..... (2) ..... (3) ..... (4) .....

Witnesses' signatures (1)..... (2).....

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] **PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.** [No. 30.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

REGULATION No. II OF 1908.

(RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE 11TH JULY 1908.)

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation. II of 1900.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation, 1900; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment of Sec. 2, Regulation II, 1900.

1. In Section 2 of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900 ; (hereinafter referred to as the "said Regulation")—

(*a*) after the definition of "lease" in clause (16), the following definition shall be inserted, namely :—

Marketable security.

"(16A). "Marketable security" means a security of such a description as to be capable of being sold in any stock market in British India or in the United Kingdom or in Mysore."

(*b*) in clause (19), sub-clause (*c*) and the word 'and' prefixed thereto are hereby repealed; and

(*c*) to the definition of "settlement" in clause (24), the following words shall be added, namely :—

"and, where any such disposition has not been made in writing, ar instrument recording, whether by way of declaration of trust or ot wise, the terms of any such disposition."

Amendment of Secs. 11, 32, 35, 40, 41, 69 and 74, Regulation II, 1900.

2. In section 11, clause (*a*), section 32, proviso, clause (*c*), section 35, proviso clause (*a*), section 40, section 41, section 69 and section 74 of the said Regulation, after the words "one anna" wherever they occur, the words "or half-an-anna" shall be inserted.

Addition of new Sec. 23A after Sec. 23, Regulation II, 1900.

3. After section 23 of the said Regulation, the following section shall be added, namely :—

"Certain instruments connected with mortgages of marketable securities to be chargeable as agreements."

"23A (1). Where an instrument (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange),

(*a*) is given upon the occasion of the deposit of any marketable security by way of security for money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or for an existing or future debt ; or

(*b*) makes redeemable or qualifies a duly stamped transfer, intended as a security, of any marketable security,

it shall be chargeable with duty as if it were an agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable with duty under Article No. 5 (*b*) of Schedule I.

(2) A release or discharge of any such instrument shall be chargeable with the like duty."

Amendment of Sec. 26, Regulation II, 1900.

4. In section 26 of the said Regulation, for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that, in the case of the lease of a mine in which royalty or a share of the produce is received as the rent or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such royalty or the value of such share, for the purpose of stamp duty—

(*a*) when the lease has been granted by or on behalf of the Government, at such amount or value as the Deputy Commissioner may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, have estimated as likely to be payable by way of royalty or share to the Government under the lease, or

(*b*) when the lease has been granted by any other person, at twenty thousand rupees a year ;

and the whole amount of such royalty or share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease."

Amendment of Sec. 29, clause (*a*), Regulation II, 1900.

5. (*a*) In section 29, clause (*a*), of the said Regulation, for the words and figure "No. 6 (Agreement to Mortgage)" the words and figure "No. 6 (Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge)" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new clause for clause (*b*) of Sec. 29, Regulation II, 1900.

(*b*) For section 29, clause (*b*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance other than fire-insurance—by the person effecting the insurance ;

(*bb*) in the case of a policy of fire-insurance—by the person issuing the policy."

Addition to section 30, Regulation II, 1900.

6. To section 30 of the said Regulation, the following paragraph shall be added, namely :—

"Any person receiving or taking credit for any premium or consideration for any renewal of any contract of fire-insurance shall, within one month after receiving or taking credit for such premium or consideration, give a duly stamped receipt for same."

7. In section 40, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of the said Regulation, before the words "ten times the amount," the words "an amount not exceeding" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 40 (1) (*b*), Regulation II, 1900.

8. In section 51 of the said Regulation, after the word "instruments," the words "by any banker or," and after the word "said," the word "banker" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 51, Regulation II, 1900.

9. In Section 56, sub-section (1), of the said Regulation, after the word and figure "Chapter V," the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Amendment of section 56 (1), Regulation II, 1900.

"and under clause (*a*) of the first proviso to section 26."

10. In Schedule I of the said Regulation, the following amendments shall be made, namely :—

Amendments of Schedule I, Regulation II, 1900.

(1) For Article No. 6 the following article shall be substituted, namely :—

"6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security); or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property, where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or a future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement;	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument.	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.

Exemption.

Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods, if unattested."

(2) In the entry immediately following Article No. 27, for the words and figure "*See* AGREEMENT by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE (No. 6)" the words and figure "*See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6)" shall be substituted.

(3) The entry "EQUITABLE MORTGAGE" following Article No. 28 shall be omitted.

(4) In Article No. 38—

(*a*) for the words and figure "AN AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6)" the words and figure "AN AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6)" shall be substituted;

(*b*) from clause (*b*), the words "at the time of execution" shall be omitted; and

(*c*) the exemption "(3) Instrument of Pledge or Pawn of goods, if unattested" shall be omitted.

(5) In Article No. 39—

(*a*) in clause (*b*) for the words "one year," the words "eighteen months" shall be substituted.

(*b*) for the entry "four annas" each time it occurs in the second column opposite clause (*b*), the entry "Two annas" shall be substituted.

(6) After Article No. 44, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"PAWN OR PLEDGE—*See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6)."

(7) For Divisions A and B of Article No. 45, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

	If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate for each part.
"A. SEA-INSURANCE (*See* Section 7).		
(1) for or upon any voyage—		
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy ;	One anna ...	Half anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy.	Two annas ...	One anna.
(2) for time—		
(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—		
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months ;	Two annas ...	One anna.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months.	Four annas ...	Two annas.
B. FIRE INSURANCE—		
(1) in respect of an original policy—		
(i) where the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ;	.....	Eight annas.
and (ii) in any other case ;	.....	One rupee.
(2) in respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	.....	One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any, chargeable under No. 51."

(8) To Article No. 51 the following note shall be added, namely :—

"See also Policy of Insurance No. 45-B(2)."

(9) In Article No. 53, after the word "instrument," the following parenthesis shall be inserted, namely :—

"(not being such a release as is provided for by section 23A)."

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 25—L. C., dated 22nd July 1908.

Under Rule 40 of the rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure is published for general information with the Bill as passed by them.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Legislative Council.

Report of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

We the members of the Select Committee appointed for the consideration of the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure beg to submit the following report to the Council :—

On a careful consideration of the Bill and the several representations recieved thereon we have resolved that the Bill be approved with the modifications made in it

at the Council Meeting held on Monday the 24th February 1908, and returned to the Council.

We are however of opinion that if sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (1) of Section 310A be removed and the words "before such sale" be added after the word "acquired" in the body of the said clause, the benefit of the section would be extended and we would accordingly suggest that the proposed amendment may be incorporated in the present Bill.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

S. NARAYANA RAO.

M. C. RANGIENGAR.

The words proposed to be added are understood, and there seems no objection to the addition being made, though I doubt whether there have been any instances of hardship caused by a too liberal interpretation of the section as its present wording stands.

To the further recommendation made by the Select Committee whose last meeting I was unavoidably prevented from attending, I regret my inability to agree. Where the applicant is a person whose title has been acquired subsequent to attachment or mortgage decree, I see no reason why he should not be required to pay the whole of the decretal amount before he could succeed.

C. SRINIVASIENGAR.

A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

(AS APPROVED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.)

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Amendment of Section 310(A).

1. The following shall be substituted for sub-head (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 310 (A) :—

"for payment to the decree holder, a sum equal to the purchase money, together with the costs of the attachment and sale, provided that in cases in which such sum is more than the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered (less any amount which may since the date of such proclamation of sale have been received by the decree holder), it shall not be necessary for the applicant to pay more than this latter amount."

2. The following shall be added between sub-sections (1) and (2) of the said section :—

"(1A). If such deposit is made within thirty days of the sale, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the sale."

Addition to Section 588.

3. To Section 588 of the said Code, the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(16A). Orders under Section 310A."

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. J. 254—*Legis.* 35-07-08, *dated* 22*nd July* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to extend the period of protection afforded to antelope, peafowl, and birds of bright coloured plumage by Notification No. J. 1977—Leg. 23-06-2, dated the 10th January 1907, for a further period of three years, *i.e.*, till the 15th June 1911, subject to the exceptions mentioned in para. 2 of the said notification.

No. 698—*L. B.* 195-06-12, *dated* 22*nd July* 1908.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that para 132 of the Rules framed under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation and published with Notification No. 30—Legis. 4-03, dated the 9th September 1903, be amended as follows :—

After the words "the said provision" occurring in clause (*f*) of the said para of the rules, the following shall be inserted :—

"As well as the surplus receipts available under Section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act, from cattle-pounds situated in a Union."

The amended clause (*f*) of said para 132 of the Rules will then read as follows :—

(*f*) The net proceeds of the tax on houses and license fees for erection of structures levied in a Union under clauses 2 and 6, respectively, of the said provision as well as the surplus receipts available under Section 18 of the Cattle Trespass Act, from the cattle-pounds in a Union, shall be wholly appropriated to the purposes of the Union.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

GEOLOGICAL.

Notification No. 242, *dated* 29*th July* 1908.

The following draft of additions and amendments proposed to be made with reference to the rules published under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, published with Notifications No. 311 M.—1897-98, dated 29th June 1898, No. 233 M.—1898-99, dated 15th May 1899, No. 228 M.—1900-01, dated 31st December 1900, No. 529 M.-F. 144, dated 29th June 1901 and No. 513 S., dated 12th March 1902, is hereby published for general information under Section 15 of the said Regulation, and will be taken into consideration after the 31st of August 1908.

Objections and suggestions in respect of the proposed additions and amendments will be duly considered if submitted to Government in the Geological Department on or before the date above prescribed :—

(1) In sub-rule (2) (*e*) of Rule 18 after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" where they first occur, add the words, "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the second sentence of the said sub-rule after the words, "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or such Inspector of Explosives."

In the third sentence of the said sub-rule after the words, "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or Inspector of Explosives."

(2) In Rule 43 after the words "The Chief Inspector of Explosives or any of the undermentioned officers specially authorized by him," add "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the statement of 'areas' and 'officers' given at the end of Rule 43, after the words, "The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore," add the words, "or an Inspector of Explosives."

By Order,
W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geological Dept.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 33.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

THE MYSORE NEWSPAPERS REGULATION.

REGULATION No. III OF 1908.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 8th August 1908.)

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the efficient control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news,

Preamble.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title.

(1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, 1908."

Local extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force thirty days after its first publication in the official Gazette.

Newspapers not to be edited, printed or published without the permission of Government.

2. No newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, be edited, printed or published within the territories of Mysore.

Power of Government to withdraw permission.

3. Any written permission granted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for the editing, printing, or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid may at any time be withdrawn by the Government.

Consequences of editing, printing or publishing newspaper without permission or after withdrawal of permission.

4. If any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, or after such permission has been withdrawn by the Government, edit, print or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in the said territories of Mysore, the Government may, by an order in writing, signed by the Secretary to the Government in the General and Revenue Departments,

(*a*) require such person to leave the territories of Mysore within seven days from the date of such order, and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering the said territories without the written permission of the Government, and;

(*c*) declare all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper or other work as aforesaid is printed or published, and all copies of such newspaper or other work as aforesaid wherever found, to be forfeited to the Government, and dispose of the same in such manner as it shall deem fit.

Liability of offender to expulsion.

5. If any such order as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the last preceding section be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from the territories of Mysore.

Prohibition of circulation of newspapers within Mysore in certain cases.

6. (1) No newspaper or other printed work, edited, printed or published beyond the limits of the territories of Mysore after being the subject of an order under section 4, and

(2) no newspaper in regard to which any such prohibition as is referred to in section 7 of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, has been notified and continues in force, in British India,

shall be circulated within the territories of Mysore.

Search for and forfeiture of copies of prohibited newspapers.

7. If any such newspaper or other printed work as is specified in section 6 shall be circulated within the territories of Mysore,

(i) the District Magistrate may declare all copies of such newspaper or other printed work wherever found to be forfeited to Government and may by warrant empower any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to seize and carry away any copies of such newspaper or other printed work wherever found, and to enter upon and search for such copies in any premises where they may be kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept; and

Person who circulates to be dealt with under sections 4 and 5.

(ii) any person who circulates, or attempts to circulate, or abets the circulation of, any such newspaper or other printed work in the territories of Mysore, may be dealt with by the Government under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 4 and section 5, as if such person had edited, printed or published any newspaper within the territories of Mysore without the written permission of the Government.

Definition of 'Print' and cognate expressions.

8. In this Regulation the expressions "print," "printed," and "printing," shall apply not only to printing but also to lithography, engraving, and photography.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

GEOLOGICAL.

Notification No. 242, *dated* 29*th July* 1908.

The following draft of additions and amendments proposed to be made with reference to the rules published under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, published with Notifications No. 311 M.—1897-98, dated 29th June 1898, No. 233 M.—1898-99, dated 15th May 1899, No. 228 M.—1900-01, dated 31st December 1900, No. 529 M.-F. 144, dated 29th June 1901, and No. 513 S., dated 12th March 1902, is hereby published for general information under Section 15 of the said Regulation, and will be taken into consideration after the 31st of August 1908.

Objections and suggestions in respect of the proposed additions and amendments will be duly considered if submitted to Government in the Geological Department on or before the date above prescribed:—

(1) In sub-rule (2) (*e*) of Rule 18 after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" where they first occur, add the words, "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the second sentence of the said sub-rule after the words, "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or such Inspector of Explosives."

In the third sentence of the said sub-rule after the words, "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or Inspector of Explosives."

(2) In Rule 43 after the words "The Chief Inspector of Explosives or any of the undermentioned officers specially authorized by him," add "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the statement of 'areas' and 'officers' given at the end of Rule 43, after the words, "The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore," add the words, "or an Inspector of Explosives."

By Order,
W. F. SMEETH,
Secy. to Govt., Geological Dept.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 34.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 498—*Legis.* 18-07-2, *dated* 13*th August* 1908.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 10 B, to the rules framed under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901, published with Notification No. 9007—Legis. 56, dated the 11th December 1901, and amended from time to time:—

"*Rule 10 B.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules 9 and 10, the District Magistrate may grant to an owner or occupier of land in any of the tracts specified in the margin, a license to pursue, shoot at and kill game on payment of a reduced fee of Rs. 2 which shall have operation over such portion of the District and State Forests and lands specially protected under Section 35 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, in the vicinity of the town or village where the licensee resides, as may be specified by the District Magistrate in the license.

The whole of the Shimoga and Kadur Districts; the Hassan Taluk (including Alur Sub-Taluk), and the Manjarabad and Belur Taluks of the Hassan District; and the Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet Taluks of the Mysore District.

"If the town or village where the licensee resides adjoins another district, the operation of such license may be extended, without payment of any additional fee, to any specified portion of such adjoining District, State Forest, and land specially protected as aforesaid, situated therein, on countersignature by the District Magistrate of such district.

"It shall be competent to the District Magistrate granting a license under this rule, to withdraw or cancel the same at any time, for sufficient cause."

No. Fl. 875—*S. R.* 19-08-2, *dated* 17*th August* 1908.

Under Section 4 (*g*) of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended by Regulations IV of 1902, V of 1904 and V of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby delegate the following power to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore:—

Powers of Government under Section 6 of the Regulation.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

THE MYSORE NEWSPAPERS REGULATION.

REGULATION No. III OF 1908.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 8th August 1908.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the efficient control of the publication of newspapers and other printed works containing public news,

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title.

(1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Newspapers Regulation, 1908."

Local extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force thirty days after its first publication in the official Gazette.

Newspapers not to be edited, printed or published without the permission of Government.

2. No newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, be edited, printed or published within the territories of Mysore.

Power of Government to withdraw permission.

3. Any written permission granted by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for the editing, printing, or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid may at any time be withdrawn by the Government.

Consequences of editing, printing or publishing newspaper without permission or after withdrawal of permission.

4. If any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, or after such permission has been withdrawn by the Government, edit, print or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in the said territories of Mysore, the Government may, by an order in writing, signed by the Secretary to the Government in the General and Revenue Departments,

(*a*) require such person to leave the territories of Mysore within seven days from the date of such order, and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering the said territories without the written permission of the Government, and

(*c*) declare all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper or other work as aforesaid is printed or published, and all copies of such newspaper or other work as aforesaid wherever found, to be forfeited to the Government, and dispose of the same in such manner as it shall deem fit.

Liability of offender to expulsion.

5. If any such order as is mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the last preceding section be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from the territories of Mysore.

Prohibition of circulation of newspapers within Mysore in certain cases.

6. (1) No newspaper or other printed work, edited, printed or published beyond the limits of the territories of Mysore after being the subject of an order under section 4, and

(2) no newspaper in regard to which any such prohibition as is referred to in section 7 of the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908, has been notified and continues in force, in British India,

shall be circulated within the territories of Mysore.

7. If any such newspaper or other printed work as is specified in section 6 shall be circulated within the territories of Mysore,

Search for and forfeiture of copies of prohibited newspapers.

(i) the District Magistrate may declare all copies of such newspaper or other printed work wherever found to be forfeited to Government and may by warrant empower any Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to seize and carry away any copies of such newspaper or other printed work wherever found, and to enter upon and search for such copies in any premises where they may be kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition, or reasonably suspected to be so kept; and

Person who circulates to be dealt with under sections 4 and 5.

(ii) any person who circulates, or attempts to circulate, or abets the circulation of, any such newspaper or other printed work in the territories of Mysore, may be dealt with by the Government under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 4 and section 5, as if such person had edited, printed or published any newspaper within the territories of Mysore without the written permission of the Government.

Definition of 'Print' and cognate expressions.

8. In this Regulation the expressions "print," "printed," and "printing," shall apply not only to printing but also to lithography, engraving, and photography.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

THE MYSORE NEWSPAPERS REGULATION.

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(*a*) require such person to leave the territories of Mysore within seven days from the date of such order, and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering the said territories without the written permission of the Government, and

(*c*) declare all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, paper, and other implements, utensils, plant and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper or other work as aforesaid is printed or published, and all copies of such newspaper or other work as aforesaid wherever found, to be forfeited to the Government, and dispose of the same in such manner as it shall deem fit.

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Person who circulates to be dealt with under sections 4 and 5.

(ii) any person who circulates, or attempts to circulate, or abets the circulation of, any such newspaper or other printed work in the territories of Mysore, may be dealt with by the Government under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of section 4 or section 5, as if such person had edited, printed or published any newspaper within the territories of Mysore without the written permission of the Government.

Definition of 'Print' and cognate expressions.

8. In this Regulation the expressions "print," "printed," and "printing," shall apply not only to printing but also to lithography, engraving, and photography.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan.

No. Fl. 875—*S. R.* 19-08-2, *dated* 17*th August* 1908.

Under Section 4 (*g*) of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended by Regulations IV of 1902, V of 1904 and V of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby delegate the following power to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore :—

Powers of Government under Section 6 of the Regulation.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

PART III.

RETAIL PRICES OF SOME PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD.

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

1. Though this is a compilation from the Prices Current returns relating to thirteen kinds of marginally noted food-stuffs, the publication is confined to the six principal articles of food, *viz.*, rice, first sort, rice, second sort, ragi, cholum, Bengal gram or chenna and salt.

1 Wheat.	8 Italian millet.
2 Barley.	9 Bengal gram.
3 Rice, best sort.	10 Maize.
4 Rice, common.	11 Arhar or Thur Cadjen Pea.
5 Javar or cholum.	12 Arhar Dal.
6 Bajra or kambu.	13 Salt.
7 Ragi.	

2. The prices given herein relate to retail prices and are based upon the returns furnished every fortnight by Deputy Commissioners as being the prices which prevailed in the several district head-quarters.

3. The prices quoted are expressed in seers and decimals of a seer (the standard seer of 80 tolas) per rupee.

PART III.

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

BANGALORE.

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·62	6·56	1st Fortnight ...	7·19	6·00
2nd do ...	8·00	6·56	2nd do ...	7·19	6·00
August—			February—		
1st do ..	8·00	6·56	1st do ...	7·19	6·00
2nd do ...	8·00	6·56	2nd do ...	7·19	6·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·87	1st do	7·19	6·00
2nd do ...	8·00	6·31	2nd do ...	7·19	6·06
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·31	1st do ..	7·75	6·87
2nd do ...	8·00	6·62	2nd do ...	6·87	6·87
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·19	6·62	1st do ...	6·56	6·87
2nd do ...	7·19	6·62	2nd do ...	6·56	6·87
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·19	6·62	1st do ..	6·56	6·87
2nd do ...	7·19	6·62	2nd do ...	6·56	6·87
			Year's Average ...	7·39	6·50

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·37	7·44	1st Fortnight ...	8·31	8·06
2nd do ...	9·75	7·44	2nd do ..	8·31	7·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·75	7·44	1st do ...	8·31	7·00
2nd do ...	9·75	7·44	2nd do ...	8·31	7·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·75	7·44	1st do ...	8·31	7·00
2nd do ...	9·75	8·12	2nd do ...	8·31	8·06
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·75	8·12	1st do ...	8·62	9·06
2nd do ...	9·75	8·12	2nd do ...	7·75	8·06
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·31	8·12	1st do ...	7·44	8·06
2nd do ...	8·31	8·12	2nd do ...	7·44	8·06
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·31	8·12	1st do ...	7·44	8·06
2nd do ...	8·31	8·12	2nd do ...	7·44	8·06
			Year's Average ...	8·66	7·81

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	19·00	14·25	1st Fortnight ...	15·00	14·00
2nd do ..	18·00	14·00	2nd do ...	15·00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	18·00	14·00	1st do ...	15·00	14·00
2nd do ..	18·00	14·00	2nd do ...	15·00	14·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	19·00	13·50	1st do ...	17·00	14·00
2nd do ...	19·00	14·00	2nd do .	17·00	14·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	19·00	14·00	1st do ...	18·50	14·00
2nd do ...	19·00	15·50	2nd do ..	17·50	14·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	15·00	15·50	1st do ...	17·00	14·00
2nd do ...	15·00	15·50	2nd do ..	16·00	14·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	14·00	15·50	1st do ...	15·00	14·00
2nd do ...	14·00	15·00	2nd do ...	14·50	14·00
			Year's Average ..	16·65	14·28

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

BANGALORE. CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	..	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	..	...
2nd do ...	...	..	2nd do ...	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	.	..	2nd do ...	...	..
October—			April—		
1st do ...	..	...	1st do .	...	...
2nd do ..	...	..	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ..	...	..
2nd do ...	..	..	2nd do ...	...	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	..	..	1st do ...	..	..
2nd do ...	...	.	2nd do ...	...	...
			Year's Average ...	...	..

BENGAL GRAM

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight	12·06	8·94	1st Fortnight ..	9·69	9·44
2nd do ...	11.00	8.94	2nd do ...	9·69	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·00	8·94	1st do ...	9·69	9·00
2nd do ..	11·00	8·94	2nd do ...	8·87	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·50	8·94	1st do ..	8·37	9·00
2nd do ..	10·50	9·44	2nd do ...	9·44	9·06
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·69	9·44	1st do ...	8·37	9·44
2nd do ..	10·50	9·44	2nd do ..	8·37	9·44
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·94	9·44	1st do ...	8·37	9·69
2nd do ..	9·94	9·44	2nd do ...	8·37	9·69
December—			June—		
1st do ..	9·94	9·44	1st do ..	8·37	9·44
2nd do ..	9·69	9·44	2nd do ...	8·37	9·44
			Year's Average ..	9·66	9·27

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	13·75	17·25	1st Fortnight ...	14·37	15·50
2nd do ...	13·75	17·25	2nd do ..	14·37	13·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·37	16·69	1st do ...	14·37	13·50
2nd do ...	14·37	16·69	2nd do ...	14·37	13·50
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·37	16·69	1st do ..	14·94	13·50
2nd do ...	14·37	16·06	2nd do ...	14·94	15·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	14·37	16·06	1st do ...	14·94	16·06
2nd do ...	14·37	15·50	2nd do ...	14·94	16·06
November—			May—		
1st do ...	13·75	15·50	1st do ...	15·50	16·06
2nd do ...	13·75	15·50	2nd do ...	16·69	16·06
December—			June—		
1st do ...	13·75	15·50	1st do ...	17·25	17·25
2nd do ...	13·81	15·50	2nd do ...	17·25	17·25
			Year's Average ...	14·70	15·75

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

KOLAR. RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·00	6·50	1st Fortnight ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	8·00	6·50	2nd do ...	7·00	6·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·50	1st do ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	8·00	6·50	2nd do ...	7·00	6·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·50	1st do ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	8·00	6·50	2nd do ...	7·00	6·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·50	1st do ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	7·00	6·50	2nd do ...	7·00	6·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·00	6·50	1st do ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	7·00	6·50	2nd do ...	7·00	6·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·00	6·50	1st do ...	7·00	6·50
2nd do ...	7·00	7·00	2nd do	7·00	6·50
			Year's Average	7·29	6·52

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·50	7·00	1st Fortnight ...	7·50	9·00
2nd do ...	8·50	7·00	2nd do ...	7·50	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	8·50	7·00	1st do ...	7·50	9·00
2nd do ...	8·50	7·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·50	7·00	1st do ...	7·50	8·00
2nd do ...	8·50	7·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·50	7·00	1st do ...	7·50	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·25
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·00	1st do ...	7·50	8·25
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·25
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·50	7·00	1st do ...	7·50	8·25
2nd do ...	7·50	8·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·25
			Year's Average	7·85	7·72

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	18·00	15·00	1st Fortnight ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	18·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	16·00	15·00	1st do ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	16·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	17·00	14·00	1st do ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	17·00	14·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	17·00	15·00	1st do ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	17·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	17·00	15·94	1st do ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	17·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	15·00	15 00	1st do ...	15·00	14·00
2nd do ...	15·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	14·00
			Year's Average ...	15·83	14·87

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

KOLAR. CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	...	12·00
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd. do ...	...	12·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	8·00
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ..	...	...
October—			April—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ..	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ..	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	...	11·00	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	11·00	2nd do ...	...	...
			Year's Average	...	10·80

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	9·50
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·50
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ..	9·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·00
			Year's Average	9·42	9·06

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	15·00	1st Fortnight ...	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	12·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	15·00	1st do ..	15·00	15·00
2nd do	12·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
September—			March—		
1st do .	13·00	15·00	1st do ..	15·00	15·00
2nd do ...	13·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	13·00	15·00	1st do ..	15·00	17·00
2nd do ...	13·00	15·00	2nd do	15·00	17·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	13·00	15·00	1st do ...	15·00	17·00
2nd do ...	13·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	17·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	15·00	15·00	1st do ...	15·00	17·00
2nd do ...	15·00	15·00	2nd do ...	15·00	17·00
			Year's Average	14·00	15·50

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

TUMKUR. RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 totals.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·50	6·50	1st Fortnight ...	6·50	7·00
2nd do ..	8·50	6.50	2nd do ...	6·50	7·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	8·50	6·50	1st do ...	6·50	7·00
2nd do ...	8·50	5.50	2nd do ...	6·50	7·00
September—			March—		
1st do ..	8·50	6·50	1st do ...	6·50	6·50
2nd do ...	8·50	6·50	2nd do ...	6·50	6·50
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·50	6·50	1st do ...	6·50	6·75
2nd do ..	8·50	6·50	2nd do ...	6·50	6·75
November—			May—		
1st do ...	6·00	6·50	1st do ..	6·50	6·75
2nd do ...	6·00	6·50	2nd do ...	6·50	6·75
December—			June—		
1st do ...	6·50	6·50	1st do ...	6·50	6·75
2nd do ...	6·50	6·50	2nd do ...	6·50	7·00
			Year's Average	7·12	6·68

RICE, 2ND SORT

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9 00	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	8·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·25	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·25	1st do ...	8·00	7·75
2nd do ...	9·00	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	7·75
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·25	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	8.00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·00	7·25	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	7·44	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·00	7·25	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	7.50	7·25	2nd do ...	8·00	8·25
			Year's Average	8·21	7·66

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ..	20·00	18·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·06	16·00
2nd do ..	20·00	15·00	2nd do ...	18·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	20·00	15·00	1st do ...	18·00	16·00
2nd do ...	19·00	15·00	2nd do ...	18·00	16·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	19·00	15·00	1st do ...	18·00	18·00
2nd do ...	19·00	15·00	2nd do ..	18.00	18·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	19.00	15·00	1st do ...	18·00	18·25
2nd do ...	19·00	15·00	2nd do ...	18·00	18·25
November—			May—		
1st do ...	16·00	15·00	1st do ...	18·00	18·25
2nd do ...	16·00	15·00	2nd do ..	18·00	18·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·00	15·00	1st do ...	18·00	18·00
2nd do	16·00	15·00	2nd do ...	18·00	18·00
			Year's Average	18·04	16.32

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

TUMKUR.

CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	21·00	16·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	21·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	21·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	21·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	21·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	18·00
2nd do ...	21·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	18·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	21·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	18·00
2nd do ...	21·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	18·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	14·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	17·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	17·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	15·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	17·00
2nd do ...	16·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	17·00
			Year's Average ...	17·46	16·25

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	9·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8.00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	7·50
			Year's Average ...	9·33	8·02

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	13·00	1st Fortnight ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	14·00	1st do ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	14·00	1st do ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·00	14·00	1st do ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12.00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	13·00	14·00	1st do ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	13·00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	13·00	14·00	1st do ...	13·00	14·00
2nd do ...	13·00	14·00	2nd do ...	13·00	14·00
			Year's Average ...	12·67	13·96

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

MYSORE.

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·56	7·25	1st Fortnight ...	7·50	9·00
2nd do ...	8·12	7·31	2nd do ...	7·50	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	7·12	7·31	1st do ...	7·50	9·00
2nd do ...	7·12	7·31	2nd do ...	7·00	7·87
September—			March—		
1st do ...	7·12	7·31	1st do ...	7·00	7·87
2nd do ...	7·12	7·31	2nd do ...	7·00	6·62
October—			April—		
1st do ...	7·00	7·31	1st do ...	7·00	7·50
2nd do ...	7·00	7·31	2nd do ...	7·00	7·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	6·25	7·31	1st do ...	7·00	7·50
2nd do ...	7·25	7·31	2nd do ...	7·31	7·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·50	7·31	1st do ...	7·31	7·50
2nd do ...	7·50	7·31	2nd do ...	7·31	7·00
			Year's Average	7·25	7·56

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·37	1st Fortnight ...	8·50	10·37
2nd do ...	9·56	8·44	2nd do ...	8·50	10·37
August—			February		
1st do ...	9·12	8·44	1st do ...	8·50	10·37
2nd do ...	9·12	8·44	2nd do ...	8·50	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·12	8·44	1st do ...	8·25	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·44	2nd do ...	8·25	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·44	1st do ...	8·25	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·44	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·00	8·44	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·44	2nd do ...	8·44	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·50	8·44	1st do ...	8·44	9·00
2nd do ...	8·50	8·44	2nd do ...	8·44	8·75
			Year's Average	8·46	8·83

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	16·00	12·56	1st Fortnight ...	14·00	17·00
2nd do ...	16·50	12·56	2nd do ...	14·00	13·31
August—			February—		
1st do ...	16·06	13·31	1st do ...	14·00	13·31
2nd do ...	17·00	13·31	2nd do ...	14·50	14·69
September—			March—		
1st do ...	16·50	13·31	1st do ...	14·50	14·69
2nd do ...	17·19	13·31	2nd do ...	15·00	15·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	17·00	13·31	1st do ...	15·00	17·50
2nd do ...	16·00	13·31	2nd do ...	15·00	17·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	14·00	13·31	1st do ...	15·00	17·50
2nd do ...	13·50	13·94	2nd do ...	13·62	17·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	13·00	13·31	1st do ...	12·56	17·50
2nd do ...	14·00	13·31	2nd do ...	12·56	16·75
			Year's Average	14·85	14·63

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

MYSORE. CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	18·00	10·12	1st Fortnight ...	14·00	18·37
2nd do ...	15·75	10·12	2nd do ...	14·00	18·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	15·06	13·50	1st do ...	14·00	18·00
2nd do ...	18·12	13·50	2nd do ...	14·00	18·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	20·25	18·00	1st do ...	14·00	18·00
2nd do ...	21·06	18·00	2nd do ...	13·00	13·44
October—			April—		
1st do ...	18·25	18·00	1st do ...	13·00	16·75
2nd do ...	16·00	18·00	2nd do ...	12·50	16·75
November—			May—		
1st do ...	13·00	18·00	1st do ...	12·50	16·75
2nd do ...	13·50	18·00	2nd do ...	13·50	16·75
December—			June—		
1st do ...	13·50	18·00	1st do ...	12·37	16·75
2nd do ...	13·50	18·00	2nd do ...	12·37	16·50
			Year's Average ...	14·80	16·47

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·56	9·44	1st Fortnight ...	8·25	9·94
2nd do ...	11·56	9·44	2nd do ...	8·25	8·37
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·56	8·37	1st do ...	8·25	8·37
2nd do ...	11·56	8·37	2nd do ...	9·00	8·37
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·50	8·37	1st do ...	9·00	8·37
2nd do ...	9·12	8·37	2nd do ...	9·00	9·25
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·37	1st do ...	9·00	10·69
2nd do ...	9·00	8·37	2nd do ...	9·50	10·69
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·50	8·37	1st do ...	9·50	10·69
2nd do ...	8·50	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	10·69
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·50	8·37	1st do ...	9·44	10·69
2nd do ...	8·00	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	10·31
			Year's Average ...	9·39	9·12

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	14·69	15·81	1st Fortnight ...	14·00	15·75
2nd do ...	14·69	15·19	2nd do ...	14·00	15·19
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·69	15·19	1st do ...	14·00	15·19
2nd do ...	14·69	15·19	2nd do ...	14·00	15·19
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·69	15·19	1st do ...	14·00	15·19
2nd do ...	14·69	15·19	2nd do ...	13·00	15·37
October—			April—		
1st do ...	14·00	15·19	1st do ...	13·00	17·50
2nd do ...	14·00	15·19	2nd do ...	15·00	17·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	14·00	15·19	1st do ...	15·00	17·50
2nd do ...	14·00	15·19	2nd do ...	15·75	17·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	14·00	15·19	1st do ...	15·19	17·50
2nd do ...	14·00	15·19	2nd do ...	15·19	17·50
			Year's Average ...	14·34	15·82

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

HASSAN. RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07.
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·00	6·62	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·44	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·44	1st do ..	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·50	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·44	1st do ..	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	7·50	7·44	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	7·50	7·50	1st do ...	7·50	8·25
2nd do ...	8·00	7·50	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	6·62	7·50	1st do ...	7·50	8·00
2nd do ...	7·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·50	7·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·50	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do	6·62	8·00
			Year's Average	7·68	7·98

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·00	7·50	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	10·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	10·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	10·0
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	10·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	11·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·50	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·00	1st do ..	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·50	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	7·50	9·00	2nd do ...	8·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	9·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·50
2nd do ...	9·00	9·00	2nd do ...	7·50	9·00
			Year's Average	8·48	8·77

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	18·19	12·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·00	16·00
2nd do ..	20·00	15·00	2nd do ...	16·00	16·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	20·00	15·00	1st do ...	16·00	16·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	20·00	20·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	20·00	16·00	1st do ..	17·00	20·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	20·00	16·00	1st do	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
November—			May—		
1st do ..	16·00	17·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	17·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·00	17·00	1st do	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	16·00	2nd do ...	15·00	16·00
			Year's Average	17·42	17·21

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

HASSAN. CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	...	...	1st Fortnight ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
August—			February—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
September—			March—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
October—			April—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
November—			May—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	...	...	1st do ...	...	...
2nd do ...	...	...	2nd do ...	...	...
			Year's Average	...	...

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	10·00	8·75
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	9·00	2nd do ...	9·00	10·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	8·25
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·50	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·50	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·50	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·50	8·00
			Year's Average	8·71	8·39

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·00	14·00	1st Fortnight ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	12·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	14·00	2nd do ...	12·00	12·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	12·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	12·00	12·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	12·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	12·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12·00	12·00	1st do ...	14·00	14·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	10·00	16·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·00	12·00	1st do ...	12·00	16·00
2nd do ...	12·00	12·00	2nd do ...	14·00	15·00
			Year's Average	12·21	13·04

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

SHIMOGA.

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	7·87	6·31	1st Fortnight ...	8·37	8·44
2nd do ...	7.87	7·37	2nd do ...	8·37	9·44
August—			February—		
1st do ...	7·87	7·37	1st do ...	83·7	10·00
2nd do ...	7·37	7·37	2nd do ...	8·37	10·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	7·37	7·37	1st do ...	7·37	10.00
2nd do ...	7·37	7·37	2nd do ...	7·37	10·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	7·62	6·31	1st do ...	7·37	10·00
2nd do ...	8·37	7·00	2nd do ...	6·31	10·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·37	7·50	1st do ...	7·37	9·00
2nd do ...	8·37	8.37	2nd do ...	6·31	7·37
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·37	8·37	1st do ...	6·31	7·37
2nd do ...	7.37	8·37	2nd do ...	5·31	7·37
			Year's Average	7.56	8·25

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	11·56	7·37	1st Fortnight ...	9·44	9·44
2nd do ...	10·94	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	12·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·44	8·37	1st do ...	9·44	12·62
2nd do ...	8·94	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	12·62
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·31	8·50	1st do ...	8·37	11·56
2nd do ...	8·94	8·50	2nd do ...	8·37	11·56
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·19	8·37	1st do ...	8·37	11·56
2nd do ...	9·44	9·00	2nd do ...	7·37	11·56
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·44	9·00	1st do ...	8.37	9·50
2nd do ...	944	9·44	2nd do ...	7·37	8·50
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·50	9·37	1st do ...	7·37	8·37
2nd do ...	8·37	10·37	2nd do ...	7·37	8·50
			Year's Average	8·89	9·70

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	21·00	12·00	1st Fortnight ...	14·69	16·81
2nd do ...	21·00	13·62	2nd do ...	14·69	18·87
August—			February—		
1st do ...	19.44	13·62	1st do ...	14·69	19·87
2nd do ...	19·44	14·62	2nd do ...	14·69	21.00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	23·12	14·62	1st do ...	16·81	22·00
2nd do ...	21·00	14·62	2nd do ...	16·81	23·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	19·94	16·81	1st do ...	16·81	23·00
2nd do ...	21·00	16·00	2nd do ...	14·69	23·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	18·87	16·00	1st do ...	14·69	22·06
2nd do ...	16·81	18·87	2nd do ...	12 62	18·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·81	18·87	1st do ...	13·62	18·00
2nd do ...	15·75	18·87	2nd do ...	13·62	18·00
			Year's Average	17·19	18·00

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

SHIMOGA.

CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	21·00	11·56	1st Fortnight ...	14·69	16·81
2nd do ...	21·00	12·62	2nd do ...	14·69	21·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	18·87	12·62	1st do .	14·69	21·00
2nd do ...	18·87	13·62	2nd do ...	14·69	21·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	21·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·81	20·00
2nd do ...	18·87	14·00	2nd do ...	14·69	20·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	17·87	14·69	1st do ...	14·69	20·00
2nd do ...	16·81	16·00	2nd do ...	12·62	20·00
November—			May—		
1st do .	16·81	16·00	1st do ...	12·62	20·00
2nd do ...	16·81	16·81	2nd do ...	12·62	18·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·81	24·00	1st do ...	12·62	18·00
2nd do ...	16·81	18·37	2nd do ...	12·62	18·00
			Year's Average	16·23	17·42

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·06	8·37	1st Fortnight ...	9·44	9·4
2nd do ...	11·56	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	9·44
August—			February—		
1st do ...	11·56	8·37	1st do ...	9·44	9·44
2nd do ..	10·50	8·37	2nd do ...	9·44	9·69
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·50	8·00	1st do ..	8·37	9·69
2nd do ..	10·50	8·00	2nd do ...	8·37	9·69
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·44	1st do ...	7·37	9·69
2nd do ...	10·50	9·44	2nd do ...	7·37	9·69
November—			May—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·44	1st do ...	8·37	9·69
2nd do ...	10·50	9·44	2nd do ...	8·37	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	10·50	9·44	1st do ..	8·37	9·00
2nd do ...	9·44	9·44	2nd do ...	8·37	9·00
			Year's Average	9·64	9·15

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	15·75	14·69	1st Fortnight ...	14·69	15·81
2nd do ...	14·69	14·69	2nd do ...	14·69	15·81
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·69	14·69	1st do ...	14·69	15·81
2nd do ...	12·62	13·62	2nd do ...	14·69	15·81
September—			March—		
1st do ...	14·69	13·00	1st do ...	14·69	15·81
2nd do ...	16·81	13·00	2nd do ...	16·81	16·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	14·69	14·69	1st do ...	16·81	16·00
2nd do ...	13·62	15·37	2nd do ...	16·81	16·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	12.62	15·37	1st do ...	16·81	16·81
2nd do ...	12·62	15·37	2nd do	16·81	16·81
December—			June—		
1st do ...	12·69	15 37	1st do ..	16·81	16·81
2nd do ..	14·69	15·37	2nd do ...	14·69	15·00
			Year's Average	14·96	15·32

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

KADUR.

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	8·00	7·00	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	6·00	2nd do ...	8·00	8·50
August—			February—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·00	1st do ...	7·25	9·25
2nd do ...	8·00	6·00	2nd do ...	7·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	8·00	6·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·00	7·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·00	8·00	1st do ...	7·00	7·25
2nd do ...	7·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·00	7·25
			Year's Average... ...	7·61	7·57

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	10·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	11·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	11·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	11·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	8·00	11·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	11·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	11·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·00	9·00	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	9·00	10·00	2nd do ...	8·00	10·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	10·00	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	8·00	9·00	2nd do ...	8·00	10·00
			Year's Average... ...	8·71	9·42

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	19·00	14·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·00	18·00
2nd do ...	18·00	11·00	2nd do ...	16·00	18·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	18·00	12·00	1st do ...	16·00	17·00
2nd do ...	18·00	12·00	2nd do ...	16·00	19·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	18·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	18·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	21·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	18·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	22·00
2nd do ...	18·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	22·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	18·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	16·00	2nd do ...	15·00	20·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	15·00	18·00	1st do ...	15·00	20·00
2nd do ...	15·00	18·00	2nd do ...	15·00	20·00
			Year's Average... ...	16·58	17·00

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

KADUR. CHOLAM.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 tolas.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	22·00	17·00	1st Fortnight ...	17·00	16·00
2nd do ...	22·00	10·00	2nd do ...	17·00	17·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	20·00	10·00	1st do ...	17·00	17·00
2nd do ...	20·00	10·00	2nd do ...	17·00	17·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	20·00	10·00	1st do ...	17·00	17·00
2nd do ...	20·00	10·00	2nd do ...	17·00	17·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	20·00	10·00	1st do ...	17·00	18·00
2nd do ...	20·00	11·00	2nd do ...	17·00	18·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	20·00	16·00	1st do ...	17·00	...
2nd do ...	17·00	16·00	2nd do ...	17·00	...
December—			June—		
1st do ...	17·00	16·00	1st do ...	17·00	...
2nd do ...	17·00	16·00	2nd do ...	17·00	...
			Year's Average	18·29	14·45

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	[illegible]
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	10·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	10·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·50
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·50
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	8·25
2nd do ...	8·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	8·25
			Year's Average	8·83	8·44

SALT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	14·00	14·00	1st Fortnight	14·00	14·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	14·00	14·00	1st do	14·00	14·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14·00
September—			March—		
1st do ..	14·00	14·00	1st do ...	14·00	14·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	14·00
October—			April—		
1st do ..	14·00	14·00	1st do ...	14·00	16·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	16·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	14·00	12·00	1st do ...	14·00	16·00
2nd do ...	14·00	12·00	2nd do ...	14·00	16·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	14·00	14·00	1st do ...	14·00	16·00
2nd do ...	14·00	14·00	2nd do ...	14·00	16·00
			Year's Average... ...	14·00	14·33

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

CHITALDRUG.

RICE, 1ST SORT.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 totals.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	9·00	7·00	1st Fortnight ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	9·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	9·00	7·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	8·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	6·00	7·00	1st do ...	7.00	8·00
2nd do ...	6·00	7·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	6·00	8·00	1st do ...	7·00	8·00
2nd do ...	6·00	8·00	2nd do ...	7·00	8·00
			Year's Average ...	7·47	7·58

RICE, 2ND SORT.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	8·00	1st Fortnight ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9.00
2nd do ...	10·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	7·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	7·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	7·00	8·00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	7·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
			Year's Average ...	8·46	8·50

RAGI.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	24·00	13·00	1st Fortnight ...	16.00	16.00
2nd do ...	24·00	13·00	2nd do ...	16·00	16.00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	24.00	13·00	1st do ...	16·00	16·00
2nd do ...	22·00	15·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	22·00	15·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	24·00	15·00	2nd do ...	16.00	20·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	22·00	16·00	1st do ...	15·00	20·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	15·00	20·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	16.00	16·00	1st do ...	15·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	16·00	2nd do ...	14·00	20·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·00	20·00	1st do ...	14.00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	20·00	2nd do ...	13·00	20·00
			Year's Average ...	17·83	17·33

Retail Prices of six Principal Articles of Food.

CHITALDRUG.

Quantity (seers and decimals) per rupee by the standard seer of 80 totals.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	24·00	12·00	1st Fortnight ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	24·00	12·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
August— ...			February—		
1st do ...	24·00	12·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	22·00	14·00	2nd do ...	16·00	20·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	22·00	14·00	1st do ...	16·00	20·00
2nd do ...	22·00	15·00	2nd do ...	16·00	18·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	22·00	16·00	1st do ...	13·00	20·00
2nd do ...	20·00	16·00	2nd do ...	13·00	20·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	16·00	16·00	1st do ...	13·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	16·00	2nd do ...	13·00	20·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	16·00	19·00	1st do ...	12·00	20·00
2nd do ...	16·00	19·00	2nd do ...	12·00	20·00
			Year's Average ...	17·33	17·46

CHOLAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	12·00	8.00	1st Fortnight ...	9·00	8·00
2nd do ...	12·00	8.00	2nd do ...	9·00	8·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	8.00	1st do ...	9·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8.00	2nd do ...	9·00	9·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	12·00	8.00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10·00	8.00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	8.00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	10.00	8.00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	8·00	8.00	1st do ...	8·00	9·00
2nd do ...	8·00	8.00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	8·00	8·00	1st do ...	8 00	9·00
2nd do ...	9·00	8·00	2nd do ...	8·00	9·00
			Year's Average ...	9·12	8·42

BENGAL GRAM.

	1905-06	1906-07		1905-06	1906-07
July—			January—		
1st Fortnight ...	10·00	10·00	1st Fortnight ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
August—			February—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
September—			March—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
October—			April—		
1st do ...	10·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	10·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
November—			May—		
1st do ...	9·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	9·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·00
December—			June—		
1st do ...	9·00	10·00	1st do ...	10·00	12·00
2nd do ...	12·00	10·00	2nd do ...	10·00	12·0[illegible]
			Year's Average ...	9·96	1[illegible]

SALT

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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Fl. 875—*S. R.* 19-08-2, *dated* 17*th August* 1908.

Under Section 4 (*g*) of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, as amended by Regulations, IV of 1902, V of 1904 and V of 1906, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby delegate the following power to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore :—

Powers of Government under Section 6 of the Regulation.

No. Fl. 964—*S. R.* 20-08-3, *dated* 20*th August* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following amendments to the Methylated Spirit Rules published under Government Notification No. Fl. 4727—S. R. 130-07-2, dated 21st March 1908, and these amendments will come into force at once :—

1. Insert the following as Rules 3(*a*) and 4(*a*) :—

"3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*."

"4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business, to the Excise Commissioner."

2. Insert the words "by Deputy Commissioners" after the word "issued" in line 1 of Rule 4. Also insert the following sentence after the first sentence in the same rule :—

"All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license."

3. Insert after the words "the holders of (M. S.—1)" in Rule 5 the words "and M. S.—1*a*." After the word "price" in line 2 put a comma and *add* the words "cost of carriage."

4. Substitute the following for condition 2 of the license for the sale of Methylated Spirit:—

"2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of form of application may be had on payment of their cost price."

Thus amended and re-numbered the rules will read as follows and should be cited accordingly in supersession of previous notifications on the subject:—

1. Methylated Spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided:—

(1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

(2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

(3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

(4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent over-proof.

Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1) for the sale of Methylated Spirits will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business.

5. The holders of (M. S.—1. and M. S.—1*a*) licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the Bonded Depot on payment of the price, cost of carriage and duty to the Taluk Treasury and on production of a written permission (M. S.—2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. Books of forms of application for such permission (M. S.—3) will be supplied to them.

6. For the issue of Methylated Spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis.*

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated Spirit at a time to any license-holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated Spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the Warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

10. A register in the form (M. S.—4) shall be maintained at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore.

Form M. S.—1.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

I,.....Deputy Commissioner of....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation, No. V of 1901, hereby license you..... to sell Methylated Spirits at your shop at.....subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

CONDITIONS.

---

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated Spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk

Treasury on the prescribed challen (M. S.—6) and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon of Methylated Spirits shall be sold at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this license is granted shall not be kept open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The shop shall not be located in the same building with a foreign liquor tavern, refreshment room, hotel, arrack, or toddy, or other shop for sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. This license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

7. The privilege of vend of Methylated Spirits shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

8. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than Assistant Inspector :—

M. S.—5.

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks.
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such conditions or to cancel the license forthwith.

11. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901.

12. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, for any other cause or giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,
District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated Spirit at.....in the town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 . I, son of....., residing at .....do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truly observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license No. , dated the..... day of 190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form No. M. S.—1*a*.

License for possession and use of Methylated Spirit by Chemists and others.

I,..... ....., Deputy Commissioner of, the District of....., hereby license you....., residing at..... ....., to possess spirit spoiled with caoutchoucine for use in....., during the year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said.....:—

CONDITIONS.

1. This license extends only to the possession and use, and not to sale, of caoutchoucined spirit, which means spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. The spirit may be obtained from a Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and cost of carriage and price at such rate as may be fixed by Government and the manufacturers respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission (M. S. 2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned. All applications for such permission must be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. The spirit may also be obtained by import on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. The spirit thus obtained shall be kept only in the place of business and shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than for the purpose of the business for which the license is granted; nor shall it be transferred to any other person.

5. The premises for which this license is granted shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector; and the Inspector shall be furnished with such information regarding the quantity of the spirit used in the business as may be required by him.

6. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license the following form. Such account, together with the license, permits and the

stock of spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower in rank than an Inspector :—

Form M. S.—5*a*.

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity used		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7
	Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.		Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.	

7. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively so that officers inspecting the premises may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Range or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

8. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every breach of such conditions, or to cancel the license forthwith.

9. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing condition shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, or Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885.

10. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner for any other cause on giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated Spirits to be granted to Licensed Vendors.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be transported

Name of the Bonded Depôt

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated 190 .

Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated Spirits from the Bonded Depôt at.....to his licensed shop at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2*a*.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be imported

Name of the Custom-house or other place from which the spirit is imported.

Period of currency

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated.....190 .

.....Chemist,..... .....etc., at ...., is hereby permitted to import/transport..... .... gallons of Methylated Spirit from the Custom-house or other place/Bonded Depôt at..... .....to his place of business at..... .....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for..... days from the date of the issue of the consignment.

Deputy Commissioner.

The consignment was issued on.....

Custom-house officer or other person.
Depot-keeper.

N. B.—This form shall be in triplicate, the original to be issued to the licensee, the duplicate forwarded to the Inspector of the Range and the counterfoil retained in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

2. The Range Inspector shall verify the consignment and after noting the certificate of verification on the duplicate permit shall return the same to the Deputy Commissioner's office, where it should be pasted to the counterfoil.

Form M. S.—3.

Application for permit for transport of Methylated Spirits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallons of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty, price and cost of carriage on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—3*a*.

Application for permit for $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$ of Methylated Spirit granted to licensed Chemists or others.

No. Dated.....190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$.....gallons of Methylated Spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption from the $\frac{\text{Custom-house or other place}}{\text{Bonded Depot}}$ at .....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.... .....dated.....for Rs....., being the $\frac{\text{duty}}{\text{duty, price and cost of carriage}}$ on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Chemist or other person,

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery.

Date	Methylation materials						Spirits Methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc.)
	Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form M. S.—6.

Chellan for the payment of money into a Taluk Treasury on account of Methylated Spirit.

No.

To

The Treasury officer.....

Sir,

Please receive the sum of Rs..... as detailed below on account of..... gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by me at/from ..... under the license No.....for the shop at.....held by me :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... .....per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at.....per gallon.			
Total			

Date.....

Signature.....

License-holder.

A

No.

Dated.....

Received from.....the sum of Rs....., as detailed below, on account of.....gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by him from the Bonded Depot/Custom-house or other place at..... for his shop or other place of business under the license No.....

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at..... per gallon.....			
Total			

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Shroff's signature.

Nagadi Gumasta.

N. B.—This chellan shall be in triplicate, the original to accompany the "Daily Cash" account to the District Treasury, the duplicate to be delivered to the licensee and the counterfoil retained in the Taluk Office.

No. Fl. 1255—*S. R.* 19-06-15, *dated 2nd September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*) of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to reduce from annas eight to anna one the stamp duty chargeable under the said Regulation on agreements executed for service, or for performance of work on estates, irrespective of their size, whether in Mysore or in British India, which are being prepared for the production of or actually produce tea, coffee, rubber, pepper, cardamom, cinchona or areca, when the advances given under such agreements do not exceed rupees twenty in any case.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Fl. 964—*S. R.* 20-08-3, *dated* 20*th August* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following amendments to the Methylated Spirit Rules published under Government Notification No. Fl. 4727—S. R. 130-07-2, dated 21st March 1908, and these amendments will come into force at once :—

1. Insert the following as Rules 3(*a*) and 4(*a*) :—

"3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*."

"4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business, to the Excise Commissioner."

2. Insert the words "by Deputy Commissioners" after the word "issued" in line 1 of Rule 4. Also insert the following sentence after the first sentence in the same rule:—

"All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license."

3. Insert after the words "the holders of (M. S.—1)" in Rule 5 the words "and M. S.—1*a*." After the word "price" in line 2 put a comma and *add* the words "cost of carriage."

4. Substitute the following for condition 2 of the license for the sale of Methylated Spirit:—

"2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of form of application may be had on payment of their cost price."

Thus amended and re-numbered the rules will read as follows and should be cited accordingly in supersession of previous notifications on the subject:—

1. Methylated Spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided:—

(1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

(2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

(3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

(4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent overproof.

Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1) for the sale of Methylated Spirits will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business.

5. The holders of (M. S.—1. and M. S.—1*a*) licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the Bonded Depot on payment of the price, cost of carriage and duty to the Taluk Treasury and on production of a written permission (M. S.—2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. Books of forms of application for such permission (M. S.—3) will be supplied to them.

6. For the issue of Methylated Spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated Spirit at a time to any license-holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated Spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the Warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

10. A register in the form (M. S.—4) shall be maintained at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore.

Form M. S.—1.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

I,.....Deputy Commissioner of ....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation, No. V of 1901, hereby license you..... to sell Methylated Spirits at your shop at.....subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

CONDITIONS.

---

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated Spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchouc in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed challan (M. S.—6) and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon of Methylated Spirits shall be sold at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this license is granted shall not be kept open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The shop shall not be located in the same building with a foreign liquor tavern, refreshment room, hotel, arrack, or toddy, or other shop for sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. This license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

7. The privilege of vend of Methylated Spirits shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

8. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than Assistant Inspector:—

M. S.—5.

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks.
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt.		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such conditions or to cancel the license forthwith.

11. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901.

12. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, for any other cause or giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,
District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated Spirit at.....in the town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 . I, son of....., residing at .....do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truly observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license No. , dated the..... day of 190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form No. M. S.—1*a*.

License for possession and use of Methylated Spirit by Chemists and others.

I,..... ....., Deputy Commissioner of the District of....., hereby license you....., residing at..... ....., to possess spirit spoiled with caoutchoucine for use in....., during the year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said..... :—

CONDITIONS.

1. This license extends only to the possession and use, and not to sale, of caoutchoucined spirit, which means spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. The spirit may be obtained from a Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and cost of carriage and price at such rate as may be fixed by Government and the manufacturers respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission (M. S. 2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned. All applications for such permission must be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. The spirit may also be obtained by import on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. The spirit thus obtained shall be kept only in the place of business and shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than for the purpose of the business for which the license is granted; nor shall it be transferred to any other person.

5. The premises for which this license is granted shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector; and the Inspector shall be furnished with such information regarding the quantity of the spirit used in the business as may be required by him.

6. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account, together with the license, permits and the stock of spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower in rank than an Inspector:—

Form M. S.—5*a*.

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity used		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7
	Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.		Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.	

7. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively so that officers inspecting the premises may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Range or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

8. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every breach of such conditions, or to cancel the license forthwith.

9. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing condition shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, or Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885.

10. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner for any other cause on giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated Spirits to be granted to Licensed Vendors.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be transported

Name of the Bonded Depôt

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated 190 .

Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated Spirits from the Bonded Depôt at.....to his licensed shop at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2*a*.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be imported

Name of the Custom-house or other place from which the spirit is imported.

Period of currency

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated.....190 .

.....Chemist,.....etc., at ....., is hereby permitted to import/transport..... gallons of Methylated Spirit from the Custom-house or other place/Bonded Depôt at..... .....to his place of business at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for..... days from the date of the issue of the consignment.

Deputy Commissioner.

The consignment was issued on.....

Custom-house officer or other person./Depot-keeper.

N. B.—This form shall be in triplicate, the original to be issued to the licensee, the duplicate forwarded to the Inspector of the Range and the counterfoil retained in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

2. The Range Inspector shall verify the consignment and after noting the certificate of verification on the duplicate permit shall return the same to the Deputy Commissioner's office, where it should be pasted to the counterfoil.

Form M. S.—3.

Application for permit for transport of Methylated Spirits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallons of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty, price and cost of carriage on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—3*a*.

Application for permit for $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$ of Methylated Spirit granted to licensed Chemists or others.

No. Dated.....190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$.....gallons of Methylated Spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption from the $\frac{\text{Custom-house or other place}}{\text{Bonded Depot}}$ at .....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated.....for Rs....., being the $\frac{\text{duty}}{\text{duty, price and cost of carriage}}$ on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Chemist or other person,

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery.

Date	Methylation materials						Spirits Methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc.)
	Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form M. S.—6.

Chellan for the payment of money into a Taluk Treasury on account of Methylated Spirit.

No.

To .....

The Treasury officer.....

Sir,

Please receive the sum of Rs..... as detailed below on account of..... gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by me at/from ..... under the license No.....for the shop at.....held by me :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... .....per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at .....per gallon.			
Total			

Date.....

Signature.....

License-holder.

A

No.

Dated.....

Received from.....the sum of Rs....., as detailed below, on account of.....gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by him from the Bonded Depot/Custom-house or other place at..... for his shop or other place of business under the license No.....

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at..... per gallon.....			
Total			

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Shroff's signature.

Nagadi Gumasta.

N. B.—This chellan shall be in triplicate, the original to accompany the "Daily Cash" account to the District Treasury, the duplicate to be delivered to the licensee and the counterfoil retained in the Taluk Office.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 72—L. C., dated the 8th September 1908.

Under Rule 32 of the Rules for the conduct of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following bill together with the statement of Objects and Reasons therefor, is hereby published for general information :—

The Village Tank Panchayet Bill.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the customary obligations of raiyats in Mysore in regard to the maintenance of major tanks and the restoration, repair and maintenance of minor tanks, have not been satisfactorily carried out in the past; and

WHEREAS this result is mainly due to the disappearance of the communal spirit among the raiyats and to the absence of sufficient inducements to make them take an interest in their tanks; and

WHEREAS with a view to remedy these defects and to revive the communal spirit among the raiyats, it is expedient to constitute village panchayets to have control over the tanks and to administer the funds that may be assigned for their restoration, repair and maintenance;

His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Short title.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the "Village Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1908."

Local extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore; and

Commencement.

(3) it shall come into force on the first day of January 1909.

Definitions.

2. (*a*) In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Tank" means any source of irrigation and shall include an anicut, a voddu, a talparige; and a channel whether used as a feeder, irrigation or distribution channel and whether drawn from a tank, anicut, river, or water course.

(2) "A major tank" means a tank the annual assessment on whose irrigable area is not less than Rs. 300 and shall also include such other tanks as the Government may for any reason notify as major tanks;

All other tanks are "minor tanks."

(3) "Construction" means the creation of a new tank.

(4) "Restoration" means restoring to an efficient condition a tank which, from neglect, accident or other cause, has fallen into disuse or become impaired or less efficient than formerly.

(5) "Improvement" means increasing the capacity of a tank so as to provide additional water for irrigation or otherwise rendering it more useful for purposes of irrigation.

(6) "Maintenance" means works of petty repair required to keep or maintain a tank at the standard of safety that may be fixed for it after its construction, restoration or improvement, and includes the following :—

(i) The maintenance of the bund to the standard level and with the slopes specified, the specification of the level and slope being in accordance with the existing state of

things and being approved both by the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

(ii) The filling up of gullies or other inequalities caused by rain, the treading of cattle, etc., upon the bunds of tanks and channels.

(iii) The checking of the growth on bunds of prickly-pear, and any similar rank and pernicious weed.

(iv) The clearing of any underwood from the bunds of tanks wherever it may be injurious.

(v) The clearing and repair of the earthwork of petty and branch channels, and the clearing away of the accumulations in sluices and in all channels issuing from tanks, which obstruct the flow of water to the fields.

(vi) The keeping in order the supply channels of tanks.

(vii) The watching of the bunds of all tanks during rainy weather, turfing the parts acted on by the waves, helping in opening and closing the sluice, and generally the performance of minor duties of this nature in order to prevent breaches and other accidents.

(7) "Repair" means special repairs rendered necessary by storm, flood, or other unforseen accident.

(8) "Village" includes a group of villages for which a Village Tank Panchayet may be constituted or where such Panchayet is constituted for the control of a tank or group of tanks, the area comprised within such limits as the Government may direct.

(9) "Raiyats" shall include Pattadars, Shikmidars, Inamdars and others holding lands attached to the village, either dry, garden or wet, and inhabitants of the village and all others deriving any benefit whatever from the tank either directly or indirectly.

(10) "Patel" and "Shanbhog" mean the persons officiating as patel and shanbhog, respectively. of the village, and where a Village Tank Panchayet is constituted for a group of villages or for a tank or group of tanks, such one of the patels and such one of the shanbhogs, respectively, as may be selected by the Government for the purposes of this Regulation.

(*b*) Whenever reference is made in this Regulation to the customary obligations of raiyats, in connection with the restoration, repair or maintenance of tanks, such reference shall, unless a different intention appears, [illegible] taken as applying to the obligations of raiyats as [illegible] down in the Notification of the Chief Commissi[illegible] Mysore, No. 65, dated the 2nd October 1873 [illegible] alterations made therein by Government [illegible] No. 5262—Agri. 626-03-7, dated the 15th [illegible]

Constitution of Village Tank Panchayets.

3. For the effectual carrying out of the customary obligations of the raiyats in regard to the restoration, repair and maintenance of tanks, and for the better regulation of the use of water from tanks for purposes of irrigation, there may be constituted for any village, where the Government may consider it expedient to do so, and where a majority consisting of not less than two-thirds of the raiyats so desire, a Village Tank Panchayet composed of the patel and the shanbhog and three or more members elected by the raiyats as hereinafter prescribed;

Provided that instead of constituting a Village Tank Panchayet for a single village, the Government may, in special cases, constitute a Village Tank Panchayet as above for any specified tank or group of tanks or for a group of villages.

Qualifications for election to Panchayet.

4. Subject to the disqualifications mentioned in Section 5, every raiyat who

(*a*) owns wet or garden lands in the village on which the annual assessment is not less than Rs. 50, or

(*b*) owns dry lands in the village on which the annual assessment is not less than Rs. 20, or

(*c*) pays in the village an annual mohatarfa tax of not less than Rs. 10,

shall be qualified for election to the Panchayet.

Provided that the Government may, by notification published in the official Gazette, reduce, for any local area, the minimum amounts of assessment or mohatarfa tax prescribed above.

Disqualifications for election to Panchayet.

5. No person may be elected as a member of a Panchayet,

(*a*) who has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for an offence which in the opinion of Government implies moral turpitude, such sentence not having been subsequently reversed or quashed, or

(*b*) who has been declared an insolvent, or

(*c*) who is less than 21 years of age, or

(*d*) who is of the female sex.

Number of elected members of Panchayet.

6. The number of elected members of a Village Tank Panchayet shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner; and of the number so fixed such number, not less than one-fourth or more than one-half, as may be decided by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be elected by the raiyats holding dry lands and paying mohatarfa but not holding wet and garden lands, from among themselves; and the rest shall be elected by the raiyats holding wet and garden lands with or without dry lands, from among themselves.

Term of office of elected members.

7. The elected members of a Village Tank Panchayet shall hold office for a term of three years.

Patel to be Chairman of Panchayet.

8. The Patel shall be the Chairman of the Village Tank Panchayet and shall conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Panchayet.

The Tank Fund.

9. (1) The Panchayet shall have control over a fund to be called the Village Tank Fund, made up of the following items:—

(*a*) the amounts collected from raiyats under Section 11;

(b) the rent or value of the share of produce received under Section 12;

(c) the sale proceeds of the right of fishing in the tank, if any;

(d) the sale proceeds of the right of grazing in the tank bed and of the right of cutting and removing the grass on the tank bund;

(e) the sale proceeds of the produce of the trees in the tank and on the bund, if any;

(f) such grant out of the irrigation cess fund collected in the village, being either the whole or a portion thereof, as the Government may from time to time make to the fund;

(g) any other grant which the Government may make to the fund;

(h) any advance which the Government may make to the Panchayet under Section 15 for the execution of the masonry and stone work; and

(i) any loan which the Government may make to the Panchayet for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) The fund shall be deposited in the Government Savings Bank or with any Agricultural Bank or Co-operative Society approved by the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be utilised by the Panchayet in executing the annual maintenance works of the major and minor tanks and the repairs of the minor tanks under its control, and for the construction, restoration or improvement of any minor tank, which may be entrusted to the Panchayet under Section 15.

(3) An account of the administration of the fund during each official year shall be submitted by the Panchayet to the general body of the raiyats at a meeting to be held within one month after the close of the official year.

Consequence of Panchayet coming into existence.

10. When a Village Tank Panchayet comes into existence under Section 3, the enforcement of the customary obligations of the raiyats, for the repair and maintenance of all the tanks in the village, shall thereafter vest in the Panchayet;

Provided that the Government may exclude any tank or tanks in the village from the control of the Panchayet.

Power of Panchayet to apportion repair and maintenance work among raiyats or to carry out work and recover cost from raiyats.

11. (1) The Panchayet shall have the power to apportion the work required for the repair or maintenance of the tank or tanks under its control, among the raiyats according to their respective obligations.

(2) If a raiyat fails to do the work allotted to him or prefers to commute his quota of labour into a money payment, the Panchayet shall itself get the work done out of the funds at its disposal, recovering from him the cost of such work as fixed by it.

(3) For determining the amount to be recovered from a raiyat under the last preceding sub-section, the Panchayet shall have the power to fix the wages of labour per diem, subject to such maximum and minimum rates as may be laid down by the Government.

Power to grant tank bed for cultivation.

12. The Panchayet shall have power to grant the bed of the tanks under its control for temporary cultivation of quick-growing crops on such terms as regards payment of rent or share of produce as may be deemed fit by it.

Power of Panchayet to regulate the issue of water for irrigation.

13. The Panchayet shall have power to decide on the time for commencing the sowing of wet crops on the wet lands below the tanks under its control and to regulate the issue of water for irrigation from such tanks.

Power to restrict wet cultivation.

14. (1) A Village Tank Panchayet, specially empowered by Government in this behalf, may, in any year, having regard to the quantity of water available in any tank under its control,

(a) determine the portion, out of all wet lands in the irrigable area of such tank, to be cultivated with wet crops and confine the supply of water for irrigation to such portion;

(b) refuse to allow water from the tank for the cultivation of sugarcane to all or any of the lands in its irrigable area;

(c) select a compact and suitable block as near to the sluice of the tank as possible and parcel it out among the different raiyats who may be desirous of growing sugarcane on such terms as regards the rent or share of the produce to be paid to the holder or holders of the lands comprised within the block as may appear to it to be reasonable and as may be agreed to by such holder or holders.

(2) No such power as is referred to in Sub-section (1) shall be conferred on a Village Tank Panchayet in regard to any tank under its control except with the consent of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the raiyats holding wet lands under such tank.

(3) If, in accordance with a decision of the Panchayet under clause (a) of Sub-section (1), any land assessed as wet is not supplied with water for irrigation, the holder of such land shall be entitled to remission of half the assessment of such land.

Panchayet may be entrusted with construction, restoration and improvement of minor tank.

15. (1) If, with the approval of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the raiyats who would derive benefit from the construction, restoration or improvement of a minor tank, a Village Tank Panchayet agrees to undertake the construction, restoration or improvement, as the case may be, of such minor tank, the execution of all the necessary work, with the exception of the masonry and stone work, may be entrusted to the Panchayet.

(2) The masonry and stone work required shall be executed by the Government at its cost; but if the Panchayet undertakes to execute it, such work may also, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, be entrusted to the Panchayet, the estimated cost of such work being advanced to the Panchayet by the Government.

(3) The Panchayet shall be bound to have all the work entrusted to it executed according to the specifications and constructive details furnished by the Deputy Commissioner and within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Recovery of moneys due to Tank Fund.

16. All moneys due to the Village Tank Fund shall, in default of payment by the person from whom such moneys may be due, and on the application of the Panchayet, be recoverable by the Deputy Commissioner as arrears of land revenue.

Power of Government to abolish Panchayet in case of incompetency, default or abuse of powers.

17. (1) If, in the opinion of the Government, any Village Tank Panchayet is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, the duties imposed on it by or under this Regulation, or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Government may, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the Official Gazette, abolish the Panchayet.

(2) When a Panchayet is so abolished—

(*a*) the members of the Panchayet shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such members; and

(*b*) the Deputy Commissioner shall take charge of the funds of the Panchayet, if any, and shall enforce the customary obligations of the raiyats in the same manner as if the Panchayet had not been constituted and may utilise such funds for the purposes referred to in Section 9 in the same manner as the Panchayet may have utilised the same.

(3) A Panchayet thus abolished may, after such time as the Government may think fit, be reconstituted under the provisions of Section 3.

Obligation of the raiyats under the ordinary law unaffected.

18. Nothing in this Regulation shall be deemed to relieve the raiyats of any of their obligations under any law, or any rule, order or custom having the force of law, in regard to the restoration, repair and maintenance of tanks.

Power of Government to make rules and the matters in regard to which rules may be framed.

19. (1) The Government may, for the whole or any part of Mysore, or for any Panchayet or group of Panchayets, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may,—

(*a*) provide for the preparation of lists of persons qualified to vote under Sections 6, 14 and 15 and of persons qualified for election to the Panchayet under Sections 4 and 5;

(*b*) prescribe the procedure to be adopted at meetings of voters;

(*c*) prescribe the procedure to be adopted by Panchayets at their meetings;

(*d*) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by the Panchayet and provide for the audit of such accounts;

(*e*) prescribe the accounts, returns and reports to be furnished by Panchayets.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

There are numerous tanks both large and small in the Mysore State, on the proper upkeep of which the prosperity of the country depends. It has always been recognised that the responsibility for the upkeep of tanks rests upon the raiyats who derive benefit from them, and, so far back as 1873, a set of rules was framed by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore (Notification No. 65, dated the 2nd October 1873) for the enforcement of the customary obligations of the raiyats in regard to the maintenance of tanks which have been restored and handed over to them for upkeep. It is under these rules as slightly modified by Government Notification No. R. 5262—Agri., 626-03-7, dated the 15th December 1904, that the maintenance of restored tanks is at present enforced.

2. It has however been found as a matter of experience that on the one hand the enforcement of the rules is attended with various difficulties due mainly to the disappearance of the communal spirit among the villagers, and that on the other hand the village officers who have been entrusted with the enforcement of the rules, have been slack in the discharge of this duty, with the result that many tanks have been allowed to deteriorate, and some of them to a serious extent.

3. This unsatisfactory result appears to be traceable to the fact that the maintenance of tanks has been treated as one in which Government is solely concerned and for which Government agency is alone responsible, the principal factor in the problem, namely, the raiyat owning lands under the tank, having been more or less ignored. Nothing has been done to interest the raiyat in the tank, and to secure his willing and intelligent help and co-operation in the mater of its repair and maintenance. The remedy to the present unsatisfactory state of things would appear to lie in giving the raiyats a voice in the measures necessary for the maintenance of their tanks and also giving them powers to execute the necessary works together with control over the funds that may be set apart for the purpose. With this view it has been considered expedient to constitute village panchayets composed of the patel and the shanbhog of the village and three or more members elected by the raiyats from among themselves. The object of the present bill is to authorise the constitution of such panchayets and to lay down their powers and duties.

4. It may be noted at the outset that the bill does not contemplate the compulsory constitution of panchayets in places where the raiyats do not wish to have them. The panchayets are to be formed only in places where a majority of not less than two-thirds of the villagers desire to have panchayets constituted. Nor does the bill impose any additional obligations on the raiyats in regard to tanks and their upkeep. The existing rules based on long recognised practice laying down the liability of raiyats to maintain all tanks brought up to standard and to restore certain minor tanks are left undisturbed. The bill only alters the agency by which this liability is to be enforced and substitutes the agency of panchayets composed mostly of members elected by the raiyats themselves, in place of the purely official agency now existing. And in order to create in the raiyats a sense of responsibility and the feeling that both the Government and they are jointly interested in the proper upkeep of the tanks, it is also proposed to assign to this new agency the control of the funds set apart for the repair and improvement of tanks. It is hoped that this will, by evoking the interest and concerted action of the raiyats in a matter which is of vital importance to them, go some way towards reviving the communal spirit among them. The object of the bill being thus only to authorise the constitution of panchayets for the control of tanks, in places where the villagers desire to have such panchayets, no attempt has been made in this bill to define the duties and obligations of the raiyats in respect of tanks or to codify the existing law, based on custom and notifications and orders of Government having the force of law, in regard to tanks. A Regulation to consolidate the law in regard to tanks in Mysore would, no doubt, be a very desirable measure, but it involves various difficult questions, the solution of which is not a matter of pressing urgency.

5. The powers and duties of the panchayets are clearly defined in the various clauses of the bill, and the scope of the several provisions of the bill and the reasons therefor are discussed in the accompanying notes.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Preamble.—The Preamble requires no comment. It only explains briefly the object of the bill as indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

Clause 2. (a) Definitions.—The word "Tank" has been defined to include comprehensively all sources of irrigation. Tanks intended for water-supply but not for irrigation are not included in the scope of the Regulation, although they are included in the existing Tank Maintenance Rules.

In defining the term "Major Tank" the existing classification is maintained, but with this difference, namely, that the assessment of the whole "irrigable area" is taken, instead of the actual revenue collection as at present, as the latter is subject to fluctuation. Power is reserved to Government to include any particular tanks as major tanks.

The definition of "Maintenance" is based on Rule 4 of the Tank Maintenance Rules.

The definition of "Village" includes not only single villages and groups of villages, but also the area within such limits as the Government may direct in cases where a Village Tank Panchayet is constituted for the control of a tank or group of tanks.

The definition of "Raiyats" is taken from the Tank Maintenance Rules and includes all persons who are under those rules responsible for the maintenance of tanks.

The definition of "Patel" and "Shanbhog" provides for Government selecting one of several patels and one of several shanbhogs in a "Village" as defined in this Regulation, to be members of the Village Panchayet.

Clause 2 (b).—The term "customary obligations of raiyats" used in several provisions of the Regulation is defined as meaning the obligations of raiyats as laid down in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 65, dated 2nd October 1873, with the alterations made therein by Government Notification No. 5262—Agri. 626-03-7, dated the 15th December 1904.

Clause 3 indicates the objects of forming village panchayets and explains the circumstances under which panchayets may be formed. It is proposed to constitute panchayets only in places where Government may consider that the conditions are favourable for their successful working and where a majority of not less than two-thirds of the raiyats concerned desire to have them. Ordinarily a panchayet will deal with the tanks in a single village, but provision is made for constituting panchayets to deal with the tanks of several villages, or for a single tank or several tanks situated in a single village or several villages.

Clauses 4 and 5 define the qualifications and disqualifications for election to a panchayet. The qualification is the payment of certain minimum amounts of land assessment or mohatarfa tax, but provision is made for reducing the minimum in places where there may not be a sufficient number of persons paying the amounts fixed.

The disqualifications are the usual ones based on sex, minority, insolvency and conviction for a criminal offence.

Clause 6 lays down that the number of elected members for each panchayet may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner with reference to local requirements and circumstances. In order to safeguard the interests in the tank of persons who do not own wet lands, but only depend on it for water-supply, for drinking purposes for themselves and their cattle, it is provided that not less than one-fourth or more than one-half of the total number of elected members of the panchayet, as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner with reference to local conditions, shall be elected by mohatarfa payers and holders of dry land who do not hold wet and garden lands, from among themselves. The remaining members are to be elected by the raiyats holding wet and garden lands.

Clause 9 (1) enumerates the various items of revenue which will be assigned to the panchayet for the upkeep, repair and restoration of tanks. Several items which now go to general revenues such as sale proceeds of the right of fishing in the tank,

grazing in the tank bed, and of the produce of trees in the tank bed or on the bund, and the rent recovered for temporary cultivation of the tank bed, are proposed to be assigned to the fund as an inducement to the villagers to come forward to constitute Village Panchayets. As the irrigation cess fund is intended for the improvement and repair of both major and minor tanks, and as the repair and improvement of major tanks is not proposed to be entrusted to the panchayet, it is provided that the Government may assign to the tank fund the whole or such portion as it may decide of the irrigation cess collected in the village. Provision is also made for the Government giving loans to the panchayet in cases where such a measure is expedient and necessary.

Clause 9 (2) prescribes where the money belonging to the fund is to be deposited and for what purposes it is to be utilised.

Clause 9 (3) directs that an account of the administration of the fund should be submitted to the general body of the raiyats at an annual meeting.

Clause 10 declares that on the formation of a panchayet for any area, the duty of enforcing the Tank Maintenance Rules with regard to all tanks in the village, which now vests in the village patel, shall thereafter vest in the panchayet; but provision is made for excluding any specified tanks from the control of the panchayet.

Clause 11 to 15 enumerate the powers which a panchayet may ordinarily exercise or which it may be specially entrusted with.

In clause 11, the power to apportion the work of maintenance under the Tank Maintenance Rules among the different raiyats and to carry out work which a raiyat may fail to do, which now vests in the patel, is transferred to the panchayet.

Sub-Clause (3) of clause 11 lays down that in order to determine the amount to be recovered from a raiyat who does not do the work allotted to him, the panchayet shall have power to fix the wages of labour subject to such maxima and minima as may be fixed by Government. It is not proposed to provide for any appeal to higher authority in regard to the exercise of this or other powers of the panchayet as public opinion in the village may be relied upon to act as a sufficient check against the panchayet acting in an unfair or arbitrary manner.

Clause 12 empowers the panchayet to give out the beds of tanks for temporary cultivation on such terms as it may lay down. The usual objections to the cultivation of tank beds are mostly objections against the use of manure which would render the water of the tank unfit for drinking purposes. The panchayet may be trusted to see that no such manure is used.

Clause 13 provides that in order to avoid the waste of water that may be caused by different raiyats commencing the sowing of wet crops at different times, the panchayet may decide on the time when such operations should be commenced, and also empowers the panchayet to regulate the issue of water from the tank.

Clause 14 is one of the most important clauses in the bill and constitutes an innovation which may be of far-reaching effect. This clause provides that a panchayet specially empowered by Government in this behalf may, having regard to the quantity of water available in the tank, impose such restriction as it may consider necessary on wet cultivation below the tank; but it is proposed to give this power only with the consent of a majority of not less than two-thirds of the raiyats holding wet lands under the tank who would be affected by the exercise of this power. It is well known that in seasons of short rainfall all the raiyats holding lands under a tank put their lands under wet cultivation, even when it is quite certain that the supply of water in the tank will not suffice to irrigate all their lands, with the result that all of them suffer from shortage in harvests, if not from total failure of crops. Similarly, there is now no restriction against any raiyat planting sugar-cane anywhere below the tank, and the result is that sugar-cane is planted in small patches here and there and this involves considerable waste of water. It is proposed to give the panchayet (with the consent of the wet land-holders) the power to determine with reference to the amount of water available in the tank, the extent out of each wet holding which should be cultivated with wet crops, to prevent the cultivation of sugar-cane altogether if the water in the tank is insufficient for such cultivation, or to select a suitable block near the sluice of the tank and

parcel it out among the different raiyats who may wish to grow sugar-cane on such terms as regards rent or share of produce as may be agreed upon with the owner or owners of the block. If on account of shortage of water in the tank any land assessed as wet is not supplied with water for irrigation, it is proposed that half the assessment on the land should be remitted.

It is a question how far these provisions can be successfully worked. There is no combination among the raiyats, and the spirit of making a small personal sacrifice with a view to securing large common good has almost disappeared from the country. When carefully considered, however, there is really no sacrifice of individual interests involved in the case. Under the existing system, it is, as explained above, a case of a general scramble for water and of all being losers when there is insufficiency of water in the tank.

It is difficult to say whether all the raiyats in a village will be willing to abide by the decision of the panchayet that, in view of the insufficiency of the supply of water, a few of the lands should not grow irrigated crops. If they are prepared to accept such a decision and show some self-restraint, this will be a measure of the extent to which the spirit of combination and sacrifice, which the Government wish to revive, has been brought into existence. In the face of this moral gain, the remission of half the wet assessment proposed in sub-clause (3) as an inducement to the raiyats should not be a matter of much concern.

It is true that in Mysore we follow the Bombay system of settlement under which lands are classed with reference to the capacity of the tanks to supply irrigation to them and the assessment on them is fixed on the average of a series of years making sufficient allowance for deficiencies of rainfall and other vicissitudes of the season. Consequently the Government is not bound to grant full or partial remission in bad years, nor has it been customary to do so as a general rule. But it must be admitted that in spite of all the care taken by the Survey Department more land is sometimes entered in the accounts as irrigable by a tank than can properly be irrigated by it ; and that, although the average works out fairly and equitably in the long run, the vicissitudes of the seasons are often such as to cause hardship in limited tracts and in individual cases, in particular years.

A different and a more elastic, and possibly on that account a better, system prevails in the neighbouring Presidency of Madras, and representations have been made that that system may with advantage be adopted in Mysore. It is not practicable at this stage to alter the whole system of revenue settlement in force in the State ; but the Government have, however, been always, as a matter of concession, giving partial or total remission in cases of widespread drought. The present scheme affords the means of meeting in an automatic manner cases of limited or individual hardship due to failure of water-supply. The system of granting remissions which prevails in Madras is liable to abuse as the question of deciding whether there was any loss or shortage of crops is left to the subordinate officials. The scheme now proposed has the merit of leaving a question of this kind to the decision of the panchayet elected by the villagers themselves. It is not likely that the concession would in any way be abused or that it would lead to any serious loss of revenue, as a panchayet representing the raiyats would not put lands out of wet cultivation unless there were very good reasons for doing so. The Government assessment represents but a small proportion of the value of the total produce, and the community will not willingly forego the profits to be derived from wet cultivation simply to have the benefit of having half the wet assessment remitted. And from the point of view of the successful inauguration and working of this scheme, it is only some such concessions as these that will bring the people together and induce them to take an interest in the working of the panchayets. Besides, this system will afford valuable data about the irrigational capabilities of tanks and be of use in future settlements, as well as enable the Government to rectify any serious inequalities that may be disclosed in existing settlements.

Clause 15 deals with the construction, restoration and improvement of minor tanks. Under the existing system, Government does not undertake such construction, restoration or improvement unless the raiyats come forward and do the earthwork, when the Government gets the masonry and stone work executed. This clause lays down that if the panchayet undertakes to execute such construction,

restoration or improvement, the Government may entrust to the panchayet all the work required with the exception of stone and masonry work which will be done at the cost of Government. It is also laid down that the Deputy Commissioner may at his discretion entrust the execution of masonry and stone work also to the panchayet.

Clause 16 provides that moneys due to the Tank Fund may be collected as arrears of land revenue.

Clause 17 provides for the abolition of a panchayet in cases of incompetency or of persistent default in the discharge of its duties, or of exceeding or abusing its powers and lays down that when a panchayet is abolished the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of the funds of the panchayet and enforce the maintenance of tanks under the ordinary rules.

Clause 18 only states the fact that nothing in the Regulation is to be deemed to relieve the raiyats of any of their obligations in regard to the restoration, repair and maintenance of tanks under the ordinary law or rules having the force of law.

Clause 19 provides for the making of rules for carrying out the purposes of the Regulation.

By Order,

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Mysore, Legislative Council.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Fl. 964—*S. R.* 20-08-3, *dated* 20*th August* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885, and Sections 13 and 15 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in that regard, and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following amendments to the Methylated Spirit Rules published under Government Notification No. Fl. 4727—S. R. 130-07-2, dated 21st March 1908, and these amendments will come into force at once :—

1. Insert the following as Rules 3(*a*) and 4(*a*) :—

"3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*."

"4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business, to the Excise Commissioner."

2. Insert the words "by Deputy Commissioners" after the word "issued" in line 1 of Rule 4. Also insert the following sentence after the first sentence in the same rule:—

"All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license."

3. Insert after the words "the holders of (M. S.—1)" in Rule 5 the words "and M. S.—1*a*." After the word "price" in line 2 put a comma and *add* the words "cost of carriage."

4. Substitute the following for condition 2 of the license for the sale of Methylated Spirit :—

"2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of form of application may be had on payment of their cost price."

Thus amended and re-numbered the rules will read as follows and should be cited accordingly in supersession of previous notifications on the subject :—

1. Methylated Spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine or in special cases of wood-naptha.

2. It is liable to duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the value to be fixed by the Excise Commissioner subject to revision by Government. The manufacturers should declare the sale price of the spirit for the purpose of calculating the duty.

3. It may be manufactured at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, provided :—

(1) that the caoutchoucine to be mixed with the spirit must be first tested and approved by the Chemical Examiner to Government,

(2) that it must be kept under lock and key by, and used under the supervision of, the Distillery Officer,

(3) that it must be used in the proportion of one part by volume of caoutchoucine to 99 parts by volume of the spirit, and

(4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 30 per cent overproof.

Similar conditions apply to the use of wood-naptha in the special cases where its use is permitted by the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, with this difference, that one part by volume crude wood-naptha shall be mixed with nine parts of spirits and that the use of wood-naptha in a highly purified condition will not be permitted.

3(*a*) Methylated Spirit may be imported by holders of M. S.—1*a* licenses on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. Licenses (M. S.—1) for the sale of Methylated Spirits will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner free of fee to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. But the issue of licenses to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises is prohibited.

4(*a*) Chemists and others requiring caoutchoucined spirit for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M. S.—1*a*) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements, to the Excise Commissioner through the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which they carry on their business.

5. The holders of (M. S.—1. and M. S.—1*a*) licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the Bonded Depot on payment of the price, cost of carriage and duty to the Taluk Treasury and on production of a written permission (M. S.—2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. Books of forms of application for such permission (M. S.—3) will be supplied to them.

6. For the issue of Methylated Spirits from the Distillery to Bonded Depots the rules applicable to arrack and other country spirits shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

7. No issue of more than 100 gallons of Methylated Spirit at a time to any license-holder is permitted.

8. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling Methylated Spirit and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. This limit is fixed under Section 13 of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties prescribed in the Regulation.

9. Materials intended for use in the methylation of spirits must be delivered by the manufacturers into the charge of the Distillery Officer who will take a sample from each separate cask or parcel thereof and forward the same to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore for transmission to the Chemical Examiner, and will secure the bulk under a lock in a separate secure room or godown to be provided by the distiller. No portion of such bulk shall be used for the purpose of methylation or be transferred to the Warehouse until the receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report. On the receipt thereof, if it be to the effect that the materials are not suitable for use in methylation, the officer shall deliver the same to the manufacturers who shall be bound forthwith to remove the same from the premises and not bring them back again. If, however, the Chemical Examiner's report is to the effect that the materials are suitable for use in methylation, the officer will cause them to be removed into and to be secured in the Distillery Warehouse, and at the same time enter them in the register (M. S.—4).

10. A register in the form (M. S.—4) shall be maintained at the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore.

Form M. S.—1.

LICENSE FOR THE SALE OF METHYLATED SPIRITS.

I,.....Deputy Commissioner of....., under the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation, No. V of 1901, hereby license you..... to sell Methylated Spirits at your shop at.....subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

CONDITIONS.

1. This license extends only to the sale of Methylated Spirit, which means spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. Methylated Spirits may be obtained from the Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and price and cost of carriage at such rate as may be fixed by the manufacturers and Government respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed challen (M. S.—6) and on production of a written permission from the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the shop is located. All applications for such permission must be in the prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. No more than one gallon of Methylated Spirits shall be sold at any one time to any one person.

4. The shop for which this license is granted shall not be kept open between the hours of 9 P.M. and 6 A.M., except with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

5. The shop shall not be located in the same building with a foreign liquor tavern, refreshment room, hotel, arrack, or toddy, or other shop for sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises.

6. This license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the shop.

7. The privilege of vend of Methylated Spirits shall not be sold, transferred or sub-rented except with the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

8. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account and the stock of the spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower rank than Assistant Inspector:—

M. S.—5.

Date.	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity sold (each transaction)		Name of purchaser	Address of purchaser	Total quantity sold each day		Remarks.
1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9		10
	Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	(		Gls.	Qt. B.	Gls.	Qt. B.			Gls.	Qt. B.	

9. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively, so that officers inspecting the shop may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Range Inspector or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

10. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every such breach of such conditions or to cancel the license forthwith.

11. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing conditions shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation No. V of 1901.

12. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner, with the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, for any other cause or giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner,
District.

COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to sell Methylated Spirit at.....in the town of....., from the 1st day of July 190 , to the 30th day of June 190 . I, son of....., residing at .....do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truly observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license No. , dated the..... day of 190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Signature.

Form No. M. S.—1*a*.

License for possession and use of Methylated Spirit by Chemists and others.

I,..... ....., Deputy Commissioner of the District of....., hereby license you....., residing at....., to possess spirit spoiled with caoutchoucine for use in....., during the year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said.....:—

CONDITIONS.

1. This license extends only to the possession and use, and not to sale, of caoutchoucined spirit, which means spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine in accordance with the rules prescribed on the subject.

2. The spirit may be obtained from a Bonded Depot, on payment of the reduced duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, and cost of carriage and price at such rate as may be fixed by Government and the manufacturers respectively, into a Taluk Treasury on the prescribed chellan and on production of a written permission (M. S. 2) from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned. All applications for such permission must be in a prescribed form. Books of forms of application may be had on payment of their cost price.

3. The spirit may also be obtained by import on payment to the Mysore State of a duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* and on obtaining from the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned a permit in Form M. S.—2*a* to be had on application in Form M. S.—3*a*.

4. The spirit thus obtained shall be kept only in the place of business and shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than for the purpose of the business for which the license is granted; nor shall it be transferred to any other person.

5. The premises for which this license is granted shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of an Inspector; and the Inspector shall be furnished with such information regarding the quantity of the spirit used in the business as may be required by him.

6. A correct account shall be kept of the daily transactions under this license in the following form. Such account, together with the license, permits and the stock of spirit shall be produced immediately on demand for inspection by any Excise Officer of not lower in rank than an Inspector:—

Form M. S.—5*a*.

Date	Opening balance		Quantity received		Source of supply	Total quantity in hand and received		Quantity used		Remarks
1	2		3		4	5		6		7
	Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.		Gals.	Qt. B.	Gals.	Qt. B.	

7. An inspection note-book shall also be maintained intact with the pages numbered consecutively so that officers inspecting the premises may enter their remarks therein. The note-book shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Range or any officer authorized by him to receive it at any time on a receipt being given therefor.

8. In case of breach of any of the conditions of this license, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for every breach of such conditions, or to cancel the license forthwith.

9. The imposition of a fine or cancellation of this license under the foregoing condition shall not be held to prevent the holder of the license from being prosecuted under the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, or Act XVI of 1863, as applied to Mysore by Regulation, II of 1885.

10. This license shall also be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner for any other cause on giving fifteen days' notice of such revocation.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2.

Permit for Transport of Methylated Spirits to be granted to Licensed Vend ors.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be transported

Name of the Bonded Depôt

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated 190 .

Licensed vendor at.....is hereby permitted to transport.....gallons of Methylated Spirits from the Bonded Depôt at.....to his licensed shop at.....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for.....days.

Deputy Commissioner.

Form M. S.—2*a*.

COUNTERFOIL.

No.

Date of application

Name of applicant

Address in full

Quantity to be imported

Name of the Custom-house or other place from which the spirit is imported.

Period of currency

Date

Initials.

No.

Dated.....190 .

.....Chemist,..... .....etc., at ...., is hereby permitted to import / transport .... gallons of Methylated Spirit from the Custom-house or other place / Bonded Depôt at..... .....to his place of business at..... .....

The permit shall be carried with the consignment of the spirit, the transport of which it is intended to cover and is current for..... days from the date of the issue of the consignment.

Deputy Commissioner.

The consignment was issued on.....

Custom-house officer or other person. / Depot-keeper.

N. B.—This form shall be in triplicate, the original to be issued to the licensee, the duplicate forwarded to the Inspector of the Range and the counterfoil retained in the Deputy Commissioner's Office.

2. The Range Inspector shall verify the consignment and after noting the certificate of verification on the duplicate permit shall return the same to the Deputy Commissioner's office, where it should be pasted to the counterfoil.

Form M. S.—3.

Application for permit for transport of Methylated Spirits granted to Licensed Vendors.

No. Dated 190 .

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to transport.....gallons of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the admixture of caoutchoucine from the Bonded Depôt at.....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated..... for Rs. , being the duty, price and cost of carriage on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Vendor.....

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—3*a*.

Application for permit for $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$ of Methylated Spirit granted to licensed Chemists or others.

No. Dated.....190

To

The Deputy Commissioner of.....

Sir,

Please permit me to $\frac{\text{import}}{\text{transport}}$.....gallons of Methylated Spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption from the $\frac{\text{Custom-house or other place}}{\text{Bonded Depot}}$ at .....I herewith enclose Treasury receipt No.....dated.....for Rs....., being the $\frac{\text{duty}}{\text{duty, price and cost of carriage}}$ on the aforesaid quantity.

Licensed Chemist or other person,

Address in full.....

Form M. S.—4.

Register of Methylation in the.....Distillery.

Date	Methylation materials						Spirits Methylated			Remarks (Here enter whence materials received, number and date of Chemical Examiner's report, authority for Methylation, etc.)
	Description	Unit	In hand	Received	Total in hand and received	Used	Vat No.	Quantity	Strength	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Form M. S.—6.

Chellan for the payment of money into a Taluk Treasury on account of Methylated Spirit.

No.

To

The Treasury officer.....

Sir,

Please receive the sum of Rs..... as detailed below on account of..... gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by me—at/from ..... under the license No.....for the shop at.....held by me :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... .....per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at .....per gallon.			
Total			

Date.....

Signature.....

License-holder.

A

No.

Dated.....

Received from.....the sum of Rs....., as detailed below, on account of.....gallons of Methylated Spirit to be purchased/imported by him from the Bonded Depot/Custom-house or other place at..... for his shop or other place of business under the license No.....

	Rs.	a.	p.
Duty on.....gallons at..... per gallon.....			
Cost of carriage at..... per gallon.....			
Price including bottling charges at..... per gallon.....			
Total			

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Shroff's signature.

Nagadi Gumasta.

N. B.—This chellan shall be in triplicate, the original to accompany the "Daily Cash" account to the District Treasury, the duplicate to be delivered to the licensee and the counterfoil retained in the Taluk Office.

No. Fl. 1407—*S. R.* 49-07-12, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule VI (1) of the rules issued under Notification No. 11469—Ex. F. 3-01, dated 10th January 1902, as amended from time to time:—

"VI (1). For every Wholesale license, Retail shop license, Hotel and Boarding House license, Railway Refreshment Room license, Ordinary Refreshment Room license, Special license, Dining Car license, and licenses to Proprietary Clubs and Co-operative Societies, granted under Rule II, there shall be payable such fee as may be fixed by Government from time to time."

No. Fl. 1408—*S. R.* 49-07-13, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following form of license for the retail vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore:—

Retail license for the sale of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore.

I.....Deputy Commissioner of the District of.....under the provision of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in consideration of the payment of a monthly fee of Rs. , hereby license you..... to vend double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, at.....in the District of....., during the official year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said.....*viz.*

Conditions.

1. That the licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. That the licensee shall be bound by the general conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium licenses as notified by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, so far as they concern him.

3. The privilege extends to the sale of double distilled liquors manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore only, and shall be generally of the strength of 15° under-proof and with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner of the strength of 20° under-proof in sealed receptacles in quantities not less than a pint of each kind at a time.

4. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits or purifying, coloring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

5. Liquor sold under this license shall not be consumed on the premises.

6. The license-holder shall purchase the double distilled liquors from the Bonded Depots or from the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore on prepayment into a Treasury of the price at the rate fixed by the manufacturers and the duty at the prescribed rate of Rs. 4-12-0 per gallon of 20° under-proof and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.

Dated the .....day of.....190 .

Deputy Commissioner.....

District.

Counterpart Agreement.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to establish a shop for the vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore from the 1st day of July 190 to 30th day of June 190 , I....., son of....., residing at....., do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truely observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license, No. , dated the.....day of.....190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,

Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Fl. 1407—*S. R.* 49-07-12, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule VI (1) of the rules issued under Notification No. 11469—Ex. F. 3-01, dated 10th January 1902, as amended from time to time:—

"VI (1). For every Wholesale license, Retail shop license, Hotel and Boarding House license, Railway Refreshment Room license, Ordinary Refreshment Room license, Special license, Dining Car license, and licenses to Proprietary Clubs and Co-operative Societies, granted under Rule II, there shall be payable such fee as may be fixed by Government from time to time."

No. Fl. 1408—*S. R.* 49-07-13, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following form of license for the retail vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore:—

Retail license for the sale of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore.

I.....Deputy Commissioner of the District of.....under the provision of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in consideration of the payment of a monthly fee of Rs. . . . . ., hereby license you..... to vend double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, at.....in the District of....., during the official year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said.....*viz.*

Conditions.

1. That the licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. That the licensee shall be bound by the general conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium licenses as notified by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, so far as they concern him.

3. The privilege extends to the sale of double distilled liquors manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore only, and shall be generally of the strength of 15° under-proof and with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner of the strength of 20° under-proof in sealed receptacles in quantities not less than a pint of each kind at a time.

4. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits or purifying, coloring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

5. Liquor sold under this license shall not be consumed on the premises.

6. The license-holder shall purchase the double distilled liquors from the Bonded Depots or from the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore on prepayment into a Treasury of the price at the rate fixed by the manufacturers and the duty at the prescribed rate of Rs. 4-12-0 per gallon of 20° under-proof and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.

Dated the ..... day of 190

Deputy Commissioner.....

District.

Counterpart Agreement.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to establish a shop for the vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore from the 1st day of July 190 to 30th day of June 190 , I....., son of....., residing at....., do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truely observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license, No. , dated the.....day of.....190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190

Notification No. 3088—*Ml.* 150-08-2, *dated* 22*nd September* 1908.

With reference to Sections 10 and 11 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906 and in exercise of the powers conferred thereby, the Government are pleased to direct as follows :—

1. Every Municipal Council at a District Head-quarter Town, except Bangalore and Mysore, shall consist of—

(*a*) Six elected Councillors

(*b*) Twelve nominated Councillors, of whom 5 shall be appointed *ex-officio*, *viz.*—

(i) The Deputy Commissioner,

(ii) The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury,

(iii) The Executive Engineer,

(iv) The District Sanitary Officer,

(v) The Amildar of the Head-quarter Taluk.

2. Every Municipal Council at a place other than a District Head-quarter Town shall consist of—

(a) *Ex-officio* Councillors comprising—

(i) The Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner, where such Assistant Commissioner is in charge of the Revenue administration of the Taluk; and in other cases the Deputy Commissioner.

(ii) The Amildar or the Deputy Amildar as the case may be.

(iii) The Senior Medical Officer, if any, having his head-quarters in the Municipality.

(iv) The Senior Public Works Officer for the Taluk above the grade of Taluk Maistri.

(v) The Special Registrar, if any.

(b) Such number of Councillors, not being salaried servants of Government, to be appointed by name, as may be equal to the number of *ex-officio* Councillors.

(c) A number of elected Councillors equal to those constituted under the above head (b).

3. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the said Regulation, the Government are pleased to direct as follows :—

(a) In the case of the Municipality at the District Head-quarters and of the Municipalities in the Taluks, if any, of the Revenue administration of which the Deputy Commissioner may be in direct charge, the President shall be the Deputy Commissioner. In the case of other Municipalities, the Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioner shall be the President.

(b) In the case of each District Head-quarter Municipality (other than those of Bangalore and Mysore Cities) the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury shall be the Vice-President; and in the case of Municipalities not at District Head-quarters, the Amildar (or the Deputy Amildar as the case may be) shall be the Vice-President.

By Order,

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 40.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. Fl. 1407—*S. R.* 49-07-12, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule VI (1) of the rules issued under Notification No. 11469—Ex. F. 3-01, dated 10th January 1902, as amended from time to time:—

"VI (1). For every Wholesale license, Retail shop license, Hotel and Boarding House license, Railway Refreshment Room license, Ordinary Refreshment Room license, Special license, Dining Car license, and licenses to Proprietary Clubs and Co-operative Societies, granted under Rule II, there shall be payable such fee as may be fixed by Government from time to time."

No. Fl. 1408—*S. R.* 49-07-13, *dated* 11*th September* 1908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following form of license for the retail vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore:—

Retail license for the sale of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore.

I.....Deputy Commissioner of the District of.....under the provision of the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901, in consideration of the payment of a monthly fee of Rs. , hereby license you..... to vend double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, at.....in the District of....., during the official year ending 30th June 190 , subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said.....*viz.*

Conditions.

1. That the licensee shall be bound by the provisions of the Mysore Excise Regulation and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. That the licensee shall be bound by the general conditions applicable to all Abkari and Opium licenses as notified by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, so far as they concern him.

3. The privilege extends to the sale of double distilled liquors manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore only, and shall be generally of the strength of 15° under-proof and with the special permission of the Excise Commissioner of the strength of 20° under-proof in sealed receptacles in quantities not less than a pint of each kind at a time.

4. The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits or purifying, coloring or flavouring or mixing any material therewith.

5. Liquor sold under this license shall not be consumed on the premises.

6. The license-holder shall purchase the double distilled liquors from the Bonded Depots or from the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore on prepayment into a Treasury of the price at the rate fixed by the manufacturers and the duty at the prescribed rate of Rs. 4-12-0 per gallon of 20° under-proof and proportionately for higher or lower strengths.

Dated the .....day of.....190 .

Deputy Commissioner.....

District.

Counterpart Agreement.

Having been authorized by the Deputy Commissioner of the District of..... to establish a shop for the vend of double distilled spirits manufactured in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore from the 1st day of July 190 to 30th day of June 190 , I....., son of....., residing at....., do for myself, my heirs, my legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree with the said Deputy Commissioner that I will well and truely observe and perform the conditions and stipulations contained in the license, No. , dated the.....day of.....190 , issued to me by the said Deputy Commissioner.

Dated the.....day of.....190 .

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

GEOLOGICAL.

No. 992, dated 29th September 1908.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have duly considered the draft of certain additions and amendments proposed to be made in the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, and notified for general information in Notification (Geol.) No. 242, dated 29th July 1908, and, as no objections have been received in respect of the proposed alterations, they are pleased to direct that the following additions and amendments be made in the said Rules :—

(1) In sub-rule (2) (*e*) of Rule 18 after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" where they first occur, add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the second sentence of the said sub-rule after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or such Inspector of Explosives."

In the third sentence of the said sub-rule after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or Inspector of Explosives."

(2) In Rule 43 after the words "The Chief Inspector of Explosives or any of the undermentioned officers specially authorized by him," add "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the statement of 'areas' and 'officers' given at the end of Rule 43, after the words, "The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore," add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

By Order,
W. F. SMEETH,
Secretary to Government, Geological Dept.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 41.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

GEOLOGICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 992, dated 29th September 1908.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have duly considered the draft of certain additions and amendments proposed to be made in the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, and notified for general information in Notification (Geol.) No. 242, dated 29th July 1908, and, as no objections have been received in respect of the proposed alterations, they are pleased to direct that the following additions and amendments be made in the said Rules:—

(1) In sub-rule (2) (*e*) of Rule 18 after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" where they first occur, add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

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In the statement of 'areas' and 'officers' given at the end of Rule 43, after the words, "The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore," add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

By Order,
W. F. SMEETH,
Secretary to Government, Geological Dept.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 42.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

GEOLOGICAL.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 992, dated 29th September 1908.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have duly considered the draft of certain additions and amendments proposed to be made in the Rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888, and notified for general information in Notification (Geol.) No. 242, dated 29th July 1908, and, as no objections have been received in respect of the proposed alterations, they are pleased to direct that the following additions and amendments be made in the said Rules:—

(1) In sub-rule (2) (*e*) of Rule 18 after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" where they first occur, add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the second sentence of the said sub-rule after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or such Inspector of Explosives."

In the third sentence of the said sub-rule after the words "Chief Inspector of Explosives" add "or Inspector of Explosives."

(2) In Rule 43 after the words "The Chief Inspector of Explosives or any of the undermentioned officers specially authorized by him," add "or an Inspector of Explosives."

In the statement of 'areas' and 'officers' given at the end of Rule 43, after the words, "The Chief Inspector of Explosives in Mysore or any person specially deputed in this behalf by the Government of Mysore," add the words "or an Inspector of Explosives."

By Order,
W. F. SMEETH,
Secretary to Government, Geological Dept.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 43.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 43.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

(REGULATION No. IV OF 1908.)

THE MYSORE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION.

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(REGULATION No. IV OF 1908.)

THE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION.

RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE 16TH OCTOBER 1908.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Village Offices in Mysore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to village offices in Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1908."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore, provided that Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any local area from its operation and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(3) It shall come into force from such date as may be notified by Government in the official Gazette.

Repeal of rules and orders; saving of rights already acquired.

2. On and after that date, all existing rules and orders relating to village offices shall be repealed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any right acquired, or to revive any right that has ceased to exist, or to affect any act done or liabilities incurred, under the said rules and orders.

Disposal of suits, etc., pending at commencement of Regulation.

3. All suits, appeals and applications pending at the commencement of this Regulation shall be heard and disposed of as if they had been preferred under this Regulation.

Definitions.

4. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Village."

"Village" means any local area now recognised as a village or hereafter declared by Government to be a village.

"Village Office."

"Village Office" means every office to which emoluments have been attached and which is held for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the revenue, or with the maintenance of order, or with the settlement of boundaries, or other matters of civil administration pertaining to a village, whether the services originally appertaining to the office continue or have ceased to be performed or demanded, and by whatsoever designation the office may be locally known:

Provisos.

Provided as follows:—

(1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any village office or offices from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(2) The Government shall have power to decide, in case of doubt, whether any office falls under the definition of village office.

"Village Officer."

"Village Officer" means an officer holding a village office or appointed to perform or performing the duties of a village office.

"Emoluments."

"Emoluments" means and includes—

(i) lands;

(ii) assignments of revenue payable in respect of lands;

(iii) fees in money or agricultural produce;

(iv) money-salaries and all other kinds of remuneration;

granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, any village office by the Government.

"Deputy Commissioner" means the chief local officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district.

"Deputy Commissioner."

"Assistant Commissioner" means an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a division of a district and includes any other Assistant Commissioner to whom cases under this Regulation have been transferred for disposal, in so far as such cases are concerned.

"Assistant Commissioner."

5. The emoluments of village offices, whether such offices be or be not hereditary, shall not be liable to be transferred, partitioned, or encumbered in any manner whatsoever, and it shall not be lawful for any Court to attach or sell such emoluments or any portion thereof.

Emoluments of village offices inalienable, impartible and not liable to attachment.

Provided that in the case of lands which are not assigned as emoluments to the holder of a village office under rules framed under section 22, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect transfers, partitions or encumbrances, as between different members of a hakdar's family.

Proviso.

6. (1) The Government may, with reference to rules made in this behalf under section 22, group or amalgamate any two or more villages or portions thereof so as to form a single new village, or divide any village into two or more villages; and may also direct that any village office in the villages, portions of villages or village grouped, amalgamated or divided as aforesaid, shall cease to exist, and that new offices shall be created for the new village or villages.

Villages may be grouped, amalgamated or divided.

(2) In choosing persons to fill such new offices, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall, subject to such rules as Government may make in this behalf under section 22, select the persons whom he may consider the best qualified from among the last holders of the offices which have ceased to exist or the members of their families.

Selection of persons to fill new offices.

(3) The Government may also direct that the number of village offices attached to a village or the number of village officers shall be—

(*a*) reduced, and thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall dispense with the services of the officers no longer required and shall retain those whom he may consider to be best qualified to discharge the duties of the remaining offices;

Reduction or increase of village offices or village officers.

or (*b*) increased, in which case the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall select the best qualified from among the members of the families of the existing officers.

7. (1) The Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, suspend, dismiss or remove any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village, for misconduct or for neglect of duty or for incapacity or for non-residence in the village, except when such non-residence is permitted by the Deputy Commissioner, or for any other sufficient cause, provided that any order of dismissal or removal passed by an Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

Power to punish village officers; procedure to be followed; and mode of recovering fines imposed.

(2) The Amildar or Deputy Amildar may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, or subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, suspend any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village for misconduct or neglect of duty.

(3) The holder of an alienated village or, where there are more such holders than one, any one of them, or the agent of such holder or holders may, when duly authorized in that behalf by a commission issued by the Government in the form of schedule A, exercise in the village aforesaid and in respect of all or any particular offices specified and without prejudice to the exercise by the Deputy Commissioner,

Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the powers respectively vested in them by sub-sections (1) and (2), all or any of such powers of an Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar under those sub-sections, as may be conferred upon him by the commission.

(4) The officer or person taking action against a village officer under any of the preceding sub-sections shall hold the enquiry himself, record his proceedings in writing and furnish a copy of his order to such village officer. When such order is passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3), the proceedings together with a copy of the order shall also be forthwith reported by him to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner through the Amildar or Deputy Amildar for information and record or for confirmation, as the case may be.

(5) Subject to any rules which may be made by Government on this behalf under section 22, the Deputy Commissioner may declare, that the dismissal or removal of any village officer, whether in an unalienated or alienated village and whether ordered by himself or confirmed by him, shall entail a forfeiture of the right of succession of all undivided members of the family of the officer so dismissed or removed.

(6) Fines and suspensions under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be subject to such limitations as may be laid down by Government by rules made under section 22.

(7) All fines imposed under this section shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, the recovery in the case of fines payable by village officers in alienated villages being made by the Amildar or Deputy Amildar and credited to the public treasury.

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in unalienated villages.

8. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an unalienated village, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-sections :—

General qualifications requisite in all cases.

(1) No person shall be eligible for appointment who—

(*a*) is not of the male sex ;

(*b*) has not attained majority, that is, completed 18 years of age ;

(*c*) is not physically and mentally capable of discharging the duties of the office ;

(*d*) has not qualified according to the educational test, if any, prescribed for the office in question by rules made under section 22 ;

(*e*) has been convicted by a Criminal Court of any offence which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, disqualifies him for holding the office ;

(*f*) has been adjudged by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner after a summary enquiry held in accordance with the provisions relating to summary enquiries contained in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, to be of general bad character.

Provided that, in the case of nirganti, toti and talari, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, for special reasons, make an exception in favor of females otherwise competent.

Succession in case of permanent vacancy.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and save as hereinafter separately provided in the case of minors, and subject also to any declaration made by the Deputy Commissioner under section 7, the succession in the case of a permanent vacancy (*a*) shall be regulated by the ordinary provisions of the personal law applicable to the last holder, provided that it shall devolve on a single heir and that where there are more persons than one who would, under the ordinary provisions of the said law, be entitled to succeed to the last holder of the office, preference shall be given to the eldest member of the eldest branch among those persons, and (*b*) failing these, shall devolve on one of the duly recognised hakdars in the order of their importance as determined under rules made by Government under section 22 or on one of his heirs

according to the order of precedence laid down above. In the absence of persons entitled as above under (*a*) and (*b*), the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may appoint any other person duly qualified under sub-section (1), subject to such appointment, unless sooner determined by a decree in a suit hereinafter provided for, being cancelled in favor of a person falling under (*a*) or (*b*), in the event of such person being forthcoming, at the end of three years from the date of the appointment.

Appointment in case of temporary vacancy.

(3) Where an office has become vacant by the dismissal, removal or suspension of the last holder, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, if he thinks proper, direct that, until the death or return to duty of such last holder, the duties of the office shall be performed by some person duly qualified under sub-section (1) who is not an undivided member of the family of such holder; but in making the selection the directions contained in sub-section (2) shall as far as possible be conformed to.

Provided that, when the officer who has been dismissed or removed dies, or if the officer who has been suspended dies while under suspension, the vacancy caused by such death shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2).

Procedure to be adopted when successor is a minor.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be entitled to succeed to an office is a minor, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall register the minor as the successor of the last holder and appoint some other person qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office until the person registered as successor, on attaining majority or within three years thereafter, is qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office himself, when he shall be appointed thereto. If the person registered as successor under this sub-section dies, or if he remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (2).

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in alienated villages.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an alienated village, the holder of such village shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the principles contained in section 8, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

If the appointment be not made by the holder of the village within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to make such appointment.

Succession in the case of offices other than patel, shanbhog, etc.

10. The succession to village offices in unalienated and alienated villages other than those of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti and talari shall devolve in accordance with the law or custom applicable thereto; and, in the absence of any such law or custom, in accordance with the provisions of sections 8 and 9, respectively.

Suits for offices, for recovery of emoluments and for registry as successor.

11. (1) Any person may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner for any village office in an unalienated or alienated village or for recovery of the emoluments of any such office, on the ground that he is entitled under sections 8, 9 or 10 of this Regulation, as the case may be, to hold such office and enjoy such emoluments; or being a minor, may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to be registered as successor of the last holder of any such office.

No suit for declaratory decree.

Provided that no suit shall be entertained for a mere declaratory decree.

Rejection of plaint when claimant is ineligible for appointment or for registry.

(2) If, at any time before the completion of the trial of a suit preferred under this section, it appears to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner that the claimant is not eligible for appointment on any of the grounds referred to in sub-section (1) of section 8, he shall pass an order rejecting the plaint.

Procedure in case of non-payment of *miras* to nirganti, toti or talari.

12. On a complaint being preferred by a nirganti, toti or talari of non-payment of the *miras* payable under rules framed under section 22 by any holder of land or other person from whom such contribution is due, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar of the taluk or sub-taluk shall hold a summary enquiry in the manner laid down in the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, and pass a decision thereon; provided that the complaint is made in the year in which such *miras* is due or in the year immediately following it.

Power of Deputy Commissioner in regard to transfers of suits.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of any Assistant Commissioner, or transfer any suit from his own file or that of an Assistant Commissioner to the file of another Assistant Commissioner, for disposal.

Every enquiry to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

14. (1) Every enquiry under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure with regard to suits, etc.

(2) The procedure to be followed with regard to suits, appeals and applications under this Regulation shall be regulated by rules made by Government under section 22.

Taxation of costs and execution of decrees and orders.

15. Decrees and orders passed in suits and enquiries under this Regulation may provide for payment of costs according to such scale and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Government under section 22, and shall be executed in accordance with rules to be made under the said section and the corresponding provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

16. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any claim to succeed to, or to the possession of, any village office, or the emoluments thereof, or any question as to the rate or amount of such emoluments; but, when the claim is as between different members of a hakdar's family of patel or shanbhog in respect of land entered in the Government records or otherwise shown as service inam land connected with the office of patel or shanbhog, such claim may be entertained and adjudicated upon by a Civil Court.

Appeal against decree or order of Assistant Commissioner, holder of a commission exercising powers of Assistant Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner.

17. (1) From every decree or order passed under this Regulation by an Assistant Commissioner and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner; and from every decree or order passed by a Deputy Commissioner, an appeal shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner. The decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be final.

Second appeal in certain cases and appeal to Government.

Provided that, in cases of dismissal or removal under section 7 and in suits under section 11, a second appeal from the decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner whose decision on such appeal shall be final, and provided further that nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the right of appeal to Government under section 210, sub-section (2), of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

Appeal against order of Amildar or Deputy Amildar, or holder exercising the powers of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

(2) From every decision or order passed by an Amildar or Deputy Amildar under sub-section (2) of section 7 or section 12, and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Disposal of appeal by officer who passed original order.

18. If the officer to whom an appeal is presented under this Regulation happens to be the officer who in another capacity passed the decision which is appealed against, he shall report the fact to the authority to whom an appeal from his decision would lie, and such authority shall dispose of the appeal in accordance with law.

Power to call for and examine the records and proceedings of subordinate officers and to refer questions to the Chief Court.

19. The Government and any revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any enquiry or the proceedings of any revenue officer subordinate to it or him and may pass such order thereon as shall seem fit; and the Government may also refer questions for the decision of the Chief Court. The provisions of the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, as regards revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court shall apply to revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court under this section.

Explanation.—For purposes of revision of orders passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3) of section 7, such holder shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, according as he is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, respectively, under the above-mentioned sub-section.

Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after the period of limitation.

20. Subject to the provisions contained in section 21, every suit instituted, appeal presented and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provided that, in the case of a person who by reason of minority is disqualified from holding office, the right to sue for such office or for the recovery of the emoluments thereof shall accrue from the date of his attaining majority.

Limitation in case of suits the cause of action for which accrued before the commencement of this Regulation.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit the cause of action for which accrued prior to the commencement of this Regulation may be brought within three years next after the commencement of this Regulation, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the law of limitation applicable to it hitherto shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application of certain sections of the Limitation Act.

21. The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, so far as they relate to suits, appeals and applications shall, so far as may be, apply to suits, appeals or applications for the execution of decrees or orders, instituted, preferred or made under this Regulation.

Government may make rules on certain subjects.

22. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation in regard to the following:—

(i) the division, grouping and amalgamation of villages and the selection of persons to fill the offices newly created under section 6;

(ii) the holding of enquiries and other matters coming under sections 6 and 7, and the hearing of appeals under section 17;

(iii) matters falling under sections 8 and 9;

(iv) the action to be taken in respect of any alienation of emoluments contrary to the provisions of section 5;

(v) the procedure to be followed in filing and in disposing of suits, appeals and applications and the registers to be maintained in connection therewith;

(vi) the execution of decrees and orders and the taxation of costs;

(vii) the emoluments to be assigned to the holders of village offices, and the method of assessment and payment thereof;

(viii) the duties of holders of village offices, and the descriptions and forms of the accounts and registers to be kept by them;

(ix) the custody, production and transfer of the accounts and other records kept by holders of village offices;

(x) any other matters calculated to enhance the efficiency of the village service, or connected with the carrying out of the purposes of this Regulation.

Until such rules are made, existing rules to be in force.

(2) Until rules are made by Government in respect of any of the matters referred to in the preceding sub-section, the rules, if any, in force with regard thereto at the time of the passing of this Regulation shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been made under the preceding sub-section.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of commission to be issued to the holder of an alienated village or to one of several holders thereof or to an agent under section 7 (3).

SEAL.

The Government of Mysore is pleased to confer on you (holder, one of several holders, or agent, as the case may be) power to punish village officers in the village of.....to the extent described below :—

[Here enter description.]

The within delegated power is vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall by the Government of Mysore.

Secretary.

SCHEDULE B.

Description.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins.
1. Suit for the recovery of a village office or of the emoluments of any such office.	Three years	When the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the office or the recovery of the emoluments, or the date of the order which would become final, if no such suit be brought.
2. Appeal to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
3. Appeal to the Revenue Commissioner.	Ninety days....	Do do
4. Application for execution of decree or order.	One year	(1) The date of decree or order. (2) (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate court. (3) (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on review. (4) (Where there has been a revision of the decree or order) the date of the decree or order passed on revision. (5) The date of the last application for execution made in accordance with this Regulation.
5. Application for review of decree or order.	Ninety days....	The date of the decree or order sought to be reviewed.
6. Applications not otherwise herein provided for.	Do	When the right to apply accrues.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

(REGULATION No. IV OF 1908.)

THE MYSORE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

Sections.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Repeal of rules and orders; saving of rights already acquired.
3. Disposal of suits, etc., pending at commencement of Regulation.
4. Definitions—
   "Village."
   "Village Office."
   Provisos.
   "Village Officer."
   "Emoluments."
   "Deputy Commissioner."
   "Assistant Commissioner."
5. Emoluments of village offices inalienable; impartible and not liable to attachment.
   Proviso.
6. (1) Villages may be grouped, amalgamated or divided.
   (2) Selection of persons to fill new offices.
   (3) Reduction or increase of village offices or village officers.
7. Power to punish village officers; procedure to be followed; and mode of recovering fines imposed.

8. Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in unalienated villages.

(1) General qualifications requisite in all cases.

(2) Succession in case of permanent vacancy.

(3). Appointment in case of temporary vacancy.

(4) Procedure to be adopted when successor is a minor.

9. Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc. in alienated villages.

10. Succession in the case of offices other than patel, shanbhog, etc.

11. (1) Suits for offices, for recovery of emoluments and for registry as successor. No suit for declaratory decree.

(2) Rejection of plaint when claimant is ineligible for appointment or for registry.

12. Procedure in case of non-payment of *miras* to nirganti, toti or talari.

13. Power of Deputy Commissioner in regard to transfers of suits.

14. (1) Every enquiry to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

(2) Procedure with regard to suits, etc.

15. Taxation of costs and execution of decrees and orders.

16. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

17. (1) Appeal against decree or order of Assistant Commissioner, holder of a commission exercising powers of Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.

Proviso : Second appeal in certain cases and appeal to Government.

(2) Appeal against order of Amildar or Deputy Amildar or holder exercising the powers of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

18. Disposal of appeal by officer who passed original order.

19. Power to call for and examine the records and proceedings of subordinate officers and to refer questions to the Chief Court.

20. Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after the period of limitation.

Limitation in case of suits the cause of action for which accrued before the commencement of this Regulation.

21. Application of certain sections of the Limitation Act.

22. (1) Government may make rules on certain subjects.

(2) Until such rules are made, existing rules to be in force.

SCHEDULE A. Form of Commission issued under section 7 (3).

SCHEDULE B. Period of Limitation for suits, etc.

(REGULATION No. IV OF 1908.)

THE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION.

RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE 16TH OCTOBER 1908.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Village Offices in Mysore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to village offices in Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1908."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore, provided that Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any local area from its operation and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(3) It shall come into force from such date as may be notified by Government in the official Gazette.

Repeal of rules and orders; saving of rights already acquired.

2. On and after that date, all existing rules and orders relating to village offices shall be repealed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any right acquired, or to revive any right that has ceased to exist, or to affect any act done or liabilities incurred, under the said rules and orders.

Disposal of suits, etc., pending at commencement of Regulation.

3. All suits, appeals and applications pending at the commencement of this Regulation shall be heard and disposed of as if they had been preferred under this Regulation.

Definitions.

4. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Village."

"Village" means any local area now recognised as a village or hereafter declared by Government to be a village.

"Village Office."

"Village Office" means every office to which emoluments have been attached and which is held for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the revenue, or with the maintenance of order, or with the settlement of boundaries, or other matters of civil administration pertaining to a village, whether the services originally appertaining to the office continue or have ceased to be performed or demanded, and by whatsoever designation the office may be locally known:

Provisos.

Provided as follows:—

(1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any village office or offices from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(2) The Government shall have power to decide, in case of doubt, whether any office falls under the definition of village office.

"Village Officer."

"Village Officer" means an officer holding a village office or appointed to perform or performing the duties of a village office.

"Emoluments."

"Emoluments" means and includes—

(i) lands;

(ii) assignments of revenue payable in respect of lands;

(iii) fees in money or agricultural produce;

(iv) money-salaries and all other kinds of remuneration;

granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, any village office by the Government.

"Deputy Commissioner." "Deputy Commissioner" means the chief local officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district.

"Assistant Commissioner." "Assistant Commissioner" means an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a division of a district and includes any other Assistant Commissioner to whom cases under this Regulation have been transferred for disposal, in so far as such cases are concerned.

Emoluments of village offices inalienable, impartible and not liable to attachment. 5. The emoluments of village offices, whether such offices be or be not hereditary, shall not be liable to be transferred, partitioned, or encumbered in any manner whatsoever, and it shall not be lawful for any Court to attach or sell such emoluments or any portion thereof.

Proviso. Provided that in the case of lands which are not assigned as emoluments to the holder of a village office under rules framed under section 22, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect transfers, partitions or encumbrances, as between different members of a hakdar's family.

Villages may be grouped, amalgamated or divided. 6. (1) The Government may, with reference to rules made in this behalf under section 22, group or amalgamate any two or more villages or portions thereof so as to form a single new village, or divide any village into two or more villages; and may also direct that any village office in the villages, portions of villages or village grouped, amalgamated or divided as aforesaid, shall cease to exist, and that new offices shall be created for the new village or villages.

Selection of persons to fill new offices. (2) In choosing persons to fill such new offices, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall, subject to such rules as Government may make in this behalf under section 22, select the persons whom he may consider the best qualified from among the last holders of the offices which have ceased to exist or the members of their families.

Reduction or increase of village offices or village officers. (3) The Government may also direct that the number of village offices attached to a village or the number of village officers shall be—

(*a*) reduced, and thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall dispense with the services of the officers no longer required and shall retain those whom he may consider to be best qualified to discharge the duties of the remaining offices;

or (*b*) increased, in which case the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall select the best qualified from among the members of the families of the existing officers.

Power to punish village officers; procedure to be followed; and mode of recovering fines imposed. 7. (1) The Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, suspend, dismiss or remove any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village, for misconduct or for neglect of duty or for incapacity or for non-residence in the village, except when such non-residence is permitted by the Deputy Commissioner, or for any other sufficient cause, provided that any order of dismissal or removal passed by an Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The Amildar or Deputy Amildar may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, or subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, suspend any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village for misconduct or neglect of duty.

(3) The holder of an alienated village or where there are more such holders than one, any one of them, or the agent of such holder or holders may, when duly authorized in that behalf by a commission issued by the Government in the form of schedule A, exercise in the village aforesaid and in respect of all or any particular offices specified and without prejudice to the exercise by the Deputy Commissioner,

Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the powers respectively vested in them by sub-sections (1) and (2), all or any of such powers of an Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar under those sub-sections, as may be conferred upon him by the commission.

(4) The officer or person taking action against a village officer under any of the preceding sub-sections shall hold the enquiry himself, record his proceedings in writing and furnish a copy of his order to such village officer. When such order is passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3), the proceedings together with a copy of the order shall also be forthwith reported by him to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner through the Amildar or Deputy Amildar for information and record or for confirmation, as the case may be.

(5) Subject to any rules which may be made by Government on this behalf under section 22, the Deputy Commissioner may declare, that the dismissal or removal of any village officer, whether in an unalienated or alienated village and whether ordered by himself or confirmed by him, shall entail a forfeiture of the right of succession of all undivided members of the family of the officer so dismissed or removed.

(6) Fines and suspensions under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be subject to such limitations as may be laid down by Government by rules made under section 22.

(7) All fines imposed under this section shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue; the recovery in the case of fines payable by village officers in alienated villages being made by the Amildar or Deputy Amildar and credited to the public treasury.

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in unalienated villages.

8. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an unalienated village, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-sections:—

General qualifications requisite in all cases.

(1) No person shall be eligible for appointment who—

(*a*) is not of the male sex;

(*b*) has not attained majority, that is, completed 18 years of age;

(*c*) is not physically and mentally capable of discharging the duties of the office;

(*d*) has not qualified according to the educational test, if any, prescribed for the office in question by rules made under section 22;

(*e*) has been convicted by a Criminal Court of any offence which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, disqualifies him for holding the office;

(*f*) has been adjudged by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner after a summary enquiry held in accordance with the provisions relating to summary enquiries contained in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, to be of general bad character.

Provided that, in the case of nirganti, toti and talari, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, for special reasons, make an exception in favor of females otherwise competent.

Succession in case of permanent vacancy.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and save as hereinafter separately provided in the case of minors, and subject also to any declaration made by the Deputy Commissioner under section 7, the succession in the case of a permanent vacancy (*a*) shall be regulated by the ordinary provisions of the personal law applicable to the last holder, provided that it shall devolve on a single heir and that where there are more persons than one who would, under the ordinary provisions of the said law, be entitled to succeed to the last holder of the office, preference shall be given to the eldest member of the eldest branch among those persons, and (*b*) failing these, shall devolve on one of the duly recognised hakdars in the order of their importance as determined under rules made by Government under section 22 or on one of his heirs

according to the order of precedence laid down above. In the absence of persons entitled as above under (*a*) and (*b*), the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may appoint any other person duly qualified under sub-section (1), subject to such appointment, unless sooner determined by a decree in a suit hereinafter provided for, being cancelled in favor of a person falling under (*a*) or (*b*), in the event of such person being forthcoming, at the end of three years from the date of the appointment.

Appointment in case of temporary vacancy.

(3) Where an office has become vacant by the dismissal, removal or suspension of the last holder, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, if he thinks proper, direct that, until the death or return to duty of such last holder, the duties of the office shall be performed by some person duly qualified under sub-section (1) who is not an undivided member of the family of such holder; but in making the selection the directions contained in sub-section (2) shall as far as possible be conformed to.

Provided that, when the officer who has been dismissed or removed dies, or if the officer who has been suspended dies while under suspension, the vacancy caused by such death shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2).

Procedure to be adopted when successor is a minor.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be entitled to succeed to an office is a minor, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall register the minor as the successor of the last holder and appoint some other person qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office until the person registered as successor, on attaining majority or within three years thereafter, is qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office himself, when he shall be appointed thereto. If the person registered as successor under this sub-section dies, or if he remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (2).

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in alienated villages.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an alienated village, the holder of such village shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the principles contained in section 8, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

If the appointment be not made by the holder of the village within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to make such appointment.

Succession in the case of offices other than patel, shanbhog, etc.

10. The succession to village offices in unalienated and alienated villages other than those of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti and talari shall devolve in accordance with the law or custom applicable thereto; and, in the absence of any such law or custom, in accordance with the provisions of sections 8 and 9, respectively.

Suits for offices, for recovery of emoluments and for registry as successor.

11. (1) Any person may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner for any village office in an unalienated or alienated village or for recovery of the emoluments of any such office, on the ground that he is entitled under sections 8, 9 or 10 of this Regulation, as the case may be, to hold such office and enjoy such emoluments; or being a minor, may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to be registered as successor of the last holder of any such office.

No suit for declaratory decree.

Provided that no suit shall be entertained for a mere declaratory decree.

Rejection of plaint when claimant is ineligible for appointment or for registry.

(2) If, at any time before the completion of the trial of a suit preferred under this section, it appears to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner that the claimant is not eligible for appointment on any of the grounds referred to in sub-section (1) of section 8, he shall pass an order rejecting the plaint.

Procedure in case of non-payment of *miras* to nirganti, toti or talari.

12. On a complaint being preferred by a nirganti, toti or talari of non-payment of the *miras* payable under rules framed under section 22 by any holder of land or other person from whom such contribution is due, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar of the taluk or sub-taluk shall hold a summary enquiry in the manner laid down in the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, and pass a decision thereon; provided that the complaint is made in the year in which such *miras* is due or in the year immediately following it.

Power of Deputy Commissioner in regard to transfers of suits.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of any Assistant Commissioner, or transfer any suit from his own file or that of an Assistant Commissioner to the file of another Assistant Commissioner, for disposal.

Every enquiry to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

14. (1) Every enquiry under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure with regard to suits, etc.

(2) The procedure to be followed with regard to suits, appeals and applications under this Regulation shall be regulated by rules made by Government under section 22.

Taxation of costs and execution of decrees and orders.

15. Decrees and orders passed in suits and enquiries under this Regulation may provide for payment of costs according to such scale and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Government under section 22, and shall be executed in accordance with rules to be made under the said section and the corresponding provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

16. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any claim to succeed to, or to the possession of, any village office, or the emoluments thereof, or any question as to the rate or amount of such emoluments; but, when the claim is as between different members of a hakdar's family of patel or shanbhog in respect of land entered in the Government records or otherwise shown as service inam land connected with the office of patel or shanbhog, such claim may be entertained and adjudicated upon by a Civil Court.

Appeal against decree or order of Assistant Commissioner, holder of a commission exercising powers of Assistant Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner.

17. (1) From every decree or order passed under this Regulation by an Assistant Commissioner and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner; and from every decree or order passed by a Deputy Commissioner, an appeal shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner. The decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be final.

Second appeal in certain cases and appeal to Government.

Provided that, in cases of dismissal or removal under section 7 and in suits under section 11, a second appeal from the decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner whose decision on such appeal shall be final, and provided further that nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the right of appeal to Government under section 210, sub-section (2), of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

Appeal against order of Amildar or Deputy Amildar or holder exercising the powers of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

(2) From every decision or order passed by an Amildar or Deputy Amildar under sub-section (2) of section 7 or section 12, and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Disposal of appeal by officer who passed original order.

18. If the officer to whom an appeal is presented under this Regulation happens to be the officer who in another capacity passed the decision which is appealed against, he shall report the fact to the authority to whom an appeal from his decision would lie, and such authority shall dispose of the appeal in accordance with law.

Power to call for and examine the records and proceedings of subordinate officers and to refer questions to the Chief Court.

19. The Government and any revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any enquiry or the proceedings of any revenue officer subordinate to it or him and may pass such order thereon as shall seem fit; and the Government may also refer questions for the decision of the Chief Court. The provisions of the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, as regards revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court shall apply to revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court under this section.

Explanation.—For purposes of revision of orders passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3) of section 7, such holder shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, according as he is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, respectively, under the abovementioned sub-section.

Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after the period of limitation.

20. Subject to the provisions contained in section 21, every suit instituted, appeal presented and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence

Provided that, in the case of a person who by reason of minority is disqualified from holding office, the right to sue for such office or for the recovery of the emoluments thereof shall accrue from the date of his attaining majority.

Limitation in case of suits the cause of action for which accrued before the commencement of this Regulation.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit the cause of action for which accrued prior to the commencement of this Regulation may be brought within three years next after the commencement of this Regulation, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the law of limitation applicable to it hitherto shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application of certain sections of the Limitation Act.

21. The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, so far as they relate to suits, appeals and applications shall, so far as may be, apply to suits, appeals or applications for the execution of decrees or orders, instituted, preferred or made under this Regulation.

Government may make rules on certain subjects.

22. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation in regard to the following:—

(i) the division, grouping and amalgamation of villages and the selection of persons to fill the offices newly created under section 6;

(ii) the holding of enquiries and other matters coming under sections 6 and 7, and the hearing of appeals under section 17;

(iii) matters falling under sections 8 and 9;

(iv) the action to be taken in respect of any alienation of emoluments contrary to the provisions of section 5;

(v) the procedure to be followed in filing and in disposing of suits, appeals and applications and the registers to be maintained in connection therewith;

(vi) the execution of decrees and orders and the taxation of costs;

(vii) the emoluments to be assigned to the holders of village offices, and the method of assessment and payment thereof;

(viii) the duties of holders of village offices, and the descriptions and forms of the accounts and registers to be kept by them;

(ix) the custody, production and transfer of the accounts and other records kept by holders of village offices;

(x) any other matters calculated to enhance the efficiency of the village service, or connected with the carrying out of the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Until rules are made by Government in respect of any of the matters referred to in the preceding sub-section, the rules, if any, in force with regard thereto at the time of the passing of this Regulation shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been made under the preceding sub-section.

Until such rules are made, existing rules to be in force.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of commission to be issued to the holder of an alienated village or to one of several holders thereof or to an agent under section 7 (3).

SEAL.

The Government of Mysore is pleased to confer on you (holder, one of several holders, or agent, as the case may be) power to punish village officers in the village of.....to the extent described below :—

[Here enter description.]

The within delegated power is vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall by the Government of Mysore.

Secretary.

SCHEDULE B.

Description.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins.
1. Suit for the recovery of a village office or of the emoluments of any such office.	Three years	When the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the office or the recovery of the emoluments, or the date of the order which would become final, if no such suit be brought.
2. Appeal to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
3. Appeal to the Revenue Commissioner.	Ninety days....	Do do
4. Application for execution of decree or order.	One year	(1) The date of decree or order. (2) (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate court. (3) (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on review. (4) (Where there has been a revision of the decree or order) the date of the decree or order passed on revision. (5) The date of the last application for execution made in accordance with this Regulation.
5. Application for review of decree or order.	Ninety days....	The date of the decree or order sought to be reviewed.
6. Applications not otherwise herein provided for.	Do	When the right to apply accrues.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

(REGULATION No. IV, OF 1908.)

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7. Power to punish village officers; procedure to be followed; and mode of recovering fines imposed.

8. Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in unalienated villages.

(1) General qualifications requisite in all cases.

(2) Succession in case of permanent vacancy.

(3) Appointment in case of temporary vacancy.

(4) Procedure to be adopted when successor is a minor.

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10. Succession in the case of offices other than patel, shanbhog, etc.

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(2) Rejection of plaint when claimant is ineligible for appointment or for registry.

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14. (1) Every enquiry to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

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15. Taxation of costs and execution of decrees and orders.

16. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

17. (1) Appeal against decree or order of Assistant Commissioner, holder of a commission exercising powers of Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.
Proviso: Second appeal in certain cases and appeal to Government.

(2) Appeal against order of Amildar or Deputy Amildar or holder exercising the powers of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

18. Disposal of appeal by officer who passed original order.

19. Power to call for and examine the records and proceedings of subordinate officers and to refer questions to the Chief Court.

20. Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after the period of limitation.
Limitation in case of suits the cause of action for which accrued before the commencement of this Regulation.

21. Application of certain sections of the Limitation Act.

22. (1) Government may make rules on certain subjects.

(2) Until such rules are made, existing rules to be in force.

SCHEDULE A. Form of Commission issued under section 7 (3).

SCHEDULE B. Period of Limitation for suits, etc.

(REGULATION No. IV OF 1908.)

THE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION.

RECEIVED THE ASSENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON THE 16TH OCTOBER 1908.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Village Offices in Mysore.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to village offices in Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1908."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore, provided that Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any local area from its operation and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(3) It shall come into force from such date as may be notified by Government in the official Gazette.

Repeal of rules and orders; saving of rights already acquired.

2. On and after that date, all existing rules and orders relating to village offices shall be repealed; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any right acquired, or to revive any right that has ceased to exist, or to affect any act done or liabilities incurred, under the said rules and orders.

Disposal of suits, etc., pending at commencement of Regulation.

3. All suits, appeals and applications pending at the commencement of this Regulation shall be heard and disposed of as if they had been preferred under this Regulation.

Definitions.

4. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Village."

"Village" means any local area now recognised as a village or hereafter declared by Government to be a village.

"Village Office."

"Village Office" means every office to which emoluments have been attached and which is held for the performance of duties connected with the administration or collection of the revenue, or with the maintenance of order, or with the settlement of boundaries, or other matters of civil administration pertaining to a village, whether the services originally appertaining to the office continue or have ceased to be performed or demanded, and by whatsoever designation the office may be locally known:

Provisos.

Provided as follows:—

(1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exclude any village office or offices from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Regulation, and may, in like manner, amend or cancel such notification.

(2) The Government shall have power to decide, in case of doubt, whether any office falls under the definition of village office.

"Village Officer."

"Village Officer" means an officer holding a village office or appointed to perform or performing the duties of a village office.

"Emoluments."

"Emoluments" means and includes—

(i) lands;

(ii) assignments of revenue payable in respect of lands;

(iii) fees in money or agricultural produce;

(iv) money-salaries and all other kinds of remuneration;

granted or continued in respect of, or annexed to, any village office by the Government.

"Deputy Commissioner" means the chief local officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district.

"Deputy Commissioner."

"Assistant Commissioner" means an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a division of a district and includes any other Assistant Commissioner to whom cases under this Regulation have been transferred for disposal, in so far as such cases are concerned.

"Assistant Commissioner."

5. The emoluments of village offices, whether such offices be or be not hereditary, shall not be liable to be transferred, partitioned, or encumbered in any manner whatsoever, and it shall not be lawful for any Court to attach or sell such emoluments or any portion thereof.

Emoluments of village offices inalienable, impartible and not liable to attachment.

Provided that in the case of lands which are not assigned as emoluments to the holder of a village office under rules framed under section 22, nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to affect transfers, partitions or encumbrances, as between different members of a hakdar's family.

Proviso.

6. (1) The Government may, with reference to rules made in this behalf under section 22, group or amalgamate any two or more villages or portions thereof so as to form a single new village, or divide any village into two or more villages; and may also direct that any village office in the villages, portions of villages or village grouped, amalgamated or divided as aforesaid, shall cease to exist, and that new offices shall be created for the new village or villages.

Villages may be grouped, amalgamated or divided.

(2) In choosing persons to fill such new offices, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall, subject to such rules as Government may make in this behalf under section 22, select the persons whom he may consider the best qualified from among the last holders of the offices which have ceased to exist or the members of their families.

Selection of persons to fill new offices.

(3) The Government may also direct that the number of village offices attached to a village or the number of village officers shall be—

(*a*) reduced, and thereupon the Deputy Commissioner shall dispense with the services of the officers no longer required and shall retain those whom he may consider to be best qualified to discharge the duties of the remaining offices;

Reduction or increase of village offices or village officers.

or (*b*) increased, in which case the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall select the best qualified from among the members of the families of the existing officers.

7. (1) The Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, suspend, dismiss or remove any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village, for misconduct or for neglect of duty or for incapacity or for non-residence in the village, except when such non-residence is permitted by the Deputy Commissioner, or for any other sufficient cause, provided that any order of dismissal or removal passed by an Assistant Commissioner shall be subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner.

Power to punish village officers; procedure to be followed; and mode of recovering fines imposed.

(2) The Amildar or Deputy Amildar may, of his own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, or subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, suspend any holder of a village office whether in an unalienated or alienated village for misconduct or neglect of duty.

(3) The holder of an alienated village or where there are more such holders than one, any one of them, or the agent of such holder or holders may, when duly authorized in that behalf by a commission issued by the Government in the form of schedule A, exercise in the village aforesaid and in respect of all or any particular offices specified and without prejudice to the exercise by the Deputy Commissioner,

Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar of the powers respectively vested in them by sub-sections (1) and (2), all or any of such powers of an Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar under those sub-sections, as may be conferred upon him by the commission.

(4) The officer or person taking action against a village officer under any of the preceding sub-sections shall hold the enquiry himself, record his proceedings in writing and furnish a copy of his order to such village officer. When such order is passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3), the proceedings together with a copy of the order shall also be forthwith reported by him to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner through the Amildar or Deputy Amildar for information and record, or for confirmation, as the case may be.

(5) Subject to any rules which may be made by Government on this behalf under section 22, the Deputy Commissioner may declare, that the dismissal or removal of any village officer, whether in an unalienated or alienated village and whether ordered by himself or confirmed by him, shall entail a forfeiture of the right of succession of all undivided members of the family of the officer so dismissed or removed

(6) Fines and suspensions under sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be subject to such limitations as may be laid down by Government by rules made under section 22.

(7) All fines imposed under this section shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, the recovery in the case of fines payable by village officers in alienated villages being made by the Amildar or Deputy Amildar and credited to the public treasury.

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in unalienated villages.

8. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an unalienated village, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions of the following sub-sections:—

(1) No person shall be eligible for appointment who—

General qualifications requisite in all cases.

(*a*) is not of the male sex;

(*b*) has not attained majority, that is, completed 18 years of age;

(*c*) is not physically and mentally capable of discharging the duties of the office;

(*d*) has not qualified according to the educational test, if any, prescribed for the office in question by rules made under section 22;

(*e*) has been convicted by a Criminal Court of any offence which, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, disqualifies him for holding the office;

(*f*) has been adjudged by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner after a summary enquiry held in accordance with the provisions relating to summary enquiries contained in the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, to be of general bad character.

Provided that, in the case of nirganti, toti and talari, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, for special reasons, make an exception in favor of females otherwise competent.

Succession in case of permanent vacancy.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) and save as hereinafter separately provided in the case of minors, and subject also to any declaration made by the Deputy Commissioner under section 7, the succession in the case of a permanent vacancy (*a*) shall be regulated by the ordinary provisions of the personal law applicable to the last holder, provided that it shall devolve on a single heir and that where there are more persons than one who would, under the ordinary provisions of the said law, be entitled to succeed to the last holder of the office, preference shall be given to the eldest member of the eldest branch among those persons, and (*b*) failing these, shall devolve on one of the duly recognised hakdars in the order of their importance as determined under rules made by Government under section 22 or on one of his heirs

according to the order of precedence laid down above. In the absence of persons entitled as above under (*a*) and (*b*), the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may appoint any other person duly qualified under sub-section (1), subject to such appointment, unless sooner determined by a decree in a suit hereinafter provided for, being cancelled in favor of a person falling under (*a*) or (*b*), in the event of such person being forthcoming, at the end of three years from the date of the appointment.

Appointment in case of temporary vacancy.

(3) Where an office has become vacant by the dismissal, removal or suspension of the last holder, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner may, if he thinks proper, direct that, until the death or return to duty of such last holder, the duties of the office shall be performed by some person duly qualified under sub-section (1) who is not an undivided member of the family of such holder; but in making the selection the directions contained in sub-section (2) shall as far as possible be conformed to.

Provided that, when the officer who has been dismissed or removed dies, or if the officer who has been suspended dies while under suspension, the vacancy caused by such death shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2).

Procedure to be adopted when successor is a minor.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be entitled to succeed to an office is a minor, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall register the minor as the successor of the last holder and appoint some other person qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office until the person registered as successor, on attaining majority or within three years thereafter, is qualified under sub-section (1) to discharge the duties of the office himself, when he shall be appointed thereto. If the person registered as successor under this sub-section dies, or if he remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (2).

Rules to be observed in making appointments to the offices of patel, shanbhog, etc., in alienated villages.

9. When a vacancy occurs in the office of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti or talari of an alienated village, the holder of such village shall fill up the vacancy in accordance with the principles contained in section 8, subject to the confirmation of the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.

If the appointment be not made by the holder of the village within such time as may be allowed by the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to make such appointment.

Succession in the case of offices other than patel, shanbhog, etc.

10. The succession to village offices in unalienated and alienated villages other than those of patel, shanbhog, nirganti, toti and talari shall devolve in accordance with the law or custom applicable thereto; and, in the absence of any such law or custom, in accordance with the provisions of sections 8 and 9, respectively.

Suits for offices, for recovery of emoluments and for registry as successor.

11. (1) Any person may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner for any village office in an unalienated or alienated village or for recovery of the emoluments of any such office, on the ground that he is entitled under sections 8, 9 or 10 of this Regulation, as the case may be, to hold such office and enjoy such emoluments; or being a minor, may sue before the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to be registered as successor of the last holder of any such office.

No suit for declaratory decree.

Provided that no suit shall be entertained for a mere declaratory decree.

Rejection of plaint when claimant is ineligible for appointment or for registry.

(2) If, at any time before the completion of the trial of a suit preferred under this section, it appears to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner that the claimant is not eligible for appointment on any of the grounds referred to in sub-section (1) of section 8, he shall pass an order rejecting the plaint.

Procedure in case of non-payment of *miras* to nirganti, toti or talari.

12. On a complaint being preferred by a nirganti, toti or talari of non-payment of the *miras* payable under rules framed under section 22 by any holder of land or other person from whom such contribution is due, the Amildar or the Deputy Amildar of the taluk or sub-taluk shall hold a summary enquiry in the manner laid down in the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, and pass a decision thereon; provided that the complaint is made in the year in which such *miras* is due or in the year immediately following it.

Power of Deputy Commissioner in regard to transfers of suits.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may transfer to his own file any suit on the file of any Assistant Commissioner, or transfer any suit from his own file or that of an Assistant Commissioner to the file of another Assistant Commissioner, for disposal.

Every enquiry to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

14. (1) Every enquiry under this Regulation shall be deemed to be a "judicial proceeding" within the meaning of sections 193, 219 and 228 of the Indian Penal Code.

Procedure with regard to suits, etc.

(2) The procedure to be followed with regard to suits, appeals and applications under this Regulation shall be regulated by rules made by Government under section 22.

Taxation of costs and execution of decrees and orders.

15. Decrees and orders passed in suits and enquiries under this Regulation may provide for payment of costs according to such scale and subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Government under section 22, and shall be executed in accordance with rules to be made under the said section and the corresponding provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred.

16. No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any claim to succeed to, or to the possession of, any village office, or the emoluments thereof, or any question as to the rate or amount of such emoluments; but, when the claim is as between different members of a hakdar's family of patel or shanbhog in respect of land entered in the Government records or otherwise shown as service inam land connected with the office of patel or shanbhog, such claim may be entertained and adjudicated upon by a Civil Court.

Appeal against decree or order of Assistant Commissioner, holder of a commission exercising powers of Assistant Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioner.

17. (1) From every decree or order passed under this Regulation by an Assistant Commissioner and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Assistant Commissioner under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner; and from every decree or order passed by a Deputy Commissioner, an appeal shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner. The decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Commissioner, as the case may be, shall be final.

Second appeal in certain cases and appeal to Government.

Provided that, in cases of dismissal or removal under section 7 and in suits under section 11, a second appeal from the decision on appeal of the Deputy Commissioner shall lie to the Revenue Commissioner whose decision on such appeal shall be final, and provided further that nothing contained in this Regulation shall affect the right of appeal to Government under section 210, sub-section (2), of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

Appeal against order of Amildar or Deputy Amildar or holder exercising the powers of Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

(2) From every decision or order passed by an Amildar or Deputy Amildar under sub-section (2) of section 7 or section 12, and from every order passed by the holder of a commission exercising any of the powers of an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar under sub-section (3) of section 7, an appeal shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Disposal of appeal by officer who passed original order.

18. If the officer to whom an appeal is presented under this Regulation happens to be the officer who in another capacity passed the decision which is appealed against, he shall report the fact to the authority to whom an appeal from his decision would lie, and such authority shall dispose of the appeal in accordance with law.

Power to call for and examine the records and proceedings of subordinate officers and to refer questions to the Chief Court.

19. The Government and any revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Commissioner may call for and examine the record of any enquiry or the proceedings of any revenue officer subordinate to it or him and may pass such order thereon as shall seem fit; and the Government may also refer questions for the decision of the Chief Court. The provisions of the Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888, as regards revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court shall apply to revision of proceedings and reference to the Chief Court under this section.

Explanation.—For purposes of revision of orders passed by the holder of a commission under sub-section (3) of section 7, such holder shall be deemed to be an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, according as he is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or an Amildar or a Deputy Amildar, respectively, under the abovementioned sub-section.

Dismissal of suits, etc., instituted, etc., after the period of limitation.

20. Subject to the provisions contained in section 21, every suit instituted, appeal presented and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed, shall be dismissed although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Provided that, in the case of a person who by reason of minority is disqualified from holding office, the right to sue for such office or for the recovery of the emoluments thereof shall accrue from the date of his attaining majority.

Limitation in case of suits the cause of action for which accrued before the commencement of this Regulation.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any suit the cause of action for which accrued prior to the commencement of this Regulation may be brought within three years next after the commencement of this Regulation, unless where the period prescribed for such suit by the law of limitation applicable to it hitherto shall have expired before the completion of the said three years.

Application of certain sections of the Limitation Act.

21. The provisions of sections 5 and 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, so far as they relate to suits, appeals and applications shall, so far as may be, apply to suits, appeals or applications for the execution of decrees or orders, instituted, preferred or made under this Regulation.

Government may make rules on certain subjects.

22. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules not inconsistent with this Regulation in regard to the following:—

(i) the division, grouping and amalgamation of villages and the selection of persons to fill the offices newly created under section 6;

(ii) the holding of enquiries and other matters coming under sections 6 and 7, and the hearing of appeals under section 17;

(iii) matters falling under sections 8 and 9;

(iv) the action to be taken in respect of any alienation of emoluments contrary to the provisions of section 5;

(v) the procedure to be followed in filing and in disposing of suits, appeals and applications and the registers to be maintained in connection therewith;

(vi) the execution of decrees and orders and the taxation of costs;

(vii) the emoluments to be assigned to the holders of village offices, and the method of assessment and payment thereof;

(viii) the duties of holders of village offices, and the descriptions and forms of the accounts and registers to be kept by them;

(ix) the custody, production and transfer of the accounts and other records kept by holders of village offices;

(x) any other matters calculated to enhance the efficiency of the village service, or connected with the carrying out of the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Until rules are made by Government in respect of any of the matters referred to in the preceding sub-section, the rules, if any, in force with regard thereto at the time of the passing of this Regulation shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been made under the preceding sub-section.

Until such rules are made, existing rules to be in force.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of commission to be issued to the holder of an alienated village or to one of several holders thereof or to an agent under section 7 (3).

SEAL.

The Government of Mysore is pleased to confer on you (holder, one of several holders, or agent, as the case may be) power to punish village officers in the village of.....to the extent described below :—

[Here enter description.]

The within delegated power is vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall by the Government of Mysore.

Secretary.

SCHEDULE B.

Description.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins.
1. Suit for the recovery of a village office or of the emoluments of any such office.	Three years	When the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the office or the recovery of the emoluments, or the date of the order which would become final, if no such suit be brought.
2. Appeal to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
3. Appeal to the Revenue Commissioner.	Ninety days....	Do do
4. Application for execution of decree or order.	One year	(1) The date of decree or order. (2) (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the appellate court. (3) (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on review. (4) (Where there has been a revision of the decree or order) the date of the decree or order passed on revision. (5) The date of the last application for execution made in accordance with this Regulation.
5. Application for review of decree or order.	Ninety days....	The date of the decree or order sought to be reviewed.
6. Applications not otherwise herein provided for.	Do	When the right to apply accrues.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 121—L. C., dated 31st October 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the rules relating to the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following bills together with the statements of objects and reasons therefor are published for general information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1908.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

References to Regulations of 1871 changed to references to Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The references to the Municipal Regulations of 1871 shall be changed to references to the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

Substitution of "Municipal Council", etc., for "Municipal Commission", etc.

2. In sections 4, 5, 7, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 37 and 38, for the words "Municipal Commission," "Municipal Commissioner" and "Municipal Commissioners," there shall be substituted, respectively, the words "Municipal Council," "Municipal Councillor" and "Municipal Councillors."

Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "eight," and the words "the Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality; the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Government;" shall be substituted for the words "the Civil Surgeon for the time being of the Mysore District."

Substitution of a new section for section 20.

4. For section 20, the following shall be substituted:

Board may exercise certain powers of Municipal Councillors in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., services of notices etc., and execution of works and recovery of cost.

"20. The provisions of sections 41, 50, 90 to 93, 113, 116, 118, 119 and 121 to 125 of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in regard to streets; of sections 99 to 105, 107(1), 108, 109, 111 and 112 in regard to drains, privies, sewers etc.; of section 154 in regard to the service of notices etc.; and of section 156 in regard to the execution of works when the owner or occupier fails to execute the same and the recovery of the expenses thereof from him shall, so far as may be consistent with the tenor of this Regulation, apply,

(*a*) to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., or parts thereof vested in the Board under this Regulation, and

(*b*) to the service of notices, the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by the Board under this Regulation; and all references in the said provisions to the Municipal Councillors or other Municipal authority shall be construed as references to the Board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore City Improvement Regulation, the Trust Board is empowered to exercise in regard to streets vested under its control certain powers of the Municipal Commissioners conferred under the old Municipal Regulation of 1871. The power of compelling owners of houses in the area brought under the control of the Board, to connect the drains of their houses with street drains, is not however provided for by this section. Though, with respect to houses newly built or improved, the Board has power to insist on house connections with street drains under the building bye-laws, this power so far as houses already existing are concerned, can only be exercised by the Municipality and not by the Board. A similar difficulty is experienced with regard to the drainage, conservancy and general sanitation of areas under the control of the Board. It is therefore proposed in the bill (*vide* clause 4) to invest the Board with the powers exercisable by the Municipalities under the Municipal Regulation in regard to drainage, conservancy and sanitation, so far as the area under the Board is concerned. The references to the old Municipal Regulation are also changed to corresponding sections in the new Municipal Regulation of 1906.

2. The opportunity has been taken to amend section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, by appointing the Health Officer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner as members of the Board instead of the Civil Surgeon.

A Bill to provide a law relating to Treasure-Trove.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a law relating to Treasure-trove in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Treasure-trove Regulation, 190 ."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of Mysore ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the date of the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The rules for the disposal of Treasure-trove published under the late Mysore Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, are hereby repealed.

Section 3 of Act VI of 1878.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Regulation, "treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto;

"Treasure."

"Deputy Commissioner."

"Deputy Commissioner" means (1) any Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district and (2) any officer appointed by Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation.

"Owner."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Rugulation, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

PROCEDURE ON FINDING TREASURE.

Section 4 of Act VI of 1878.

Notice by finder of treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Deputy Commissioner notice in writing—

(*a*) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(*b*) of the place in which it was found; and

(*c*) of the date of the finding;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Deputy Commissioner such security as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

Section 5 of Act VI of 1878.

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

5. On receiving a notice under section 4, the Deputy Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :—

(*a*) He shall publish a notification in such manner as the Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*) certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*); and requiring all persons

claiming the treasure, or any part thereof to appear personally or by Agent before the Deputy Commissioner on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months after the date of the publication of such notification;

(b) When the place in which the treasure appears to the Deputy Commissioner to have been found was, at the date of the finding, in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

Section 6 of Act VI of 1878.

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section 5, shall forfeit such right.

Section 7 of Act VI of 1878.

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. On the day notified under section 5, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the treasure to be produced before him and shall enquire as to and determine—

(a) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstance under which, such treasure was found; and

(b) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

Section 8 of Act VI of 1878.

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

8. If upon an enquiry made under section 7, the Deputy Commissioner sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Deputy Commissioner shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.

Section 9 of Act VI of 1878.

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

9. If, upon such enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section 8, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;

the Deputy Commissioner may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Appeal against such declaration.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Government;

subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

Section 10 of Act VI of 1878.

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section 9, such treasure shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

Section 11 of Act VI of 1878. (Slightly modified.)

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

11. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared, as required by the notification published under section 5 and claimed a share as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

Section 12 of Act VI of 1878.

When only one such person claims, and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the following rule (namely):—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, one half of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder, and the other half to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(*a*) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure on such party paying to the Deputy Commissioner for the other party such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be; or

(*b*) with the sanction of Government, and subject to its instructions, if any, sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed:

Provided also that when the Deputy Commissioner has by his declaration under section 9, rejected any claim made under this Regulation by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section 9 by the person whose claim has been so rejected or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

And shares to be delivered to parties.

When the Deputy Commissioner has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

Section 13 of Act VI of 1878.

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Deputy Commissioner shall retain such treasure, and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

Section 14 of Act VI of 1878.

Settlement of such dispute.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right; and in every such suit, the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Deputy Commissioner shall be made defendants.

And division thereupon.

15. (1) If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 12, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

(2) If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver the treasure, subject to the provisions of section 16, to the finder.

Section 6 of the Treasure-Trove Rules of 1867, modified.

If value of treasure exceeds one lakh, finder to get one lakh, the excess going to Government in specified cases.

16. If, in the case referred to in section 11 or in sub-section (2) of section 15, the amount or value of the treasure found exceeds one lakh of rupees, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver so much of the treasure as is of the amount or value of one lakh of rupees to the finder and shall declare the excess to be at the disposal of Government.

Section 16 of Act VI of 1878.

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.

17. The Deputy Commissioner may, at any time after making a declaration under section 9 and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare, by writing under his hand, his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure or any specified portion thereof by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons, and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

Section 17 of Act VI of 1878.

Decision of Deputy Commissioner final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*.

18. No decision passed or act done by the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

Section 18 of Act VI of 1878.

Deputy Commissioner to exercise powers of Civil Court.

19. A Deputy Commissioner making any enquiry under this Regulation, may exercise any power conferred by the code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Section 19 of Act VI of 1878. (slightly modified.)

Power to make rules.

20. The Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate proceedings hereunder and, generally, all matters not provided for herein. Such rules shall, on being published in the Official Gazette, have the force of law.

PENALTIES.

Section 20 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on finder failing to give notice, etc.

21. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice or does not either make the deposit or give the security required by section 4, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Section 21 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 21.

22. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section 21, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government, and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law in force in Mysore regarding treasure-troveis contained in the rules published under the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6*, dated the 17th April 1867. These rules were adopted from Regulation, XI of 1832 of the Madras Code; but having been published by the late Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, it is a question how far they can be regarded as valid. Moreover, they have become unworkable in practice and unsuited to present requirements in certain respects. Hence the necessity for the present bill.

*Published at page 119 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 4th May 1867.

2. The bill is based on the Indian Treasure-Trove Act (Act, VI of 1878) but it makes certain departures therefrom.

3. The object of the bill is to define the rights in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and the other parties interested. The bill requires intimation to be given of the finding of the treasure and secures the right of all persons who can establish an antecedent property in it. This antecedent right can be established only in cases where there is presumptive evidence that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years. If such right cannot be established, the bill proceeds to determine the respective rights of the finder and the owner of the soil where the treasure was found. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be referred to the Civil Court.

Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees in amount or value, and when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share, the finder is to get one lakh, the excess going to Government. The Government has also power to retain the treasure on payment of one-fifth in excess of its intrinsic value.

4. The bill lays down the following procedure for observance:—

(a) The finder shall give notice of the finding to the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) Notice shall be given by Deputy Commissioner to the owner or owners of land where the treasure was found;

(c) The discovery of the treasure shall be advertised and all claimants desired to come forward within six months;

(d) Claims to the treasure or to a share in it shall be enquired into.

5. The bill differs from Act, VI of 1878 in the following particulars:—

(a) The right of Government to the excess beyond one lakh when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share (clause 17). This is taken from the Chief Commissioner's Rules, though there is no similar provision in the Indian Act.

(b) As between the owner and the finder, the Indian Act allots three-fourths to the finder and one-fourth to the owner. An equal division between the two is considered more equitable and the bill provides for this accordingly (clause 12).

(c) When the Deputy Commissioner proceeds to sell the treasure under clause 12, he is required to take the orders of Government as to the particulars of sale.

(d) Power is reserved to Government to make rules on matters incidental to treasure-trove not provided for in the bill.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Poisons Regulation, 190 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

POISONS GENERALLY.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (1) The Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any Municipality the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide for amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licenses;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(*h*) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

WHITE ARSENIC.

Power to prohibit importation into Mysore of white arsenic except under license.

3. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into Mysore and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout the State.

4. (1) The Government may, by rule, also regulate within the whole, or any part, of Mysore the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, or all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than 10 pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts.

5. (1) The Government may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

OTHER POISONS.

Power to apply Regulation to other poisons.

6. (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to any specified poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Regulation relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penatly for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(*a*) comits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(*b*) imports into Mysore, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(*c*) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and, in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The inspector-General of Police, or the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Regulation or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

Rules.

9. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

SAVINGS.

Savings.

10. (1) Nothing in this Regulation or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall, save as provided for in sub-section (2) to this section, extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such —

(a) by a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(b) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in Mysore, or

(c) by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(d) subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5, by a tanner or hide merchant.

(2) The Government may, in the case of transactions by medical or veterinary practitioners or chemists or druggists in poisonous drugs to be specified by Government in this behalf, make rules for,

(i) the maintenance by vendors of any such drugs of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers and the inspection of the same;

(ii) the safe custody of such drugs and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such drug is sold or possessed for sale; and

(iii) the inspection and examination of any such drugs when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Government may, in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration.

(4) The Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons, either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in the order, from the operation of any rule which it is empowered by this Regulation to make.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

The question of restricting by legislation the sale and possession of poisons in the State has been under the consideration of the Government ever since the year 1894. In that year, it was suggested to Government that, with a view to prevent cases of criminal poisoning, the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restricting the sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into the City of Bangalore. The opinions of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to Government were invited on the point. It was however found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, had produced but little effect. The subject was even then engaging the attention of the Government of India, and the Durbar deferred taking any action in the matter till the Government of India passed an Act for the whole of India or for particular localities, as the case may be.

2. The Government of India have passed an Act on the subject, Poisons Act, I of 1904, in January 1904 and rules under the Act have also now been framed by almost all the local Governments of India. It has therefore now been thought expedient to introduce a similar measure into this State also.

3. The present bill provides in the first place (clause 2) for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities. It also authorizes (clause 3) the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under license, and empowers the Government (clauses 4 & 5) to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State and its possession in any area in which murder by poisoning with that drug, or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle, is of frequent occurrence. It further takes power (clause 6) to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic, providing thus an immediate remedy at hand, should it be found that other poisons are beginning to take the place of white arsenic for criminal purposes. Clause 10 affords protection for acts done in good faith by members of the medical profession and by chemists and others who deal with poisons in the ordinary course of business, subject to such rules as Government may make, so as to control the dealings by chemists and druggists in certain poisonous drugs.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION

No. 121—L. C., dated 31st October 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the rules relating to the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following bills together with the statements of objects and reasons therefor are published for general information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1908.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

References to Regulations of 1871 changed to references to Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The references to the Municipal Regulations of 1871 shall be changed to references to the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

Substitution of "Municipal Council", etc., for "Municipal Commission", etc.

2. In sections 4, 5, 7, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 37 and 38, for the words "Municipal Commission," "Municipal Commissioner" and "Municipal Commissioners," there shall be substituted, respectively, the words "Municipal Council," "Municipal Councillor" and "Municipal Councillors."

Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "eight," and the words "the Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality; the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Government;" shall be substituted for the words "the Civil Surgeon for the time being of the Mysore District."

Substitution of a new section for section 20.

4. For section 20, the following shall be substituted.

Board may exercise certain powers of Municipal Councillors in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., services of notices etc., and execution of works and recovery of cost.

"20. The provisions of sections 41, 50, 90 to 93, 113, 116, 118, 119 and 121 to 125 of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in regard to streets; of sections 99 to 105, 107(1), 108 109, 111 and 112 in regard to drains, privies, sewers etc.; of section 154 in regard to the service of notices etc.; and of section 156 in regard to the execution of works when the owner or occupier fails to execute the same and the recovery of the expenses thereof from him shall, so far as may be consistent with the tenor of this Regulation, apply,

(*a*) to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., or parts thereof vested in the Board under this Regulation, and

(*b*) to the service of notices, the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by the Board under this Regulation; and all references in the said provisions to the Municipal Councillors or other Municipal authority shall be construed as references to the Board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore City Improvement Regulation, the Trust Board is empowered to exercise in regard to streets vested under its control certain powers of the Municipal Commissioners conferred under the old Municipal Regulation of 1871. The power of compelling owners of houses in the area brought under the control of the Board, to connect the drains of their houses with street drains, is not however provided for by this section. Though, with respect to houses newly built or improved, the Board has power to insist on house-connections with street drains under the building bye-laws, this power so far as houses already existing are concerned, can only be exercised by the Municipality and not by the Board. A similar difficulty is experienced with regard to the drainage, conservancy and general sanitation of areas under the control of the Board. It is therefore proposed in the bill (*vide* clause 4) to invest the Board with the powers exercisable by the Municipalities under the Municipal Regulation in regard to drainage, conservancy and sanitation, so far as the area under the Board is concerned. The references to the old Municipal Regulation are also changed to corresponding sections in the new Municipal Regulation of 1906.

2. The opportunity has been taken to amend section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, by appointing the Health Officer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner as members of the Board instead of the Civil Surgeon.

A Bill to provide a law relating to Treasure-Trove.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a law relating to Treasure-trove in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Treasure-trove Regulation, 190 ."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of Mysore ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the date of the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The rules for the disposal of Treasure-trove published under the late Mysore Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, are hereby repealed.

Section 3 of Act VI of 1878.

Interpretation clause.

"Treasure."

3. In this Regulation, "treasure" means anything of any value hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto;

"Deputy Commissioner."

"Deputy Commissioner" means (1) any Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district and (2) any officer appointed by Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation.

"Owner."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Rugulation, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

PROCEDURE ON FINDING TREASURE.

Section 4 of Act VI of 1878.

Notice by finder of treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Deputy Commissioner notice in writing—

(*a*) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure;

(*b*) of the place in which it was found; and

(*c*) of the date of the finding;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Deputy Commissioner such security as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

Section 5 of Act VI 1878.

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

5. On receiving a notice under section 4, the Deputy Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :—

(*a*) He shall publish a notification in such manner as the Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*) certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*); and requiring all persons

claiming the treasure, or any part thereof to appear personally or by Agent before the Deputy Commissioner on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months after the date of the publication of such notification;

(*b*) When the place in which the treasure appears to the Deputy Commissioner to have been found was, at the date of the finding, in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

Section 6 of Act VI of 1878.

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section 5, shall forfeit such right.

Section 7 of Act VI of 1878.

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. On the day notified under section 5, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the treasure to be produced before him and shall enquire as to and determine—

(*a*) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstance under which, such treasure was found; and

(*b*) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

Section 8 of Act VI of 1878.

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

8. If upon an enquiry made under section 7, the Deputy Commissioner sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Deputy Commissioner shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.

Section 9 of Act VI of 1878.

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

9. If, upon such enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section 8, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;

the Deputy Commissioner may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Appeal against such declaration.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Government;

subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

Section 10 of Act VI of 1878.

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section 9, such treasure shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

Section 11 of Act VI of 1878. (Slightly modified.)

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

11. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared, as required by the notification published under section 5 and claimed a share as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

Section 12 of Act VI of 1878.

When only one such person claims, and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the ollowing rule (namely):—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, one half of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the other half to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(*a*) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure on such party paying to the Deputy Commissioner for the other party such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be; or

(*b*) with the sanction of Government, and subject to its instructions, if any, sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed:

Provided also that when the Deputy Commissioner has by his declaration under section 9, rejected any claim made under this Regulation by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section 9 by the person whose claim has been so rejected or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

And shares to be delivered to parties.

When the Deputy Commissioner has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

Section 13 of Act VI of 1878.

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Deputy Commissioner shall retain such treasure, and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

Section 14 of Act VI of 1878.

Settlement of such dispute.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right; and in every such suit, the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Deputy Commissioner shall be made defendants.

And division thereupon.

15. (1) If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 12, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

(2) If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver the treasure, subject to the provisions of section 16, to the finder.

Section 6 of the Treasure-Trove Rules of 1867, modified.

If value of treasure exceeds one lakh, finder to get one lakh, the excess going to Government in specified cases.

16. If, in the case referred to in section 11 or in sub-section (2) of section 15, the amount or value of the treasure found exceeds one lakh of rupees, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver so much of the treasure as is of the amount or value of one lakh of rupees to the finder and shall declare the excess to be at the disposal of Government.

Section 16 of Act VI of 1878.

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.

17. The Deputy Commissioner may, at any time after making a declaration under section 9 and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare, by writing under his hand, his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure or any specified portion thereof by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons, and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

Section 17 of Act VI of 1878.

Decision of Deputy Commissioner final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide*.

18. No decision passed or act done by the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

Section 18 of Act VI of 1878.

Deputy Commissioner to exercise powers of Civil Court.

19. A Deputy Commissioner making any enquiry under this Regulation, may exercise any power conferred by the code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Section 19 of Act VI of 1878. (slightly modified.)

Power to make rules.

20. The Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate proceedings hereunder and, generally, all matters not provided for herein. Such rules shall, on being published in the Official Gazette, have the force of law.

PENALTIES.

Section 20 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on finder failing to give notice, etc.

21. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice or does not either make the deposit or give the security required by section 4, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Section 21 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 21.

22. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section 21, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government; and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law in force in Mysore regarding treasure-trove is contained in the rules published under the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6*, dated the 17th April 1867. These rules were adopted from Regulation, XI of 1832 of the Madras Code; but having been published by the late Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, it is a question how far they can be regarded as valid. Moreover, they have become unworkable in practice and unsuited to present requirements in certain respects. Hence the necessity for the present bill.

*Published at page 119 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 4th May 1867.

2. The bill is based on the Indian Treasure-Trove Act (Act, VI of 1878) but it makes certain departures therefrom.

3. The object of the bill is to define the rights in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and the other parties interested. The bill requires intimation to be given of the finding of the treasure and secures the right of all persons who can establish an antecedent property in it. This antecedent right can be established only in cases where there is presumptive evidence that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years. If such right cannot be established, the bill proceeds to determine the respective rights of the finder and the owner of the soil where the treasure was found. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be referred to the Civil Court.

Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees in amount or value, and when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share, the finder is to get one lakh, the excess going to Government. The Government has also power to retain the treasure on payment of one-fifth in excess of its intrinsic value.

4. The bill lays down the following procedure for observance :—

(*a*) The finder shall give notice of the finding to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) Notice shall be given by Deputy Commissioner to the owner or owners of land where the treasure was found;

(*c*) The discovery of the treasure shall be advertised and all claimants desired to come forward within six months;

(*d*) Claims to the treasure or to a share in it shall be enquired into.

5. The bill differs from Act, VI of 1878 in the following particulars :—

(*a*) The right of Government to the excess beyond one lakh when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share (clause 17). This is taken from the Chief Commissioner's Rules, though there is no similar provision in the Indian Act.

(*b*) As between the owner and the finder, the Indian Act allots three-fourths to the finder and one-fourth to the owner. An equal division between the two is considered more equitable and the bill provides for this accordingly (clause 12).

(*c*) When the Deputy Commissioner proceeds to sell the treasure under clause 12, he is required to take the orders of Government as to the particulars of sale.

(*d*) Power is reserved to Government to make rules on matters incidental to treasure-trove not provided for in the bill.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Poisons Regulation, 190 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

POISONS GENERALLY.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (1) The Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any Municipality the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide for amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licenses;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(*h*) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

WHITE ARSENIC.

Power to prohibit importation into Mysore of white arsenic except under license.

3. The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into Mysore and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under this section.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of white arsenic throughout the State.

4. (1) The Government may, by rule, also regulate within the whole, or any part, of Mysore the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other matters, or all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

(3) Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person shall sell any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, mixed with soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, indigo or Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity.

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than 10 pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts.

5. (1) The Government may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

OTHER POISONS.

Power to apply Regulation to other poisons.

6. (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to any specified poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Regulation relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penatly for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(*a*) comits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(*b*) imports into Mysore, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(*c*) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arsenic granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, and, in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The Inspector-General of Police, or the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Regulation or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

Rules.

9. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Regulation.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

SAVINGS.

Savings.

10. (1) Nothing in this Regulation or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall, save as provided for in sub-section (2) to this section, extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such —

(*a*) by a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*b*) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in Mysore, or

(*c*) by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*d*) subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5, by a tanner or hide merchant.

(2) The Government may, in the case of transactions by medical or veterinary practitioners or chemists or druggists in poisonous drugs to be specified by Government in this behalf, make rules for,

(i) the maintenance by vendors of any such drugs of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers and the inspection of the same;

(ii) the safe custody of such drugs and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such drug is sold or possessed for sale; and

(iii) the inspection and examination of any such drugs when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Government may, in its discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Regulation shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such declaration.

(4) The Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or class of persons, either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in the order, from the operation of any rule which it is empowered by this Regulation to make.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

The question of restricting by legislation the sale and possession of poisons in the State has been under the consideration of the Government ever since the year 1894. In that year, it was suggested to Government that, with a view to prevent cases of criminal poisoning, the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restricting the sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into the City of Bangalore. The opinions of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to Government were invited on the point. It was however found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and limitations in its scope, had produced but little effect. The subject was even then engaging the attention of the Government of India, and the Durbar deferred taking any action in the matter till the Government of India passed an Act for the whole of India or for particular localities, as the case may be.

2. The Government of India have passed an Act on the subject, Poisons Act, I of 1904, in January 1904 and rules under the Act have also now been framed by almost all the local Governments of India. It has therefore now been thought expedient to introduce a similar measure into this State also.

3. The present bill provides in the first place (clause 2) for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities. It also authorizes (clause 3) the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under license, and empowers the Government (clauses 4 & 5) to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State and its possession in any area in which murder by poisoning with that drug, or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle, is of frequent occurrence. It further takes power (clause 6) to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic, providing thus an immediate remedy at hand, should it be found that other poisons are beginning to take the place of white arsenic for criminal purposes. Clause 10 affords protection for acts done in good faith by members of the medical profession and by chemists and others who deal with poisons in the ordinary course of business, subject to such rules as Government may make, so as to control the dealings by chemists and druggists in certain poisonous drugs.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 121—L. C., dated 31st October 1908.

Under Rule 31 of the rules relating to the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following bills together with the statements of objects and reasons therefor are published for general information.

By Order,
C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Secy., Mysore Legislative Council.

Bill further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1908.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Regulation, 1903; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

References to Regulations of 1871 changed to references to Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The references to the Municipal Regulations of 1871 shall be changed to references to the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

Substitution of "Municipal Council", etc., for "Municipal Commission", etc.

2. In sections 4, 5, 7, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 30, 31, 33, 37 and 38, for the words "Municipal Commission," "Municipal Commissioner" and "Municipal Commissioners," there shall be substituted, respectively, the words "Municipal Council," "Municipal Councillor" and "Municipal Councillors."

Amendment of section 4.

3. In section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, the word "nine" shall be substituted for the word "eight," and the words "the Health Officer of the Mysore City Municipality; the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Government;" shall be substituted for the words "the Civil Surgeon for the time being of the Mysore District."

Substitution of a new section for section 20.

4. For section 20, the following shall be substituted.

Board may exercise certain powers of Municipal Councillors in regard to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., services of notices etc., and execution of works and recovery of cost.

"20. The provisions of sections 41, 50, 90 to 93, 113, 116, 118, 119 and 121 to 125 of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, in regard to streets; of sections 99 to 105, 107(1), 108 109, 111 and 112 in regard to drains, privies, sewers etc.; of section 154 in regard to the service of notices etc.; and of section 156 in regard to the execution of works when the owner or occupier fails to execute the same and the recovery of the expenses thereof from him shall, so far as may be consistent with the tenor of this Regulation, apply,

(*a*) to streets, drains, privies, sewers, etc., or parts thereof vested in the Board under this Regulation, and

(*b*) to the service of notices, the execution of works and the recovery of expenses by the Board under this Regulation; and all references in the said provisions to the Municipal Councillors or other Municipal authority shall be construed as references to the Board."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under Section 20 of the Mysore City Improvement Regulation, the Trust Board is empowered to exercise in regard to streets vested under its control certain powers of the Municipal Commissioners conferred under the old Municipal Regulation of 1871. The power of compelling owners of houses in the area brought under the control of the Board, to connect the drains of their houses with street drains, is not however provided for by this section. Though, with respect to houses newly built or improved, the Board has power to insist on house-connections with street drains under the building bye-laws, this power so far as houses already existing are concerned, can only be exercised by the Municipality and not by the Board. A similar difficulty is experienced with regard to the drainage, conservancy and general sanitation of areas under the control of the Board. It is therefore proposed in the bill (*vide* clause 4) to invest the Board with the powers exercisable by the Municipalities under the Municipal Regulation in regard to drainage, conservancy and sanitation, so far as the area under the Board is concerned. The references to the old Municipal Regulation are also changed to corresponding sections in the new Municipal Regulation of 1906.

2. The opportunity has been taken to amend section 4 relating to the constitution of the Board, by appointing the Health Officer and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner as members of the Board instead of the Civil Surgeon.

A Bill to provide a law relating to Treasure-Trove.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a law relating to Treasure-trove in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Treasure-trove Regulation, 190 ."

Extent.

It extends to the whole of Mysore ;

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the date of the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. The rules for the disposal of Treasure-trove published under the late Mysore Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6, dated the 17th April 1867, are hereby repealed.

Section 3 of Act VI of 1878.

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Regulation, "treasure" means anything of any value, hidden in the soil, or in anything affixed thereto;

"Treasure."

"Deputy Commissioner."

"Deputy Commissioner" means (1) any Revenue Officer in independent charge of a district and (2) any officer appointed by Government to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation.

"Owner."

When any person is entitled, under any reservation in an instrument of transfer of any land or thing affixed thereto, to treasure in such land or thing, he shall, for the purposes of this Rugulation, be deemed to be the owner of such land or thing.

PROCEDURE ON FINDING TREASURE.

Section 4 of Act VI of 1878.

Notice by finder of treasure.

4. Whenever any treasure exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is found, the finder shall, as soon as practicable, give to the Deputy Commissioner notice in writing—

(*a*) of the nature and amount or approximate value of such treasure ;

(*b*) of the place in which it was found ; and

(*c*) of the date of the finding ;

and either deposit the treasure in the nearest Government Treasury, or give the Deputy Commissioner such security as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit, to produce the treasure at such time and place as he may from time to time require.

Section 5 of Act VI of 1878.

Notification requiring claimants to appear.

5. On receiving a notice under section 4, the Deputy Commissioner shall, after making such enquiry (if any) as he thinks fit, take the following steps (namely) :—

(*a*) He shall publish a notification in such manner as the Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, to the effect that, on a certain date (*mentioning it*) certain treasure (*mentioning its nature, amount and approximate value*) was found in a certain place (*mentioning it*) ; and requiring all persons

claiming the treasure, or any part thereof to appear personally or by Agent before the Deputy Commissioner on a day and at a place therein mentioned, such day not being earlier than four months, or later than six months after the date of the publication of such notification;

(*b*) When the place in which the treasure appears to the Deputy Commissioner to have been found was, at the date of the finding, in the possession of some person other than the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall also serve on such person a special notice in writing to the same effect.

Section 6 of Act VI of 1878.

Forfeiture of right on failure to appear.

6. Any person having any right to such treasure or any part thereof, as owner of the place in which it was found or otherwise, and not appearing as required by the notification issued under section 5, shall forfeit such right.

Section 7 of Act VI of 1788.

Matters to be enquired into and determined by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. On the day notified under section 5, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the treasure to be produced before him and shall enquire as to and determine—

(*a*) the person by whom, the place in which, and the circumstance under which, such treasure was found; and

(*b*) as far as is possible, the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, such treasure was hidden.

Section 8 of Act VI of 1878.

Time to be allowed for suit by person claiming the treasure.

8. If upon an enquiry made under section 7, the Deputy Commissioner sees reason to believe that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years before the date of the finding by a person appearing as required by the said notification and claiming such treasure, or by some other person under whom such person claims, the Deputy Commissioner shall make an order adjourning the hearing of the case for such period as he deems sufficient, to allow of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court by the claimant to establish his right.

Section 9 of Act VI of 1878.

When treasure may be declared ownerless.

9. If, upon such enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner sees no reason to believe that the treasure was so hidden; or

if, where a period is fixed under section 8, no suit is instituted as aforesaid within such period to the knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner; or

if such suit is instituted within such period, and the plaintiff's claim is finally rejected;

the Deputy Commissioner may declare the treasure to be ownerless.

Appeal against such declaration.

Any person aggrieved by a declaration made under this section may appeal against the same within two months from the date thereof to the Government;

subject to such appeal, every such declaration shall be final and conclusive.

Section 10 of Act VI of 1878.

Proceedings subsequent to declaration.

10. When a declaration has been made in respect of any treasure under section 9, such treasure shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

Section 11 of Act VI of 1878. (Slightly modified.)

When no other person claims as owner of place, treasure to be given to finder.

11. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and no person other than the finder of such treasure has appeared, as required by the notification published under section 5 and claimed a share as owner of the place in which it has been found, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 16, deliver such treasure to the finder thereof.

Section 12 of Act VI of 1878.

When only one such person claims, and his claim is not disputed, treasure to be divided.

12. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and only one person other than the finder of such treasure has so appeared and claimed and the claim of such person is not disputed by the finder, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed to divide the treasure between the finder and the person so claiming according to the ollowing rule (namely) :—

If the finder and the person so claiming have not entered into any agreement then in force as to the disposal of the treasure, one half of the treasure shall be allotted to such finder and the other half to such person. If such finder and such person have entered into any such agreement, the treasure shall be disposed of in accordance therewith :

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may in any case, if he thinks fit, instead of dividing any treasure as directed by this section,

(*a*) allot to either party the whole or more than his share of such treasure on such party paying to the Deputy Commissioner for the other party such sum of money as the Deputy Commissioner may fix as the equivalent of the share of such other party or of the excess so allotted, as the case may be ; or

(*b*) with the sanction of Government, and subject to its instructions, if any, sell such treasure or any portion thereof by public auction and divide the sale proceeds between the parties according to the rule hereinbefore prescribed :

Provided also that when the Deputy Commissioner has by his declaration under section 9, rejected any claim made under this Regulation by any person other than the said finder or person claiming as owner of the place in which the treasure was found, such division shall not be made until after the expiration of two months without an appeal having been presented under section 9 by the person whose claim has been so rejected or, when an appeal has been so presented, after such appeal has been dismissed.

And shares to be delivered to parties.

When the Deputy Commissioner has made a division under this section, he shall deliver to the parties the portions of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof, to which they are respectively entitled under such division.

Section 13 of Act VI of 1878.

In case of dispute as to ownership of place, proceedings to be stayed.

13. When a declaration has been made as aforesaid in respect of any treasure, and two or more persons have appeared as aforesaid and each of them claimed as owner of the place where such treasure was found, or the right of any person who has so appeared and claimed is disputed by the finder of such treasure, the Deputy Commissioner shall retain such treasure, and shall make an order staying his proceedings with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined by a Civil Court.

Section 14 of Act VI of 1878.

Settlement of such dispute.

14. Any person who has so appeared and claimed may, within one month from the date of such order, institute a suit in the Civil Court to obtain a decree declaring his right; and in every such suit, the finder of the treasure and all persons disputing such claim before the Deputy Commissioner shall be made defendants.

And division thereupon.

15. (1) If any such suit is instituted and the plaintiff's claim is finally established therein, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 12, divide the treasure between him and the finder.

(2) If no such suit is instituted as aforesaid, or if the claims of the plaintiffs in all such suits are finally rejected, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver the treasure, subject to the provisions of section 16, to the finder.

Section 6 of the Treasure-Trove Rules of 1867, modified.

If value of treasure exceeds one lakh, finder to get one lakh, the excess going to Government in specified cases.

16. If, in the case referred to in section 11 or in sub-section (2) of section 15, the amount or value of the treasure found exceeds one lakh of rupees, the Deputy Commissioner shall deliver so much of the treasure as is of the amount or value of one lakh of rupees to the finder and shall declare the excess to be at the disposal of Government.

Section 16 of Act VI of 1878.

Power to acquire the treasure on behalf of Government.

17. The Deputy Commissioner may, at any time after making a declaration under section 9 and before delivering or dividing the treasure as hereinbefore provided, declare, by writing under his hand, his intention to acquire on behalf of the Government the treasure or any specified portion thereof by payment to the persons entitled thereto of a sum equal to the value of the materials of such treasure or portion, together with one-fifth of such value, and may place such sum in deposit in his treasury to the credit of such persons, and thereupon such treasure or portion shall be deemed to be the property of Government and the money so deposited shall be dealt with, as far as may be, as if it were such treasure or portion.

Section 17 of Act VI of 1878.

Decision of Deputy Commissioner final and no suit to lie against him for acts done *bona fide.*

18. No decision passed or act done by the Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation shall be called in question by any Civil Court, and no suit or other proceeding shall lie against him for anything done in good faith in exercise of the powers hereby conferred.

Section 18 of Act VI of 1878.

Deputy Commissioner to exercise powers of Civil Court.

19. A Deputy Commissioner making any enquiry under this Regulation, may exercise any power conferred by the code of Civil Procedure on a Civil Court for the trial of suits.

Section 19 of Act VI of 1878. (slightly modified.)

Power to make rules.

20. The Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate proceedings hereunder and, generally, all matters not provided for herein. Such rules shall, on being published in the Official Gazette, have the force of law.

PENALTIES.

Section 20 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on finder failing to give notice, etc.

21. If the finder of any treasure fails to give the notice or does not either make the deposit or give the security required by section 4, or alters or attempts to alter such treasure so as to conceal its identity, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Section 21 of Act VI of 1878.

Penalty on owner abetting offence under section 21.

22. If the owner of the place in which any treasure is found abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, any offence under section 21, the share of such treasure or the money in lieu thereof to which he would otherwise be entitled shall vest in the Government, and he shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be punished with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law in force in Mysore regarding treasure-trove is contained in the rules published under the late Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 6*, dated the 17th April 1867. These rules were adopted from Regulation, XI of 1832 of the Madras Code; but having been published by the late Chief Commissioner without the sanction of the Government of India, it is a question how far they can be regarded as valid. Moreover, they have become unworkable in practice and unsuited to present requirements in certain respects. Hence the necessity for the present bill.

*Published at page 119 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 4th May 1867.

2. The bill is based on the Indian Treasure-Trove Act (Act, VI of 1878) but it makes certain departures therefrom.

3. The object of the bill is to define the rights in treasure-trove of the finders thereof and the other parties interested. The bill requires intimation to be given of the finding of the treasure and secures the right of all persons who can establish an antecedent property in it. This antecedent right can be established only in cases where there is presumptive evidence that the treasure was hidden within one hundred years. If such right cannot be established, the bill proceeds to determine the respective rights of the finder and the owner of the soil where the treasure was found. All claims to the treasure and all disputes as to the ownership of the land are to be referred to the Civil Court.

Where the treasure exceeds one lakh of rupees in amount or value, and when no person other than the finder has established his right to a share, the finder is to get one lakh, the excess going to Government. The Government has also power to retain the treasure on payment of one-fifth in excess of its intrinsic value.

4. The bill lays down the following procedure for observance :—

(*a*) The finder shall give notice of the finding to the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) Notice shall be given by Deputy Commissioner to the owner or owners of land where the treasure was found;

(*c*) The discovery of the treasure shall be advertised and all claima desired to come forward within six months;

(*d*) Claims to the treasure or to a share in it shall be enquired into.

5. The bill differs from Act, VI of 1878 in the following particulars :—

(*a*) The right of Government to the excess beyond one lakh w person other than the finder has established his right to a (clause 17). This is taken from the Chief Commissioner's though there is no similar provision in the Indian Act.

(*b*) As between the owner and the finder, the Indian Act allots fourths to the finder and one-fourth to the owner. A division between the two is considered more equitable a bill provides for this accordingly (clause 12).

(*c*) When the Deputy Commissioner proceeds to sell the treasure clause 12, he is required to take the orders of Government the particulars of sale.

(*d*) Power is reserved to Government to make rules on matters dental to treasure-trove not provided for in the bill.

A Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for regulating the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic throughout the whole of Mysore; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Poisons Regulation, 190 ."

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

POISONS GENERALLY.

Power to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison in certain areas.

2. (1) The Government may, by rule, regulate within the limits of any Municipality the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide for amongst other matters,—

(*a*) the grant of licenses to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or by retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licenses;

(*b*) the classes of persons to whom alone such licenses may be granted;

(*c*) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(*d*) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(*e*) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(*f*) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

(*g*) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(*h*) Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made under this section shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

WHITE ARSENIC.

rohibit importation of white arsenic ex- ense.

he Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license, the importation of white arsenic into Mysore and may, by rule, regulate the grant of licenses and prescribe the conditions to be imposed thereby under n.

regulate possession sale of white arsenic the State.

4. (1) The Government may, by rule, also regulate within the whole, or any part, of Mysore the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic.

) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power con- sub-section (1), rules made thereunder may provide, amongst other or all or any of the matters specified in section 2, sub-section (2).

Rules made under sub-section (1) may further provide that no person any powdered white arsenic unless the same is, before the sale thereof, h soot, indigo or Prussian blue in the proportion of half an ounce of soot, Prussian blue at least to one pound of the white arsenic, and so in pro- r any greater or less quantity.

Provided that, where such arsenic is stated by the purchaser to be required for some purpose for which such admixture would, according to the representation of the purchaser, render it unfit, such arsenic may be sold, without such admixture, in a quantity of not less than 10 pounds at any one time.

Power to regulate possession of white arsenic in certain tracts.

5. (1) The Government may further, by rule, regulate the possession of white arsenic in any local area in which murder by poisoning with that drug or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle therewith appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the white arsenic in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

OTHER POISONS.

Power to apply Regulation to other poisons.

6. (1) The Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply to any specified poison other than white arsenic all or any of the provisions of this Regulation relating exclusively to white arsenic.

(2) Any substance specified as a poison in a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Regulation.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penatly for unlawful importation, etc.

7. (1) Whoever,—

(*a*) comits a breach of any rule made under section 2 or section 4, or

(*b*) imports into Mysore, without a license, white arsenic the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(*c*) breaks any condition of a license for the importation of white arseni granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,—

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may e to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hu rupees, or with both and

(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for which may extend to six months, or with fine which may e one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committ this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which th found, and, in the case of any offence mentioned in clause (*b*) or clause section (1), any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liab fiscation.

Power to issue search-warrant.

8. (1) The Inspector-General of Police, or the District Magistrate o Divisional Magistrate may issue a warrant search of any place in which he has reason t or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this R or any rule thereunder or that any poison liable to confiscation under this tion is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and se place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal P 1904, relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to ap execution of the warrant.

Rules.

9. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore the Government may make rules generally out the purposes and ob ects of this Regulati

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Regulation shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Government under this Regulation shall be published in the Official Gazette, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

SAVINGS.

Savings.

10. (1) Nothing in this Regulation or in any license granted or rule made thereunder shall, save as provided for in sub-section (2) to this section, extend to or interfere with anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession or business as such:—

(*a*) by a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*b*) by a chemist or druggist duly qualified to act as such under the law for the time being in force in Mysore, or

(*c*) by a chemist, druggist or compounder dispensing or compounding in compliance with the prescription of a medical or veterinary practitioner, or

(*d*) subject to any rules for the time being in force under section 5, by a tanner or hide merchant.

(2) The Government may, in the case of transactions by medical or veterinary practitioners or chemists or druggists in poisonous drugs to be specified by Government in this behalf, make rules for,

(i) the maintenance by vendors of any such drugs of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers and the inspection of the same;

(ii) the safe custody of such drugs and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such drug is sold or possessed for sale; and

(iii) the inspection and examination of any such drugs when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Government may, ts discretion, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions his Regulation shall not be deemed to apply to any article, or class of articles mmerce specified in such order, or to any poison, or class of poisons used for urpose so specified, and may, from time to time, alter or vary any such decla-

(4) The Government may, by general or special order, exempt any person or persons, either generally or in respect of any poison or poisons specified in r, from the operation of any rule which it is empowered by this Regulation

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS AND REASONS.

question of restricting by legislation the sale and possession of poisons in e has been under the consideration of the Government ever since the year In that year, it was suggested to Government that, with a view to prevent criminal poisoning, the Bombay Act, VIII of 1886, regulating and restrict- sale and possession of poisons in that Presidency, might be introduced into of Bangalore. The opinions of the District Magistrate, Bangalore, and or Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to Government were invited on the It was however found that the Bombay Act, owing to defects in its form and ns in its scope, had produced but little effect. The subject was even then the attention of the Government of India, and the Durbar deferred taking on in the matter till the Government of India passed an Act for the whole or for particular localities, as the case may be.

2. The Government of India have passed an Act on the subject, Poisons Act, I of 1904, in January 1904 and rules under the Act have also now been framed by almost all the local Governments of India. It has therefore now been thought expedient to introduce a similar measure into this State also.

3. The present bill provides in the first place (clause 2) for the control of the sale of poisons generally within municipalities. It also authorizes (clause 3) the prohibition of the importation into the State of white arsenic except under license, and empowers the Government (clauses 4 & 5) to regulate the sale of that poison within the whole or any part of the State and its possession in any area in which murder by poisoning with that drug, or the offence of mischief by poisoning cattle, is of frequent occurrence. It further takes power (clause 6) to apply to any other poison the provisions relating to white arsenic, providing thus an immediate remedy at hand, should it be found that other poisons are beginning to take the place of white arsenic for criminal purposes. Clause 10 affords protection for acts done in good faith by members of the medical profession and by chemists and others who deal with poisons in the ordinary course of business, subject to such rules as Government may make, so as to control the dealings by chemists and druggists in certain poisonous drugs.

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PART III.

Legislative Measures and Rules thereunder.

NOTIFICATION.

No. R. 3057—*Agri.* 135-05-8, *dated* 18*th November* 1908

General Rules framed under Section 10 of the Mysore Land Improvement Loans Regulation (No. IV of 1890), and Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, (Regulation No. IV of 1888).

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation (IV of 1890), and Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code (Regulation No. IV of 1888) and in supersession of the Rules contained at pages 326-29 and 334-39 of the Mysore Revenue Manual (1901), Part I, and those contained in Government Proceedings No. R. 2548-56, dated 10th December 1901 (as amended by Notification No. R. 4605—Agri. 28-05-2, dated 19th October 1905), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to frame the following revised rules, under the said enactments. These rules shall not, except as herein below provided, affect the *special* rules contained in Notification No. D. 70 B., dated 4th

January 1892, for the grant of loans for the construction and improvement of Saguvali kattes :—

Objects for which and limits up to which loans may be granted.

I. (*a*) Loans of money for the following objects may be granted to holders of land subject to the limits specified hereunder.

Objects for which loans may be granted	Amount which may be granted	
	Maximum	Minimum
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) Under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890— For the construction or repair of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste or any other work by which the letting value of land for purposes of agriculture will be permanently increased and such as are mentioned as "improvement" in clause (a) of sub-section 4 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or as the Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette declare to be improvements for the purposes of the aforesaid Regulation ...	No limit	50
(B) Under Section 194 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code,— (i) For the purchase of— (a) seed grain (including seed sugar-cane, seed plantains, etc) ; (b) ploughing cattle (including cattle used for raising water and carting manure); (c) horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls ; (d) fodder for cattle ; (e) manure.	200	No minimum
(ii) For other agricultural objects, such as,— (a) the building of houses (including sheds) by cultivators in tracts newly made available for occupation ; (b) the rebuilding of houses destroyed by fire or flood ; (c) agricultural implements (including carts) (d) erection of indigo vats and such like appliances for dealing with raw agricultural produce ; (e) erection of double mhotes or other contrivances, for raising water ;	1,000	Do
(iii) (a) for the erection of sugar-cane mills ; or (b) for the purchase of other agricultural machinery not specified above (such as boilers, oil-gas engines.)	5,000	Do
(iv) for the relief of distress when the existence of such distress has been recognized by Government, to enable holders of land and their dependants to subsist until the ripening of the next harvest	200	Do

II. The Officers mentioned below shall be competent to sanction loans not exceeding the sums specified against them :—

	For purposes under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation	For purposes under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code
	Rs.	Rs.
Amildars (including Deputy Amildars)	100	50
Sub-Divisional Assistant Commissioners	200	100
Deputy Commissioners	500	500
Revenue Commissioner	2,500	1,000

Explanation.—An officer is not precluded by this rule from granting several loans to the same individual, although the aggregate amount thereof may exceed the maximum prescribed. Such loans shall, however, be for distinct purposes and be covered by separate and independent security.

Rate of interest.

III. The rate of interest charged shall be 5 per cent per annum, except on loans granted for the relief of distress. In the latter case interest shall be charged at 3 per cent which may be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion, in case of borrowers who are known to be poor.

The Government may, if they see fit, grant loans in special cases at reduced interest or without interest.

IV. Interest shall accrue from the date of disbursement of the loan. If the loan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall run from the date of the disbursement of such instalment.

Period allowed for repayment and mode of recovery of loan.

V. Loans shall be repayable by fixed annual payments discharging both principal and interest, calculated according to the table appended to these rules.

Simple interest shall be charged on the loan, or if it is disbursed in instalments, on these instalments, up to the date one year previous to the date fixed for commencement of repayment; and the total amount comprising the loan and such interest shall be recovered by annuities as calculated from the said table.

The time allowed for repayment of the loans and the amount of instalments shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner (or other officer granting the loan) with reference to the circumstances of the borrower and the object of the loan, regard being had to the probable durability of the works proposed to be constructed, the nature of the appliances proposed to be set up, and the value or sufficiency of the security tendered, but so as not to exceed the maximum limits specified below :—

(A) In the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation—

(i) for the construction or repair of wells ... ... 30 years.

(ii) for other purposes—

if the loan does not exceed Rs. 500 ... ... 10 „

if the loan exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000. 15 „

if the loan exceeds Rs. 1,000 ... ... 20 „

(B) For loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code—

(i) for the purchase of seed grains ... ... 1 „

(ii) for the relief of distress and for the purchase of agricultural implements or machinery ... ... 3 „

(iii) for any other purpose ... ... 10 „

The time for repayment specified above shall count from the date of the payment of the loan, or where the loan is paid by instalments, from the date of payment of the last instalment and shall be liable to revision under Rules XIII and XXXII.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be taken to preclude a borrower from discharging the loan at an earlier period or from paying a larger amount than the annual instalment. The excess so paid shall be credited in reduction of principal, and the number of future payments shall, if necessary, be decreased, but no reduction in the amount of the instalments fixed under paragraph 2 of this rule shall on this account be allowed.

VI. The date for repayment of each instalment should be fixed so as to coincide with the date of one of the land revenue khists of the taluk. But the date for the repayment of the first instalment shall be so fixed as to avoid the exaction of the same before the date when by the exercise of due diligence the profits of the improvement might be expected to cover the repayment; and it shall not be demanded within less than twelve months and shall not be put off for more than two years and a half from the date of disbursement of the loan, or if the loan is disbursed in instalments, from the date of disbursement of the last instalment.

If in any special case the sanctioning authority considers that the work will not begin to yield a return in two years and a half, a longer interval not exceeding five years may be allowed. In the case of loans granted by Amildars (including Deputy Amildars) and Assistant Commissioners the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner shall be obtained for such extension.

In any case the amount of the annual instalment shall be fixed so as to provide for the repayment of the whole loan with interest within the maximum period from the date of disbursement of the last instalment of the loan shown in Rule V.

Postponement of Repayment and Remissions.

Suspension of repayment.

VII. On proof of failure of the crops of the borrower from causes beyond his control to such an extent as to render the payment of any instalment unduly burdensome to him or in case of other exceptional calamity the repayment of this and all the subsequent instalments may, notwithstanding anything contained in Rules V and VI, be suspended for the period of one instalment.

In cases of loans granted by Amildars (including Deputy Amildars) and Assistant Commissioners or by himself, the Deputy Commissioner may, at his own instance, or, on the recommendation of the subordinate officers, order such suspension in anticipation of sanction. But he shall report all such cases to the Revenue Commissioner who will pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper. All other cases shall be submitted for orders to the Revenue Commissioner, who shall be competent to pass such orders thereon as he may deem proper.

Simple interest at five per cent shall be charged on all suspended instalments for the periods of such suspension.

Remissions.

VIII. The risk of the failure of an improvement should be borne by the borrowers and their sureties and the repayment of a loan granted under these rules shall not be remitted except as hereinafter provided.

IX. When in the case of a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, the work fails from causes beyond the borrower's control and when the recovery of the loan in full would occasion serious hardship to the borrower, the Revenue Commissioner shall be competent to sanction the remission of the outstanding instalments or a part of them if the amount involved does not exceed Rs. 100, any remission above this limit being subject to the orders of Government.

X. On every instalment which is not paid before the close of the revenue year in which payment falls due, interest at 6¼ per cent will be charged from the date on which payment ought to have been made. In calculating interest under this rule, a broken period of a month shall count as half a month or one month according as it is less or not less than fifteen days and a fraction of a rupee as half a rupee or one rupee according as it is less or not less than 8 annas.

XI. Repayment may be made either at the Treasury of the taluk in which the land to be improved is situated or the loan is to be utilised, or to the Village Officers if the demand have been included in the borrower's khate.

The Deputy Commissioner may, if he sees fit, also authorise repayment at any other Government Treasury within the district. When repayments at any Treasury other than that of the Taluk in which the land to be improved is situated or the loan is to be utilised are made, the remittance should be accompanied by a memorandum giving full particulars of the amount due, the number and date of the loan order and the provision (whether the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code) under which the loan was taken.

Security.

XII. No loan shall be granted unless the value of the security offered exceeds by at least one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for.

Security.

The nature of the security to be required shall be as follows:—

(A) *For loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.*—The land to be improved which must include the site of the work to be constructed.

If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required.

Collateral security shall consist of—

(i) other lands belonging to the applicant; or

(ii) lands belonging to other persons who are willing to become his sureties; or

(iii) both.

(B) *For loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.*—The applicant's saleable interest in lands held by him provided that if the value of such interest does not exceed by one-fourth the amount of the loan applied for, collateral security shall be required and such collateral security shall consist of immoveable property..

(C) When a loan permissible under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation is applied for by the members of a village community or by a group of cultivators on their joint personal security, the Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, advance on such security an amount not exceeding five times the annual assessment of the lands registered in the names of the applicants.

Loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, repayable within two years and not exceeding Rs. 100 in amount may also be granted by the Deputy Commissioner to a group of cultivators on their joint personal security provided that the annual assessment of the lands belonging to the applicants is not less than one-fifth of the loan applied for; Provided that in special cases, the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to the same limits and conditions, grant such loans also to individual applicants on their personal security.

XIII. If at any time the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer granting the loan, is satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to perform any of the conditions on which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the grounds of his decision, proceed to recover forthwith from such person or any surety of such person any sums which remain due, together with any interest payable thereon and costs, as arrears of land revenue: Provided that such officer may at his discretion so recover any sum less than the whole balance of the loan without prejudice to his right to recover the remainder of such balance at any subsequent time.

Any decision or order passed by such officer under this rule shall be subject to revision by the Revenue Commissioner whose orders shall be final.

Mode of application.

XIV. An application for a loan may be made in writing or orally, to any Revenue Officer of a grade not lower than that o Amildar or Deputy Amildar. If

written, it shall be in terms of Form No. 1 hereto annexed (printed copies of which shall be available free of cost at all Taluk Offices and with shekdars and shanbhogs), and may be presented in person or sent by post or through the village patel or shanbhog. If an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is preferred shall cause it to be recorded in the prescribed form and signed by the applicant. It shall also be the duty of the shanbhog, if so desired by any applicant, to prepare such applications without fee or charge of any kind.

Every application for a loan for which land or other immovable property is offered as security shall contain a declaration signed by the applicant or his surety, as the case may be, that the statements made therein regarding the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security are true and that there no other encumbrances on the property to the best of his information and belief. The application shall also show in the column of remarks in Form 1:—

(i) Whether the applicant proposes to supplement the loan by any private capital, and, if so, to what extent.

(ii) The estimated total cost of the proposed work and the probable period that will be occupied in its construction.

(iii) The advantages expected to result from the work.

(iv) The manner and extent to which the proposed work will affect (favorably or injuriously) adjoining or other lands.

When the foregoing particulars are not entered in the application, the officer to whom it is presented shall ascertain them so far as may be possible from the oral statements of the applicant or otherwise, record them on the application or on a paper to be attached thereto and have them read over to the applicant and acknowledged by him to be correct.

XV. No loan shall be granted without a local enquiry. On receipt of an application, or on an application being referred to him, an Amildar (including Deputy Amildar) or higher officer shall give notice by means of tom-tom in the village that he intends to hold an enquiry into the application and that he will be prepared to receive and consider objections to the grant of the loan. As soon as possible after such notice he shall inspect the land, if any, and make a summary enquiry in the village as to the correctness of the entries in the application.

XVI. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required by notice in Form No. 4 hereto annexed or in some similar form, at any time to appear, in person or by duly authorized agent at his option and in case of default the application may be rejected.

XVII. Attention shall be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bona fide* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered. Careful enquiry shall be made regarding the rights of the applicant in the lands offered as security, in view to ensuring that the applicant is the real owner, and that the land is free from encumbrances or is not burdened with arrears of land revenue or is not already hypothecated to Government for a loan previously obtained. Similar enquiry shall be made in the case of lands offered by sureties as collateral security, care being taken to see that the surety is not only the registered-holder, but the real owner of the land, and that, if he has a divided interest in the land, it is not charged beyond the extent of his individual interest therein except with the written consent of the joint owners. Except in the case of small loans not exceeding Rs. 50 summarily advanced by Assistant Commissioners under Rule XXX, a reference shall invariably be made to the Registration Department, in Form No. 7 hereto annexed or in some similar form, for an encumbrance certificate in respect of all immovable property offered by the applicant or his sureties whether as primary or as collateral security.

XVIII. Non-official agency may also be employed, wherever it is procurable, to aid in making local enquiries.

XIX. The officer holding a local enquiry into an application for loan shall record the results of his enquiry and also his orders admitting or overruling objections, if any, have been received, in Form No. 6 hereto annexed or in some similar form; and, if he is not himself competent under Rule II to dispose of the application, he shall submit a report in the same form to the authority empowered to do so.

XX. Applications from mortgagees, though in possession, for loans for the improvement of land shall not be complied with.

XXI. When the applicant for a loan for the improvement of land is a tenant claiming to possess an interest, alleged to be transferable, in the land to be improved, and proposes to furnish such interest as security for the loan or any other adequate security, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan shall serve a special notice of the application in Form No. 3 hereto annexed or in some similar form, on the landlord personally; or if service on him personally cannot be effected the notice shall be addressed to him by post and a copy of it shall also be affixed to some conspicuous part of his usual residence and to some conspicuous place in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer as aforesaid; or if he does not reside in the District in which the application is made, or if his residence is not known, the notice shall be served on the person who acts as his local agent in respect of the said land. A copy of the notice shall also be affixed on the land and at the village chavadi.

XXII. No such notice shall be deemed to have been served, unless the service is acknowledged by the landlord or his agent, or the fact of its having been duly made in any manner specified above is established to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan. In any case in which the ownership of the land vests in more than one person, and any share-holder therein, or other person, acts as manager on behalf of the share-holders, service on the manager shall be deemed to be service on each of the share-holders.

XXIII. Every such notice shall specify the sum applied for, the nature of the improvement to be made, and the nature of the security proposed for the loan, and shall inform the landlord that, if he desires to raise any objections to the grant of the loan, he must, within one month after service of notice, signify them in writing to the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan.

If the landlord or his local agent or manager does not signify his objections, or if the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan, after considering such objections, is of opinion that the applicant has a transferable interest in the land specified in his application and that the value of such interest, either singly or jointly with other security furnished by him, is sufficient for the loan, he may either sanction it or forward the records of the case for the sanction of the higher authority competent to dispose of the application.

If the applicant has no such transferable interest and there is no common understanding as to whether the tenant or the landlord is to have the right of making the improvement, the loan shall be refused unless the landlord consents to the grant thereof.

XXIV. When the work to be undertaken is one requiring professional skill, the applicant may be required to submit to the officer making the local enquiry an accurate plan, specification and estimate for the work. If the applicant is unable to furnish such plan, estimate or specification, the Deputy Commissioner may cause them to be prepared on behalf of the applicant, after requiring him to deposit such sum of money as may be sufficient to cover the cost, or, if he thinks fit, calling upon him to give security for the repayment of the same. In special cases it shall be at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to remit such cost.

XXV. When the proposed loan exceeds Rs. 500, the Deputy Commissioner shall obtain from the Executive Engineer his opinion as to the feasibility, probable cost and merits generally, from a professional point of view, of the proposed work; in any other case, it shall be competent to the officer dealing with the application to call for similar professional opinion, should necessity appear.

Issue of loan order.

XXVI. If, after local enquiry and such further investigation as may be deemed necessary, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer granting the loan, is satisfied that the loan may be granted, he shall record a decision to the effect that the loan asked for, or a less sum, may be given and shall at once issue an order granting the loan. In case of loans exceeding Rs. 500, the loan order will be issued by the Deputy Commissioner after receipt of the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner or the Government as the case may be under Rule II.

XXVII. An order granting a loan shall be in Form No. 8 hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the applicant in token that he understands and agrees to the conditions contained therein. The security bond to be taken when personal security, or collateral security consisting of land or other immovable property is offered by borrowers or sureties shall be in one or other of Forms Nos. 9*a*, 9*b*, 10*a*, and 10*b*, hereto annexed, or in some similar form.

An order rejecting an application for a loan shall be intimated to the applicant by a notice in Form No. 5 hereto annexed or in some similar form.

Disbursement of loans.

XXVIII. In the case of loans for the relief of distress, disbursements shall be made monthly or once every two months. In the case of other loans, the disbursement shall ordinarily be made in two instalments; provided that if the amount of such loan does not exceed Rs. 100, it may, at the discretion of the sanctioning authority, be disbursed in one sum. When an order granting a loan has been issued, every reasonable facility shall be given to the recipient to obtain the money promptly. Officers empowered to grant loans shall endeavour to disburse any sums payable to borrowers during their tours also, after satisfying themselves as to the identity of the persons to whom they disburse the money and that the sums are payable on account of loans duly sanctioned by themselves or by some other officer authorised to sanction such loans, and whether the sums are payable on account of the first or subsequent instalments duly sanctioned.

XXIX. Non-official agency may also be employed, wherever it is procurable, to aid in disbursing money payable on account of loans duly sanctioned.

Summary Grant of Loans.

XXX. Notwithstanding anything contained in Rules XII, XIV and XV, Assistant Commissioners may, while they are on tour and specially in times of scarcity or distress, grant small loans, not exceeding Rs. 50 each, under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, for urgent purposes, such as purchase of seed, fodder, ploughing cattle, or agricultural implements, on the application of cultivators jointly or severally, after making a summary enquiry on the spot as to the sufficiency of the security offered. If they are satisfied that the security is sufficient, the amounts payable may be disbursed forthwith on obtaining the necessary bonds of security and receipts of acknowledgment from the borrowers.

Inspection of Works.

XXXI. The works and any accounts kept of the expenditure incurred on them shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner or other person authorized by him in that behalf. In the case of loans exceeding Rs. 5,000, the accounts shall be kept by the borrower in the form that the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe.

XXXII. The Deputy Commissioner shall make necessary provision for ensuring that loans granted under these rules are duly applied to the purposes for which they are borrowed and for proper inspection of the works in the course of their construction. If it should be found that the loan was not used for the purposes for which it was borrowed the Deputy Commissioner or other officer granting the loan may proceed to recover the loan under Rule XIII.

All works for which loans are disbursed by instalments shall be inspected and reported upon before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid. If the inspection is made by an officer empowered to sanction the payment of the further instalment, he should record the result of his inspection and if satisfied that a further instalment should be paid, he should, if practicable, disburse the amount forthwith as provided in Rule XXVIII.

All works shall be inspected and reported on as soon as possible after the date fixed for their completion in the order granting the loan. If it should be found that the work has not been carried out in substantial conformity with the proposals made, the officer granting the loan may either require immediate repayment of the whole amount advanced with interest at 5 per cent and costs, if any, or alter the

instalment fixed under Rule V, so as to ensure repayment of the loan within the period for which the work is likely to last. In such cases the original loan order shall be cancelled and a fresh order issued, the former being recovered from the borrower, if possible.

Registers and Accounts.

XXXIII. Every sanctioning officer shall keep a register of applications received and disposed of by him in Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

XXXIV. Every Amildar (including Deputy Amildar) shall keep a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk in Form No. 11 hereto annexed and such other accounts and statements as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government. A duplicate of this register shall also be maintained in the office of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the taluk and in that of the Deputy Commissioner.

Loans for Improvement of a special nature.

XXXV. The Government may, in the case of improvement of a specified kind or kinds, pass special rules for the grant of loans for them, and except to the extent expressly provided for by such special rules, these rules shall apply to the grant and recovery of all such loans.

By Order,
K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

No. 1.—Form of application for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code

1. Name, father's name and residence of applicant.
2. Amount of loan required.
3. Object for which the loan is required.

Particulars of the land to be benefited			The nature and extent of the applicant's right in the land and whether he is the registered holder and whether the land is in his enjoyment	Rights of others in the land		Security offered							Name of the person who agrees to offer the land as security and the nature of his right in it	Nature and extent of encumbrances, if any, on the property when land is offered as collateral security	Whether any arrears are due on land to be benefited or offered as security	Proposed time of repayment	Remarks
						If personal	If land				Other immovable property						
Village, survey number and letter, wet or dry	Extent	Assessment		Name	Nature and extent of right whether as co-sharer, mortgagee, etc.	Name, father's name and residence of the surety	Survey number	Extent	Assessment	In whose name registered	Extent	Description					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.						A. g.	Rs. a. p.		A. g.						

NOTE.—1. Columns 1 to 6 should be left blank in the case of loans under the Land Revenue Code, and column 7 in the case of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

2. Full information as to applicant's right to improve the land should be entered in column 4, and as to the right of the party who consents to give other lands as security in column 14.

3. In column 17 should be entered the number of years from the date of payment of the loan within which the applicant proposes to repay the loan. This will not prevent his discharging the loan sooner if he chooses.

4. The State will grant loans to holders of land (A) under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, for the construction or repair of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste or any other work by which the letting value of land for purposes of agriculture will be permanently increased;

(B) Under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code for the purchase of seed-grain ploughing cattle, horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls, for the purchase of fodder for cattle and for other agricultural objects such as the rebuilding of houses (including sheds) destroyed by fire or flood, erection of sugarcane mills, indigo vats and such like appliances for dealing with raw agricultural produce, erection of double mhotes or other contrivances for raising water, and for the relief of distress when the existence of such distress has been recognized by the Government to enable holders of land and their dependants to subsist until the ripening of next harvest.

5. Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation are subject to no maximum, but the minimum limit will be Rs. 50. Loans under the Land Revenue Code are subject to a maximum of Rs. 200, for loans granted for the relief of distress and for the purchase of seed-grain, ploughing cattle or horse and pony stallions and breeding bulls and for rebuilding houses destroyed by fire or flood; and of Rs. 1,000 for loans for other agricultural objects, except in case of loans for the erection of sugarcane mills, in which case it will be Rs. 5,000. There is no minimum limit as regards loans under the Land Revenue Code.

6. Application for a loan may be presented or sent by post or otherwise to any Revenue Officer of a grade not lower than Deputy Amildar. It may also be made orally. The application will be free of stamp duty.

7. The rate of interest charged shall be 5 per cent per annum, except on loans granted for the relief of distress under the Land Revenue Code. In the case of loans for the relief of distress, interest will be charged at 3 per cent, the Deputy Commissioner being granted discretion to remit even this interest when the borrowers are known to be poor.

8. The loan may be discharged by annual instalments regulated so as to repay both principal and interest within the time allowed.

9. Time allowed for repayment will be liable to be shortened if the work on completion be found not sufficiently durable.

10. If the grantee of the loan misappropriates the whole or any portion of the loan or otherwise fails in any of the conditions of the grant, the whole unpaid balance of the loan with interest and costs will be liable to summary recovery.

Form of verification when land or other immovable property is offered as collateral security.

I, the applicant—surety for the above loan, do hereby solemnly declare that what is stated in the above application regarding the nature and extent of the encumbrances on the property offered as security is true to the best of my information and belief and that I believe that there are no other encumbrances on the property.

No. 2. Register of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Taluk of.....District of.....for the Revenue year 19 —19

Serial No. of application	Date of receipt of application in the taluk	If the application is received through other officers		Name, father's name and residence of applicant	Name of village in which the loan is to be utilized	Amount of loan required			Purposes for which required	References			Name of officer who investigated and his opinion in brief	Whether loan sanctioned or refused (if refused brief reasons for refusal) number and date of disposal and name of officer sanctioning or refusing the loan applied for	Amount sanctioned, number and date of loan order as per Register of repayments (Form No. 11)	Remarks
		Officers from whom received	Number and date of reference							To whom	Date of reference	Date of receipt of reply				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	a.	p.								

Index to Application Register under.

Note.—Cases disposed of should be denoted by enclosing the number by a circle thus (19)

No.	Names of villages in alphabetical order	Number of cases in the application Register.	Total in each village
1	2	3	4

Note:—This Register should be kept in two Sections (but in the same bound volume) one for loan under each Regulation separately.

No. 3.—Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890, or Land Revenue Code, Regulation No. IV of 1888.

Notice to landlords under Rule XXI.

Name :—

Son of

residing at

You are hereby informed that (name) son of residing at and reported to be your tenant having a transferable interest in the lands described below has put in an application for a loan of Rs. from the Government for the purpose of and has offered his interest in the said lands as security for the same, and that if you desire to make any objections to the loan you must do so in writing to the undersigned within one month from the date of service of this notice, failing which the loan will be made to the said on the security offered.

Village	Number and name of the land	Dry or wet	Extent	Assessment	Remarks
			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	

Camp

Date

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

Note.—The person entrusted to serve this notice is to deliver a copy to the landlord, and where there are more share-holders than one, to any share-holder. If service in this way cannot be effected, a copy of the notice shall be sent to him by post, and another copy affixed to some conspicuous place in the Deputy Commissioner's office and on the house in which the landlord resides. If he does not reside in the village, or if his residence is not known the notice shall be served on the person who acts, as local agent for the landlord in respect of the said lands. A copy of the notice shall also be affixed on the land and at the village chavadi.

No. 4.—Notice to applicant under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

To son of residing at hamlet of village.

Whereas you are required to appear personally or by agent to give the following information regarding your application for a loan of rupees (here enter particulars) or to execute the necessary documents and receive payment of the loan applied for, you should appear before the on date at

If you fail to appear, your application will be rejected.

Camp

Date

Signature and designation of the officer issuing the loan.

Note :—

This notice is to be sent in duplicate; one copy is to be delivered to the applicant or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of abode, or to his authorised agent, and the other is to be returned to the officer issuing the notice with the signature of the applicant or his agent. If service cannot be made, the notice must be returned with a note to this effect giving the reasons for failure. Wherever convenient this notice may also be sent to the party by post.

No. 5.—Land Improvement Loans Regulation or Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Notice to applicant intimating the rejection of his application.

Application No. of on the file of the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of Taluk District.

(Name) of village is hereby informed that his application for a loan of rupees under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code has been rejected for (state here briefly the grounds for rejection).

Vide this Office Order, dated , on application No.

Station

Date

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

Note :—This notice should be prepared in duplicate and one copy delivered to the party, or if he could not be found, it should be left for him with some adult male member of his family residing with him or with the headman of the village in which he lives. The other copy should be returned to the Amildar or Deputy Amildar with the certificate under the hand of the server as to the mode in which the service was effected. Wherever convenient, this notice may also be sent to the party by post.

No. 6.—REPORT OR RECORD OF THE OFFICER CONDUCTING LOCAL ENQUIRY.

Whether the application is under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation or under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

1. Serial number of applicant.
2. (i) Name and village of applicant.
   (ii) Amount of loan applied for.
3. (i) Village, survey number, description (dry or wet), area, assessment of land to be improved.
   (ii) Purpose for which loan is sought.
4. (i) Is the applicant the sole owner of the land or does he own it in common with any others? And if the latter is he the managing member of the family?
   (ii) If the applicant is a joint holder, have the other joint holders consented to the proposed improvement in writing? What is the extent of the applicant's interest in the joint holding and whether they consent to have the applicant's share subdivided.
   (iii) If the applicant is a tenant, does he possess any? And if so what, transferable interest in the land, and has notice under Rule 21 been served on the landlord, and has he given his consent in writing under attestation of two witnesses?
   (iv) If the application has been made on behalf of a minor, is the application signed by his legally constituted guardian? The same particulars as to the extent and nature of the minor's interest in the land as under 3 (i) should be added here.
   (v) If the applicant is a Hindu widow, do her reversionary heirs consent to the improvement?
5. Is the application *bona fide* and is the applicant solvent?
6. Is he in arrears to Government for land revenue or for any instalment of a loan previously obtained?
7. Security—
   (*a*) *If it is the land to be benefited.*
   (i) Does the site of the proposed improvement lie in the land to be improved?
   (ii) The present value of the applicant's interest in it with grounds for the valuation.
   (iii) Are there any pre-existing encumbrances? What are the names of the mortgagees and the amount of their claims?

(b) *If personal*—

(i) Names, status and solvency of sureties.

(ii) Amount agreed to be secured.

(c) *If lands other than the land to be benefited*—

(i) Survey number, description, extent and assessment of the land and the estimated present value of the applicant's or the surety's interest with grounds for the valuation.

(ii) Whether the lands are registered in the name of the applicant or the surety and whether they are in his possession and free from encumbrances, and the nature and extent of their interest in the land.

(iii) If the land is already encumbered who are the mortgagees and what are the amounts? Does the excess of the value of the land over the amount of encumbrances cover the amount of advances to be made?

(d) *If property other than land*—

Its description, situation and value with portions of building well, trees, etc., the nature and extent of pre-existing encumbrances, if any.

Note.—Distinction should be made between land offered as security belonging to the applicant and that belonging to the sureties in case where sureties offer collateral security. If the land forms portion of a field, it should be subdivided.

8. Objection of third parties, if any, to the proposed improvement.

9. Date on which the improvement is expected to begin to yield profit.

10. Recommendations of inspecting officers in the amount of loan recommended.

Result of verification, if any, of the lands offered as security in the Registration and Revenue Officers of the Taluk.

Decision of the officer competent to sanction the loan. (If the Amildar is not the competent officer, his recommendations.)

Signature of Amildar or other Officer conducting the inquiry.

Signature of Amildar or other officer competent to sanction the loan.

No. 6

Land Improvement Loans Regulation.
Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Loan Application No.....

Village.....

From

No.

Dated

Submitting $\frac{\text{Record of}}{\text{Report of}}$ inquiry.

No. 7.—Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

No. Dated

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Name of applicant.

Amount of loan required

Particulars of land * for which encumbrance certificate is required.

Name of Village	Wet or dry	Survey number and letter	Extent	Assess-ment	Remarks
			A. G.	Rs. a. p.	

Remarks

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

* If other immovable property, it should be suitably described.

No. 7.—Reference to Registration Department for Encumbrance Certificate.

No.

From Taluk Office.

The Amildar of Dated

Taluk

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Sir,

As the undermentioned raiyat has applied for a loan of Rs. from Government under, I have the honour to request you to be good enough to cause the necessary search to be made for encumbrances on the lands * noted below and to furnish me with an encumbrance certificate at an early date.

Number and name of village	Name of applicant	Particulars of land offered as security					
		Wet or dry	Survey		Extent	Assess-ment	Remarks
			Number	Letter			
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Amildar or Deputy Amildar.

* If other immovable property, it should be suitably described.

From

The Amildar of

Taluk

To

The Sub-Registrar of

Dated

No.

Subject.

Requesting encumbrance certificate for the lands mentioned within.

No. 8.—Order granting a loan under $\frac{\text{The Land Improvement Loans Regulation.}}{\text{Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.}}$

No. of

1. The sum of Rs. is granted to , caste calling , son of , residing at (with the consent of , the record of which is hereto annexed *) as a loan under the $\frac{\text{Land Improvement Loans Regulation}}{\text{Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code}}$ for the purpose of (†) for the benefit of (‡) subject to the following conditions.

2. The conditions referred to are as follows:—

(*a*) That the amount of this loan shall be paid to the aforesaid (name of the borrower) in instalments on the execution of the necessary security bonds, the first on the production of this order at (here enter place at which this order is to be presented for payment), and the second on proof that the first instalment has been properly utilized.

(*b*) (i) That if the first instalment has not been utilized within the period of (here enter the period allowed for the first instalment); or

(ii) If it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that any portion of the loan has been misapplied to any other purpose than that above specified or that the whole amount of the loan has not been fully applied to the purpose for which it was granted within the period of (here enter period allowed for utilization of full amount of the loan), the whole unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine with interest at 6¼ per cent, and costs, if any, shall be deemed to at once become due.

(iii) If, however, the work should fail altogether owing to causes over which the borrower has no control, the case shall be reported for the orders of the Revenue Commissioner as to whether repayment in whole or in part shall be required.

(*c*) (i) That the loan (§) with interest thereon at (‖) per cent shall be repaid by equal annual instalments of Rs. each, falling due with the kist of the revenue year commencing with 19 -19 and ending with 19 -19 . It shall be open to the Deputy Commissioner or the officer granting the loan to reduce the number of instalments and to increase the amount of the annual payment so as to recover the loan within a shorter period than herein allowed if he finds the work after completion not sufficiently durable to last for the period originally mentioned in the loan order.

(ii) Such annual payment shall be made to the village officers, if the demand have been included in the borrower's khate, or to the Amildar, and is in addition to the land assessment. But ¶ the land assessment will not be enhanced at any future revision of assessment in consequence of the increased value derived from the improvement, except as provided for in Section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

(iii) If default in the payment of annual instalment on account of the loan occurs and recovery cannot otherwise be made, the entire unpaid balance of the loan or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine shall be deemed to at once become due and the whole of the land specified under condition (*d*) or such portion of it as the Deputy Commissioner may deem necessary shall be sold for the recovery of the amount, with interest thereon and expenses of sale, if any.

(*d*) ** That for the repayment of the loan with interest and costs, if any, due on the same, the immovable property specified below is (in addition to the land for the benefit of which the loan is granted), †† hypothecated as collateral security to Government.

Signature of the officer granting the loan.

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and condition.

Signature of the borrower.

* To be inserted when the loan is being granted with the consent of the person having the right to make the improvement to person not having that right.

† Here describe in detail the purpose of the loan.

‡ Here describe the lands benefited.

§ To be omitted when the loan is granted free of interest.

‖ Here enter the rate of interest which is ordinarily 3 per cent in the case of loans granted for the relief of distress and 5 per cent in all other cases.

¶ To be used only in the case of loans under Land Improvement Loans Regulation.

**NOTE.—All immovable property hypothecated as collateral security, whether by a borrower himself or by a surety or sureties, should be specified in the margin of this clause (*d*) of the order granting the loan, and should, as well as the land to be improved, be described as nearly as may be, in the manner prescribed in Section 21 of the Registration Regulation, 1903. If the loan is granted for the relief of distress substitute in condition (*a*) after the word "bonds" "monthly or once every two months" and omit the words "the first" and the words "and the second" to the end of the clause.

†† The words in brackets to be omitted in case of loans under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code.

Form 8—continued.

RECOVERIES.

Sum to be paid				Distribution of the fixed instalment between interest and principal						Sums repaid									Balance due						Initials of the Amildar	Remarks
Revenue year	Amount			Interest at the date of first instalment and in subsequent years for one year on the amount shown in column 2			per cent from of loan to date			Principal			Amount paid in the year			Credited to						Interest (*i.e.*, columns 3 & 4 minus column 5			Principal (*i.e.*, difference of column 2 and column 7)				
																Interest			Principal										
1	2			3						4			5			6			7			8			9			10	11
	Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		

No. 9 (*a*)—Security bond to be executed by a borrower or borrowers.

This instrument made the day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Mysore (hereinafter called "the Mortgagee") of the other part.

Whereas the Mortgagor has/have received from the Deputy Commissioner of acting for and on behalf of the Mortgagee an order under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, 1890 / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888 and dated the day of 19 in virtue of which the Mortgagor is/are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan, and WHEREAS security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the schedule hereunder written with the appurtenances thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

AND it is hereby agreed that if the Mortgagor, his/their legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs if any incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns or as he or they shall direct.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed that in case the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than as in the said order provided or shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of to sell the said immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns.

In witness whereof the Mortgagor, has/have hereunto set his/their hand the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Registration District	Registration Sub-District	Village	If the property is house property				If cultivable land				
			Boundaries of the property	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last	Extent of building site and of vacant ground or compound	Trees, wells, etc.	Survey number	Wet or dry	Extent	Assessment	Trees, wells etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

(Signature of borrower)

Witness

(1) , son of , village of

(2) , son of , village of

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of

No. 9 (*b*).—Security bond to be executed by a surety for a borrower.

THIS INSTRUMENT made the day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the Mortgagor") of the one part and the Dewan of Mysore (hereinafter called "The Mortgagee") of the other part.

WHEREAS has/have received from the Deputy Commissioner of acting for and on behalf of the Mortgagee an order under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation, 1890 / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888 and dated the day of 19 in virtue of which the said is/are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of Rs. as a loan from the Mortgagee for the purpose of (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan) AND WHEREAS security for the due application of the amount of the said loan and for the punctual repayment of the same according to the terms of the said order is demanded by or on behalf of the Mortgagee and in order to furnish such security the Mortgagor has agreed to sign these presents.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that in consideration of the said loan and in pursuance of the said agreement the Mortgagor doth hereby transfer to the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written with the appurtenances thereto subject to redemption as hereinafter mentioned.

AND it is hereby agreed that if the said his/their legal representatives and assigns shall duly comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall apply the same and every part thereof in the manner provided in the said order and the said, his/their legal representatives or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall duly repay the amount of the said loan together with any interest which may have become payable thereon or on any part thereof and all costs if any incurred by the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns in making the said loan or otherwise in connection therewith the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns shall thereupon retransfer the said immovable property to the Mortgagor, his legal representatives or assigns or as he or they shall direct.

PROVIDED always and it is hereby agreed that in case the said his/their legal representatives or assigns shall fail to comply with the terms on which the said loan has been granted either by applying the amount thereof or any part thereof otherwise than in the said order provided or in case the said his/their legal representatives, or assigns or the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not duly repay the amount of the said loan or any part thereof or any interest thereon or on any part thereof or any such costs as aforesaid then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Mortgagee, his successors and assigns or the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of to sell the said immovable property or any part thereof and out of the proceeds of such sale to make good to the Mortgagee, his successors or assigns the amount which in consequence of any such default shall be payable by the said his/their legal representatives or assigns.

Provided also and it is hereby agreed that although as between the said and the Mortgagor, the Mortgagor is surety only for the said yet as between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagee the Mortgagor is to be considered as principal debtor for the principal moneys interest and costs intended to be hereby secured so that the Mortgagor or his legal representatives shall not be released or exonerated by time being given to the said his/their legal representatives or by any other dealing, act, matter, or thing whatsoever whereby the Mortgagor or his legal representatives as surety or sureties only for the said and his/their legal representatives would be so released or exonerated.

IN WITNESS whereof the Mortgagor has hereunto set his hand the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Registration District	Registration Sub-district	Village	If the property is house property				If cultivable land				
			Boundaries of the property	Description and value of buildings and how long likely to last	Extent of building site and of vacant ground or compound	Trees, wells, etc.	Survey number	Wet or dry	Extent	Assessment	Trees, wells, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Witness—
(1) , son of
(2) , son of

Signature of surety
, village of
, village of

Signed by the above named in the presence of

No. 10 (a)—Personal security bond to be executed by a borrower.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of caste son of and residing at am bound to the Dewan of Mysore in the sum of Rs. (amount of loan) to be paid to the said Dewan of Mysore or to his certain attorney, successors or assigns. For which payment I bind myself my heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives by these presents.

Dated this day of 19 .

WHEREAS the above bounden has on the day of 19 received from the Deputy Commissioner of an order under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees (the amount of loan) as a loan from the Government of Mysore for (here state the object of the loan). NOW the condition of the above written bond is such that if the above bounden his heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that/those for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the said loan with any interest payable thereon by the instalments by which the same is payable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any default in so doing make good to the Government of Mysore the amount not exceeding the said sum of Rs. for which the said shall by reason of any such default become liable. Then the above written bond shall become void otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of

No. 10 (b)—Personal security bond to be used when a loan is granted under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code to groups of cultivators.

KNOW ALL MEN that by these presents that we (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) of (the caste to be entered against each name) caste (calling of each cultivator to be entered) calling, sons of (father's names to be entered) residing at (village to be entered) are bound to the Dewan of Mysore in the sum of Rupees (amount of loan) to be paid to the said Dewan of Mysore his certain attorney, successors or assigns. For which payment we bind ourselves and each of us our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and legal representatives jointly and severally by these presents dated this day of one thousand nine hundred and .

WHEREAS the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) have on the day of one thousand nine hundred and received from the Deputy Commissioner of an order under The Land Improvement Loans Regulation / Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code in virtue of which they are entitled to receive the aggregate sum of (amount of loan), rupees as a loan from the Government of Mysore for (here describe the work to be carried out or other object of the loan). NOW the condition of the above-written bond is such that if the above bounden (names of group of cultivators to be entered here) and each and every of them, their and each and every of their heirs, executors, administrators and representatives shall comply with all the terms on which the said loan has been granted and shall not apply the same or any part thereof to any purpose other than that for which the said loan has been granted and shall repay the said loan by the instalments by which the same is repayable on or before the respective dates prescribed for the payment of such instalments or shall in case of any such default make good to the Government of Mysore the amount not exceeding the said sum of rupees for which they the said (names of group of cultivators to be entered) or any or either of them shall by reason of any such default become liable. Then the above-written bond shall become void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of

(A similar attestation for each signature of the borrowers).

No. 11—FORM [illegible]ISTER OF [illegible]

(A separate page to be set apart for each loan.)

Number and date of order granting the loan	Name and residence of the holder of the order granting the loan	Amount of loan granted	Repayments						Remarks
			Number of instalments in which the loan is repayable	Amount of each instalment in accordance with the scale in the table of equated payments	Date on which each instalment is due	Date of payment of instalment	Amount of instalment paid	Interest paid on arrears of instalments	
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10

N. B.—Column 10 to be used for noting postponement of instalment under Rule VII or remission under Rule IX, if any.

Table of Annuities (Rule V).

Years	Interest at	
	5 per cent	3 per cent
1	2	3
1	105·000	103·000
2	53·781	52·261
3	36·727	35·363
4	28·201	.....
5	23·097	.....
6	19·703	.....
7	17·282	.....
8	15·473	.....
9	14·068	.....
10	12·950	.....
11	12·039	.....
12	11·282	.....
13	10·645	.....
14	10·102	.....
15	9·634	.....
16	9·227	.....
17	8·870	.....
18	8·555	.....
19	8.274	.....
20	8·024	.....
21	7·800	.....
22	7·597	.....
23	7·414	.....
24	7.247	.....
25	7·095	.....
26	6·956	.....
27	6·829	.....
28	6·712	.....
29	6·605	.....
30	6·506	.....

NOTE.—(1) Column 2 shows the annual instalment necessary to pay off a loan of Rs. 100 at 5 per cent interest in a given number of years, the first instalment being assumed to be payable one year after the disbursement of the loan.

(2) Column 3 shows the same with interest reckoned at 3 per cent. The maximum term allowed for repayment of loans charged at 3 per cent is only three years (*vide* Rule III).

(3) To adapt this table to cases where the loan is disbursed in instalments, instead of in one lumpsum or where the repayment of annuities is made to commence after varying periods (instead of one year) reckoned from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last instalment thereof, calculate the amount of the loan or of the instalments of the same with simple interest up to the date one year previous to the date fixed for the commencement of repayment, and then work out for this amount the required annuity from the table by Rule of Three.